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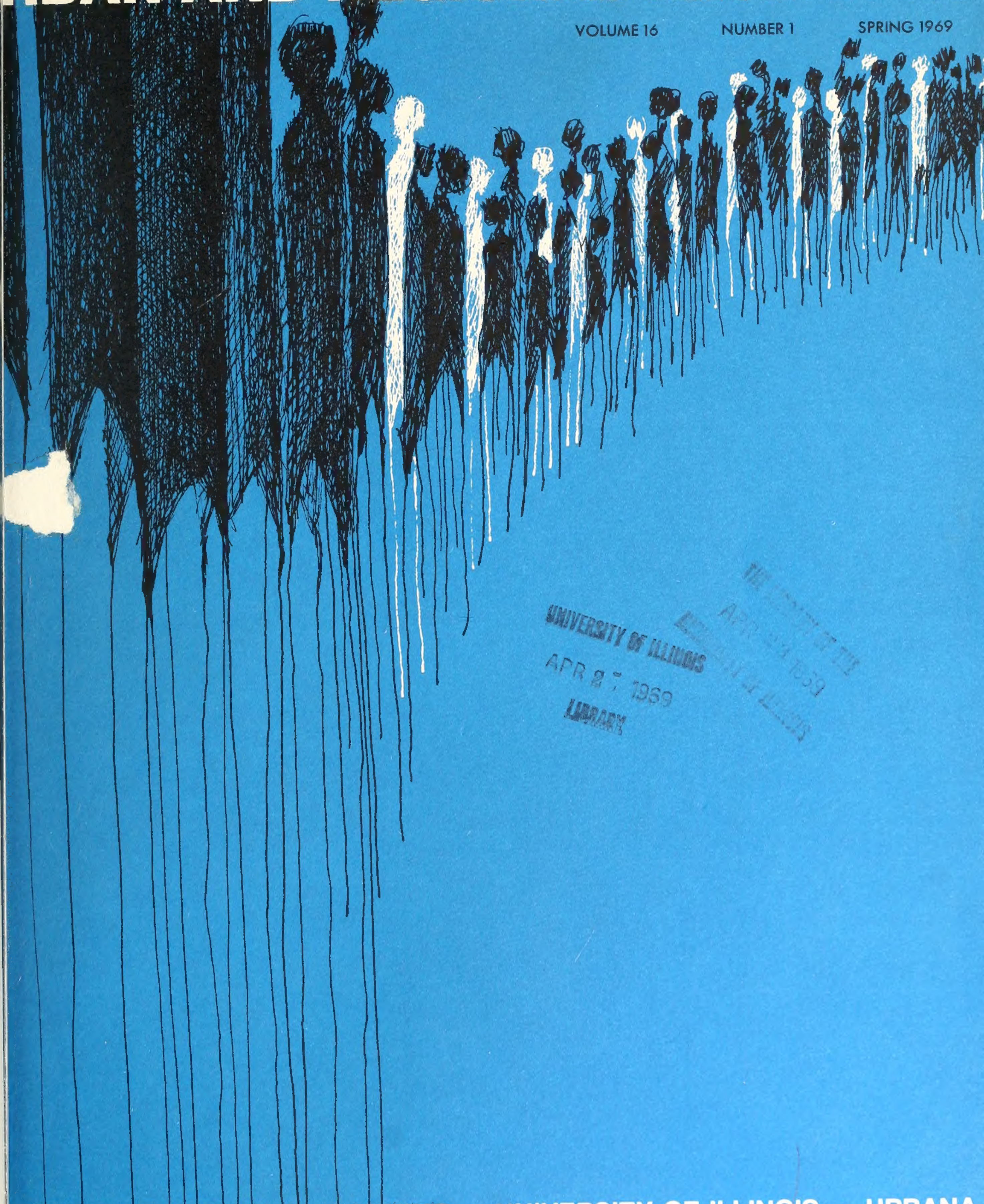
Quarterly Digest of

[U]RBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 1 SPRING 1969



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Established in 1954 by an informal organization known as the Urban Planning Research Group, the *Quarterly Digest of Urban and Regional Research* (formerly the *Research Digest*) is prepared by the Bureau of Community Planning of the University of Illinois. Its objective is to serve as a medium of communication among individuals and groups engaged in urban and regional research. Abstracts are invited covering research projects recently initiated, projects well underway on which significant progress or findings can be reported, and projects recenty completed. Brief notes on items of interest to researchers in this field are also desired.

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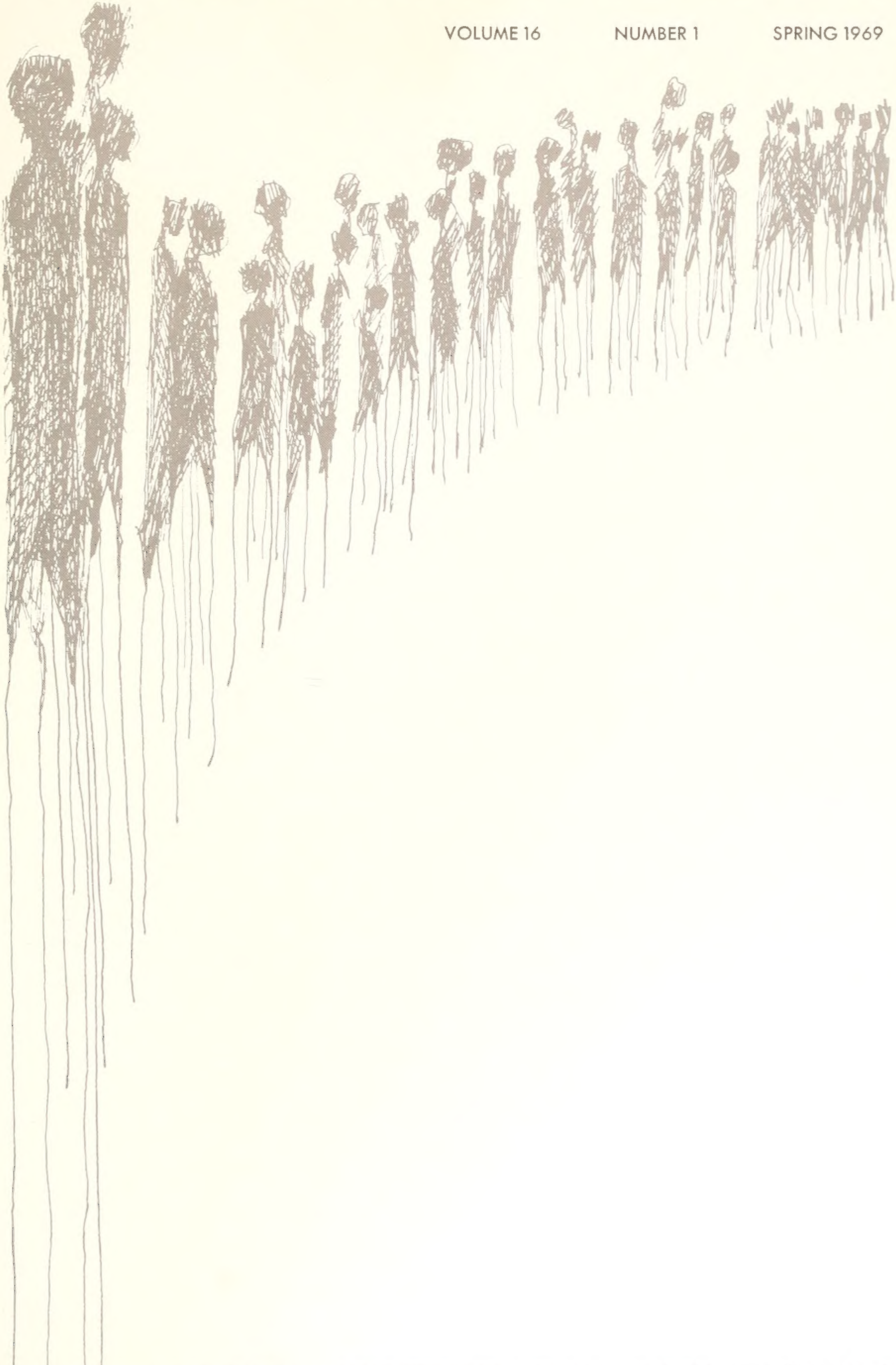

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KEY TO SYMBOLS

The following letter designations are used throughout this journal:

(a) -- indicates the principal investigator(s) or project director.
(b) -- indicates the status of research and/or publication.
(c) -- indicates the agency conducting the research, together with the sponsorship, if given.
(d) -- indicates any previous Digest report.
m -- is used in conjunction with a surname where, for any reason, the full name of a person is not known to us.
(CRZ) -- initials at the end of an abstract indicate the person preparing it, or, if this is not known, the source from which the abstract was obtained.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Among the 276 studies reported in this number of the Digest, one which stands out in particular is the hard-hitting examination of substantive issues facing America at this time published recently by the Brookings Institution, under the title Agenda for the Nation (Item 170). Any change of administration is a strategic time for stock-taking. When the change of administration is also a change of party, such a review takes on even greater significance.

The concerns, the approach, and the central thrust of the argument in the Brookings study become especially clear when one turns to earlier analogous works for comparison, for example, Goals for Americans, prepared by a Presidential Commission at the beginning of the decade. In contrast to the nature and tone of the earlier work--fairly broad goals, whether or not immediately attainable, and a reasonably optimistic outlook for achieving them as part of a general posture of "defense of the free world"--the eighteen authors and the editor of the present work find themselves confronted by a paradox--the central paradox of American society in 1969. On the one hand, America is a nation which is clearly enjoying high prosperity, rapid economic growth, and a steady diffusion of affluence at a rate almost unimaginable a decade ago. Yet on the other hand, it is a nation wracked and divided over problems of poverty, riots, race, slums, unemployment, and crime. In broad terms, the economic goals of the 1960's--steady prosperity and faster growth--have been achieved. Yet, contrary to expectation, economic improvement has not resolved social problems and today the mood of the nation is more troubled and our internal problems now seem more stubborn and incurable than was the case a decade ago.

Ending the killing in Vietnam is undeniably the paramount task facing the new administration. Beyond that, it faces the urgent necessity of hard thinking and hard choices. At home it will have to think through, and find its own key to, the central paradox sketched above. Abroad, it will have to develop a realistic conception of a stable and creative world order, and reflect soberly on the role America can and should play in helping to build it. Hard choices as well as hard thinking will be inevitable, in both directions, because an end to the involvement in Vietnam will not quickly ease the government's budgetary bind. In this context, the authors address themselves specifically to a number of the most important foreign and domestic problems.

Our problems would be difficult enough if they ended here. But, as Donald Michael reminds us, in his equally thought-provoking book The Unprepared Society: Planning for a Precarious Future (Item 187), we are ill-prepared, intellectually, institutionally, and emotionally, to cope with the needs of the times. Social and technological trends are leading inexorably to more extensive use of long-range planning than we are accustomed to; yet until education (in the fullest sense of the word) can prepare us adequately, long-range planning "will be done in a context of unprecedentedly powerful technology and typically weak men and institutions."

Seen in the light of these observations, many of the studies, on-going or recently completed, on which we have reported in this and recent issues of the Digest assume more significance than might be apparent from a casual reading. One thinks, for example, of UNESCO's examination, in a recent issue of its magazine Impact of Science on Society, of some of the current

work seeking a scientific basis for peace (Item 263); or the work underway at System Development Corporation dealing with problems of conflict resolution, at both the domestic and the international levels (Item 71).

We at the *Digest* will endeavor to alert our readers to significant research and writing of this sort which bears sharply on large substantive issues and on questions of strategy which in turn condition policy and the availability of resources for various kinds of programs at all levels of government. Meanwhile, we will continue to focus attention, as in this and past numbers, on the growing volume of research specifically related to the planning and development--economic, social, and physical--of urban areas and regions.

As will be seen from the Table of Contents, beginning with this issue we have effected a further improvement in the arrangement of material, bringing together in a third section of the magazine studies which are primarily international in character, rather than national. The purpose of this arrangement is to give international studies a logical home, and avoid the ambiguity of associating such studies with the particular country in which the headquarters of an international agency happens to be located.

For several months, Mr. Ivan Gyarfas, Director of the Hungarian Institute for Town & Regional Planning and Research, has been serving as our Hungarian correspondent, although his name was inadvertently omitted from the list which appears at the back of the magazine. We regret this omission and are happy to make the correction at this time, as well as to express our appreciation of his interest and support of our effort.

We would like, also, to express our sincere appreciation to the many organizations which have been calling the *Digest* to the attention of their members, both through mailings and through notices in their own publications. (SK)

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

I. Physical Environment

● GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

1. THE POLLUTION READER

(a) Anthony De Vos, Norman Pearson, P. L. Silveston, W. R. Drynan, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Harvest House Ltd., 1364 Greene Ave., Montreal 6, Quebec, Canada, 1968, 264 pp. $5.95 per copy, cloth, illustrated; $3.50, paper. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 68-31597. (c) University of Waterloo, under the sponsorship of the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers. (d) None.

Problem. This publication presents an overall view of the pollution problem in Canada and measures for pollution control as summarized from the background papers and proceedings of the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers' National Conference on "Pollution and Our Environment" held in Montreal Oct. 31 - Nov. 4, 1966.

The book's major sections are: "The Ecological Perspective," "The Region is Basic," "Food," "Soil," "Water," "Air," "Abatement and Control," and "Mainly for Practitioners," representing the combined efforts of forty of Canada's outstanding workers in every sector of the pollution field--social scientists, planners, geographers, geologists, biologists, chemists, engineers, architects, agronomists, physiologists, and public health workers. The volume is directed to citizens at large: teachers, students, industrialists, volunteer workers, and public officials. A glossary of technical terms, a glossary of weights and measures, and a brief bibliography are included. (CLS)

2. MANUAL ON URBAN SNOW REMOVAL

(a) W. D. Hurst and L. W. Gold. (b) Manual completed and published. Available from Secretary, Associate Committee on Geotechnical Research, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. $1.50 per copy. French edition in process. (c) National Research Council of Canada, Associate Committee on Geotechnical Research. (d) None.

Problem. Preparation of a manual concerning snow removal and ice control in urban areas. The manual includes sections on organization, operations, classification of accounts, recording of cost, by-laws, regulations, the use of chemicals, and thermal melting systems. (WDH and LWG)

3. THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND

(a) Gerald Kraft. (b) In process. (c) Charles River Associates, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Analyze problems of pollution in the New England region, emphasizing economic considerations and the interrelationships among various aspects of pollution control. The study will examine both the costs and benefits of environmental management. Labor and materials, as well as the environment itself, will be analyzed as scarce resources. An examination of the impact of pollution abatement programs on regional economic

development, considering the indirect, as well as the direct, effects of pollution control, will be undertaken. Use of a systems approach to pollution control focusing on the interrelationship among air, water, solid waste, and other pollutants and elements of the total environment may provide the framework through which appropriate measures can be designed to attack the pollutants in a consistent and complementary manner. (SIE)

4. FATE WITHIN THE BIOSPHERE OF RADIONUCLIDES PRODUCED IN NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVES

(a) Arthur R. Tamplin, Robert K. Tandy, and Michael D. Pratt. (b) In process. Earlier findings published in Arthur R. Tamplin and Jason L. Minkler, "Information Integration System for LRL-L Program on Man-Made Radiation in the Biosphere," UCRL-7945-T, 1964. (c) University of California, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (Livermore), under sponsorship of U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Division of Biology and Medicine. (d) None.

Problem. Collate, analyze, and integrate pertinent information from world literature relating to the fate of man-made radionuclides in the biosphere, beginning at the source (explosion of a nuclear device) and proceeding through the atmospheric and aquatic transport processes to transfer through food chains and ultimately to the site of potential injury in man. The ultimate objective is to develop a comprehensive set of predictive models that will allow adequate pre-shot estimates of both the short-term and long-range concentration in the biosphere and particularly in man of any and all radionuclides that would be produced. (ART)

5. ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) David Lowenthal. (b) In process. (c) American Geographical Society, under sponsorship of Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. Compile an annotated bibliography of books, reports, and articles on environmental perception and behavior, in order to bring together references now widely scattered in sources from separate disciplines. A general annotated bibliography would aid research in the field and facilitate collaboration among individuals, disciplines, and institutions working along comparable but hitherto unlinked lines.

Method. All relevant publications in geography, history, economics, sociology, architecture, town planning, and other fields over the past 15 to 25 years are being abstracted, coded on cards, and selected for annotation. Materials are being arranged according to an appropriate scheme of classification. Annotations are being prepared, and cross references provided in an index. Results will be published in a suitable form. (SIE)

● AIR

6. PROGRESS IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. S. Senate Document No. 92, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, June, 1968, 85 pp. Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. \$.30 per copy. Other documents relating to PL 90-148, the Air Quality Act of 1967, include Report for Consultation on the Washington, D. C. National Capital Interstate Air Quality Control Region, July, 1968, 77 pp.; Report for Consultation on the Air Quality Control Region for the New York - Connecticut Interstate Area, August, 1968, 95 pp.; Report for Consultation on the Metropolitan Chicago Interstate Air Quality Control Region (Indiana - Illinois), September, 1968, 85 pp.; and Report for Consultation on the Metropolitan Philadelphia Interstate Air Quality Control Region (Pennsylvania - New Jersey - Delaware), October, 1968, 74 pp. For further information, contact the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Air Pollution Control Administration, 801 N. Randolph St., Arlington, Va. 22203. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Air Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This document, the first annual progress report prepared according to the charge of the Air Quality Act of 1967, traces the history of federal participation in air pollution control and describes the progress made toward its prevention and control.

During the last quarter of a century, there has been a growing recognition by the federal government that urbanization, economic development, and technological change adversely affect the quality of the air. In 1955, Congress authorized a federal program of research and technical assistance to state and local governments, establishing the policy, which continues in effect, that state and local governments are primarily responsible for dealing with community air pollution problems, but that the federal government has an obligation to provide leadership and support. Greater power to control pollution was accorded with the Clean Air Act of 1963. Despite these efforts, the problem of air pollution continued to grow, leading to the adoption of Public Law 90-148, the Air Quality Act of 1967.

In addition to greatly expanded research and development activities, the 1967 Act provides for a coordinated attack on air pollution on a regional basis, by all levels of government and all segments of industry. It recognizes that air pollution is basically regional in nature: air pollution knows no boundaries because prevailing air currents can transport pollutants long distances from their sources; and the continued growth of American metropolitan areas means that pollution sources will be spread over ever-expanding geographical areas.

Responsibility for air pollution control activities rests with the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. To conduct its air pollution operations, in January, 1967, DHEW established the National Center for Air Pollution Control (formerly known as the Division of Air Pollution of the Public Health Service).

As a preliminary step under the Act, the National Center has defined eight broad atmospheric areas of continental U. S., areas over which the average meteorological conditions affecting the transport and diffusion of air pollutants are quite similar for long periods of time, i. e., several years. Factors considered were the frequency of occurrence, persistence, and height variations of the stable (inversion) layers of air and the frequency of various wind speeds, as well as large-scale topography and the frequency of occurrence of unfavorable meteorological conditions over large portions of the country.

In accordance with the Act, and in cooperation with states and local communities, the National Center must next designate air quality control regions, where two or more communities--in the same or different states--have a common air pollution problem. They are intended to serve as the basis of administrative and enforcement procedures designed to cope with the regional aspects of the problem. Unlike the atmospheric areas, the control regions are not chosen in light of meteorological conditions, alone, but also on the basis of an "Engineering Evaluation" and an "Urban Evaluation" which consider such factors as the location and quantity of pollutant emissions, existing and projected future patterns of urban growth, jurisdictional boundaries, cooperative regional arrangements, and existing state and local air pollution control legislation and programs. After preliminary delineation of a region, the procedure calls for a consultation with state and local authorities, affording them a chance to make comments and suggestions. After any necessary revisions are made, the control region is formally designated by the Secretary of DHEW.

It is anticipated that the majority of the nation's urban population will be covered by control regions by July, 1969. At the time of this writing, preliminary designations have been made for four air quality control regions and the reports intended to serve as the background documents for the formal consultations, prepared. The four regions are: Washington, D. C. National Capital Interstate Air Quality Control Region; Metropolitan Chicago Interstate Air Quality Control Region (Indiana - Illinois); Metropolitan Philadelphia Interstate Air Quality Control Region (Pennsylvania - New Jersey - Delaware); and New Jersey - New York - Connecticut Interstate Air Quality Control Region.

Concurrently, DHEW, through the National Center, must develop and publish air quality criteria indicating the extent to which air pollution is harmful to health and damaging to property, as well as

detailed information on techniques for preventing and controlling air pollution. Provided with this information, states are expected to develop ambient air quality standards and plans for implementing these standards in air quality control regions. After review and approval by the DHEW's Secretary, the states are to take pollution control action according to their approved plans. If a state's efforts should prove inadequate, the Secretary is empowered to initiate abatement action. In addition to general criteria, the National Center publishes criteria documents on specific major pollutants, i. e., particulate matter, sulfur oxides, photochemical oxides, carbon monoxide, and atmospheric fluorides.

The body of the document describes both general areas of concern and specific research and development projects being conducted by or under the auspices of DHEW. Areas covered include: (1) Automotive air pollution--federal emission standards; control technology research and development in gasoline engines, diesel engines, and unconventional propulsion systems; and compliance and inspection procedures. (2) Stationary sources--state, interstate, and local air pollution control programs; federal abatement activities, including emergency measures and control of federal facilities; control research and development toward control of stationary sources, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, particulates, pollution from specific industries, and waste disposal. (3) Progress in surveillance--air pollution monitoring and data acquisition, including monitoring systems, emission studies, registration and evaluation of fuel additives; air pollution measuring instrumentation; and SAROAD, a centralized air quality data bank, designed to permit the storage, retrieval, and analysis of data covering a vast number of pollutants. It presently contains air quality data from 630 federal, state, and local monitoring stations. It is anticipated that by 1971, data from all existing air monitoring systems will be stored in the bank. Data on fuel additives will be included in the system in 1970.

Additional research is being conducted in forecasting air pollution potential, economic studies of air pollution, and special studies such as control of aircraft emissions. (JS)

7. AIR QUALITY CRITERIA

(a) Richard D. Grundy. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a Committee Print by the U. S. Senate Commitee on Public Works, Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, 90th Congress, 2nd Session. Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., July, 1968, 69 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Senate, Committee on Public Works, Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution. (d) None.

Problem. This document presents general principles connected with the establishment of scientific and medical recommendations in the development of air quality criteria, pursuant to the Air Quality Act of 1967. It is designed to summarize, in a descriptive manner, existing evidence on the nature, type, and extent of air pollution health effects. An attempt is made to define areas where quantitative answers are required. No attempt has been made to either quantify health and welfare effects or propose air quality criteria. Rather, a framework is provided for evaluation of the completeness of current knowledge and additional research needs. The report does not deal with economic and technological considerations in air pollution control. Air quality criteria are based on objective scientific descriptions of relations between contaminants and health or welfare effects. Thus, economic and technological considerations are not relevant with regard to the establishment of ambient air quality criteria, though they are to be given full attention in the standard setting procedures.

Findings. The report documents vividly the serious physical effects of air pollution on man. Specific incidents, specific studies, specific pollutants, and specific physiological effects are considered and cited in detail where known.

Essentially, four types of evidence link air pollution to specific health detriment. The first is the positive correlation between air pollution and excess mortality during what might be termed air pollution epidemics, such as that which occurred in London, December 5 - 9, 1952, when 4,000 excess deaths were reported for the five-

day period. The second is the epidemiological evidence that shows direct correspondence between the incidence of disease and the levels of air pollution experienced by large population groups over substantial periods of time. The third class is clinical--derived from studies of human individuals. The fourth class is laboratory evidence based upon animal studies. Each type, considered alone, presents impressive evidence of air pollution damage to public health and welfare.

Further research is not needed to demonstrate acute health effects of air pollution, but more importantly research is needed to quantitate and refine existing knowledge dealing with chronic disease causation. Chronic diseases are assumed to be caused by multiple insults or injuries over a long period of time. Whether air pollution is a direct causative factor or acts in conjunction with an unidentified infection, mycoplasma, or virus, these subtler, less dramatic, long-range effects of air pollution are of much more serious consequence to the population as a whole than the occasional air pollution episode.

The review of the history of atmospheric pollution presented in this report indicates that atmospheric pollution can be, in large amounts, a lethal agent, and, in smaller amounts, a causative factor in the etiology of chronic disease. While the day of precise quantitative measurement of cause-effect relationships is not at hand the need for action clearly exists. (JS)

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6. THE AUTOMOBILE AND AIR POLLUTION: A PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS

(a) Richard S. Morse and others. (b) Completed and published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Part I, Report of the Panel on Electrically Powered Vehicles, October, 1967, 51 pp. $.60 per copy. Part II, Subpanel Reports to the Panel on Electrically Powered Vehicles, December, 1967, 160 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology. (d) None.

Problem. These reports present the findings and recommendations of a 16-man Panel on Electrically Powered Vehicles which was appointed by the Secretary of Commerce in January, 1967, in response to earlier inter-agency discussions concerning the role of automotive emissions as atmospheric contaminants. Of the panel's members, 10 were industry representatives, while 6 were drawn from universities. The principal purpose of the panel as originally conceived was to recommend an appropriate role for the federal government with respect to electrically powered vehicle research and development. However, its charge was subsequently broadened to a study of the air pollution problem in general from the viewpoint of automotive transportation, and an investigation of all possible alternatives to the gasoline engine.

Method. Liaison was maintained with the federal departments principally concerned--Defense; Interior; Health, Education, and Welfare; Transportation; Post Office; and Housing and Urban Development--as well as with the Atomic Energy Commission and the Federal Power Commission. Six subpanels were established; (1) air pollution; (2) current automotive systems; (3) energy storage and conversion systems; (4) the automobile and the economy; (5) automotive energy sources; and (6) transportation system requirements. Studies were based solely on nonproprietary, unclassified information, and were carried out both through oral and written presentations to the Panel and subpanels, by automobile manufacturers, petroleum companies, and other relevant private and public groups, and through field visits by Panel and subpanel members to cooperating organizations.

Findings. Automotive vehicle emissions--carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, and lead compounds, as well as smoke and odor, are a principal contributor to air pollution, both in themselves and in combination with emissions from other sources. While further research is needed, there is also need for an overall national strategy to meet air quality goals. Growing urban - suburban transportation needs require the early development of virtually nonpolluting personal and mass transportation systems. Substantial reductions can be obtained during the next decade in the exhaust emissions from new gasoline engines, but technical

difficulties are likely to preclude sufficient development of alternative propulsion systems to afford relief. Competition prevents individual automotive manufacturers and fuel producers from introducing technical innovations, but each industry recognizes the primary role of the government in establishing goals and enforcing standards. Increased recognition of the problem by state and local governments, as well as administrative improvement at the federal level is essential. Some 16 specific recommendations are offered, together with the detailed findings of the subpanels, and a 328-item unannotated bibliography. (JP and SK)

9. A DIGEST OF STATE AIR POLLUTION LAWS, 1967

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Air Pollution Control Center. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1967 edition, published July, 1968, 556 pp. $2.75 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Air Pollution Control Center. (d) None.

This volume contains a digest of state air pollution laws for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. It focuses primarily on control, local options, and tax incentives. (CS)

10. VEHICLE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICES

(a) Browne C. Goodwin. (b) In process. (c) System Development Corporation, under contract with the Coordinating Research Council for the Air Pollution Research Advisory Committee (APRAC). (d) None.

Problem. To study the driving habits of American motorists in relation to air pollution. The results of the study are expected to aid in evaluating techniques for testing auto emission control devices.

Method. To gather data on driver patterns, recording devices called Tachographs are being installed in 200 cars in the Los Angeles area for seven days. The study may be extended later to include New York, Chicago, Houston, Minneapolis - St. Paul, and Cincinnati. The Tachograph records exactly how each person uses his car during the week. The device records the time of day, speed, distance traveled, number and duration of stops, trip frequency, and the type of route being traveled--freeway, arterial, business, or residential. After seven days, the recorded log will be removed from each car and the data fed into a computer. Researchers will compile and analyze driving data after adding statistics for each area on temperature, humidity, and barometric pressure. (SDC)

● LAND

11. SOIL, WATER AND SUBURBIA

(a) Norman Beckman and Norman A. Berg, Conference Co-Chairmen. (b) Conference held June 15 - 16, 1967. Proceedings completed and published under above title. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 160 pp. March, 1968. $1.25 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture and U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. Examine soil and water problems and what occurs as land shifts from rural to suburban and urban uses. Exchange information on sources and types of soil and water management assistance to public officials, planners, developers, and builders. Explore the economics of land-use changes, devices for reserving land for recreation, methods for maintaining natural beauty and reducing land damage and water pollution in the urban development process, and research needs in these fields. Discuss opportunities for community action in local and regional planning, in improvement of existing public programs, and in establishing guidelines for future federal and state assistance.

Findings. Building a suburban America to meet the needs of its people will require strong working partnerships at all levels of government and among all professions, such as planning, building, finance,

engineering, and all of the sciences. This conference, it was felt, was a first step toward forming such partnerships. (CK)

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12. EARTHQUAKE HAZARD IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA: A CONTINUING PROBLEM IN PUBLIC POLICY

(a) Karl V. Steinbrugge. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, 109 Moses Hall, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1968, 80 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Governmental Studies. (d) 13:1-27.

Problem. Create effective policies for dealing with great earthquakes which experts predict as inevitable in the San Francisco Bay Area. Two major earthquake faults run through, or very near, much of the Bay Area's urbanized territory. All parts of the nine counties can anticipate severe shaking in such future earthquakes. Year by year, stresses build up in the intervening geological formations between the Farallon Islands, 30 miles west of San Francisco, and Mount Diablo, 30 miles east, and sooner or later something will give. Although its date and epicenter cannot be predicted, the next big jolt could occur any day, and that will be followed by others.

Findings. Actual accomplishment in planning to cope with this eventuality is lagging badly. More effort should be devoted to pre-earthquake programs of disaster prevention, as well as to plans for post-earthquake rescue, assistance, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. Effective policies must be based on greatly improved public understanding of the hazard, and of the many kinds of preventive measures that are essential to minimize losses of life and property and to facilitate post-earthquake recovery. (IGS)

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13. CARRYING OUT THE BAY PLAN: THE SAFETY OF FILLS

(a) Karl V. Steinbrugge. (b) Completed September, 1968. Findings issued under above title as a supplementary report on a major aspect of carrying out the San Francisco Bay Plan. Report prepared for San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, 507 Polk St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102. Price not indicated. (c) Board of Consultants to Review Safety of Proposed Fills, under sponsorship of San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission. (d) None.

Problem. Study the criteria necessary to establish a satisfactory level of safety in a field where no generally accepted standards currently exist, namely how to build in an area subject to earthquakes.

Method. Study: (1) records of historic earthquakes, and (2) seismic and geologic parameters, recognizing that there are large gaps in our understanding of the earthquake problem and these parameters must be revised as more data become available. The hazards to life and property on Bay fills vary with the different geologic conditions, the use of the areas, and the type of structures to be constructed. The recommended approach is to classify these risks by zones and occupancies. The permitted occupancies, the required geologic and engineering investigations, and the type of construction for each zone is then established.

Findings. It must be expected that the San Francisco area will be subjected to damaging earthquakes during the useful life of all major developments. Since the time and severity of future earthquakes cannot be predicted with precision, it is recommended that the design of all major facilities give appropriate consideration to the occurrence of a major earthquake.

It is not economically or practically feasible to design all structures to preclude the occurrence of damage in the central region of major earthquakes. The intent, therefore, should be to provide for these eventualities in such a fashion that structures would not be expected to collapse and endanger the life and safety of people, even though fairly substantial property damage might occur.

The present state of the art of engineering Bay fills and structures thereon requires the best scientific and professional judgment of geologists, soils engineers, structural engineers, and

architects in order to assure reasonable standards of safety. This need for the highest engineering and scientific competence can not be overemphasized.

This report concludes by recommending that the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission include in their plan for the Bay, a Consultant Board to establish and revise safety criteria for Bay fills and structures thereon, and to complement the functions of local building departments and local city planning departments. (CK)

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14. MAKING RURAL AND URBAN LAND USE DECISIONS

(a) Frank M. Schaller, D. Harper Simms, and Ruth L. Hine. (b) Completed. Published by and available from Soil Conservation Society of America, 7515 Northeast Ankeny Rd., Ankeny, Iowa 50021, 1968, 40 pp. $.75 per single copy; $.60 for orders of ten or more. (c) Soil Conservation Society of America, Special Publications Committee. (d) None.

Problem. This publication presents guidelines for interpreting resource facts and making decisions about the way available land can best be used. It is designed for citizen groups and governmental units concerned with land use. The booklet includes a review of current demands on land resources in the U. S. and brief discussions of simultaneous planning, short-term vs. long-term planning, single vs. multiple use, intensity of use, reversibility, public vs. private ownership, the dollar incentive, and limits on locale. The concluding section outlines ten steps for initiating a sound land-use planning program in a community. (JS)

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15. PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 1967

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 191 pp. $.60 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. (d) None.

Problem. This publication includes a wide variety of statistics and brief introductory materials on 11 areas concerning publicly owned lands. They are: (1) the federal lands; (2) lands; (3) outdoor recreation and wildlife; (4) minerals; (5) adjudication, appeals, classification and investigation, and hearings; (6) public land surveys; (7) forest management; (8) range management; (9) resource conservation and development; (10) protection--fire and trespass; and (11) administration and finance. The emphasis is on lands under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management. (ML)

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16. AN ANALYSIS OF WETLANDS VALUES

(a) Stanton J. Kleinert, Harold A. Mathiak, and Thomas L. Wirth. (b) In process. (c) State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources. (d) None.

Problem. Review and summarize existing information on wetlands and evaluate their present and potential importance to man from a broad ecological standpoint.

Method. As one facet of the evaluation, a determination is being made of wetlands value in terms of dollars and other quantitative units. Intrinsic values of wetlands, such as scenic beauty and scientific utility are being reviewed as well as the work they may perform, such as storing water and contributing to ground-water recharge. Hazards to occupancy and development are also being studied in terms of replacement value, i. e., cost of duplicating the facilities of the developed wetland at a future time. (SJK)

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17. THE ECOLOGY AND LAND USE PATTERNS IN THE DISMAL SWAMP AREA OF NORTH CAROLINA

(a) Arthur W. Cooper. (b) In process. (c) North Carolina State University, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources, and the North Carolina Water Resources Research Institute. (d) None.

Problem. Evaluate the effects and relative values of the various proposed land-use practices in the Dismal Swamp.

Wetlands in the U. S. are subject to many pressures for alteration and development, i. e., clearing, drainage, stream channelization, and real estate development. North Carolina has a major wetland problem in the Dismal Swamp in the northeastern part of the state, where lumbering has been the major past commercial use. Real estate development and strong pressure for conversion of organic soils to agriculture threaten the area. In addition, conservation and wildlife interests wish to have extensive portions of the Swamp preserved.

Method. Synthesize existing data on the ecology of the area, and augment this by field studies, to determine the present land-use pattern. Land-use proposals will be evaluated, and insofar as data permit, judgments made as to their effects on the region's ecology. If the data warrant, a full-scale project will be developed for an intensive study. (AWC)

● WATER

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18. THE NATION'S RIVER

(a) Kenneth Holum, James J. O'Donnell, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "The Department of the Interior Official Report on the Potomac." Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 128 pp. $1.75 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Interdepartmental Task Force on the Potomac and the Potomac River Basin Advisory Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a program which would assure that the Potomac would serve as a model of scenic and recreational values for the entire country.

Findings. Recommendations for action in the program cover three broad aspects: (1) those related to present and future water resource problems in the basin; (2) those related to the protection and restoration of the Basin's scenic and natural assets; and (3) those to ensure that future planning and action will proceed in a wise and coordinated manner. This third recommendation emphasizes the need for a continuing and broadly based planning effort. Effective resource planning and management must mobilize the authorities and the skills of the federal, state, and local governments, and the citizens. In light of this recommendation, the Governors of the Basin States and the District of Columbia have proposed a Federal - Interstate Compact for the Potomac which would have continuing responsibilities for the planning and development of the Potomac River Basin. Some of the major problems that will have to be considered are: (1) the interrelationship and separate needs of urban and rural areas; (2) the economic growth of the Basin in relation to water resources development; and (3) the achievement of water quality goals established as state standards and the control of pollution. (ML)

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19. THE RANGE OF CHOICE IN WATER MANAGEMENT

(a) Robert K. Davis and others. See below. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, November, 1968, 216 pp. + appendices. $7.00 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 68-27737. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) 13:1-181

Problem. Study water quality planning for the Potomac estuary and suggest possible improvement in present planning practices. Decisions in water quality management often are made without exploration of the full range of available alternatives because only those possibilities for which present institutional arrangements provide clear lines of authority for construction and financing are seriously considered. This work compares alternatives for achieving and maintaining different levels of dissolved oxygen, including alternatives that received little or no attention at the planning stage or in subsequent public discussion.

This work includes four technical appendices: "Water Quality Models of the Estuary," by Leo J. Hetling; "Technical Processes Investigated," by Robert K. Davis;

"Reservoir Systems Simulation," by Robert M. Steinberg; and "On the Development of an Operational Hydrology," by Nicholas C. Matalas. (RFF)

20. WATER DATA FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

(a) William J. Schneider. (b) Completed and published under the above title, and subtitled, "A Summary of Data From 22 Areas in the United States." Available as Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1871, from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 397 pp. $1.50 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. GS 68-219. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. (d) None.

Problem. Recognizing that expansion of metropolitan areas poses persistent problems in management of the hydrologic environment, this report presents hydrologic data available for each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of the U. S. Information for each area consists of: (1) data on size and population; (2) a short statement of the area's hydrology; (3) a summary of current data-collection activities in the area; (4) a listing of current U. S. Geological Survey investigational projects in the area; and (5) a short listing of reports relating to the area's hydrology. (JS)

21. HYDROLOGY FOR URBAN LAND USE PLANNING

(a) Luna B. Leopold. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Geological Survey Circular 554, by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. 20242, 1968, 18 pp. Copies available from the U. S. Geological Survey. No charge. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. (d) None.

Problem. To summarize existing knowledge of the effects of urbanization on hydrologic factors; to express this knowledge in terms that the planner can use to test alternatives during the planning process. This report is intended as a guidebook on the hydrologic effects of urban land use.

Findings. There are four interrelated but separable effects of land-use changes on the hydrology of an area: changes in peak flow characteristics; changes in total runoff; changes in quality of water; and changes in the hydrologic amenities. Of all land-use changes affecting the hydrology of an area, urbanization is by far the most forceful. (ML)

22. NEW WATER

(a) Not reported. (b) Published under the above title and available from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 27 pp. $.15 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Saline Water. (d) None.

Problem. This report provides general information concerning the history, activities, and objectives of the U. S. Department of the Interior's program to develop economical processes for the conversion of sea or brackish waters to fresh for the purpose of conserving and increasing the water resources of the nation. It also discusses the opportunities for cooperation with other governments and with individuals. Procedures for submitting informal and formal research and engineering proposals are described. The 1961 Anderson-Aspinall Act and its subsequent amendments, the current Congressional authorization under which the Office of Saline Water conducts its activities, is appended. (JS)

23. ON THE QUANTITATIVE INVENTORY OF THE RIVERSCAPE

(a) Luna B. Leopold and Maura O'Brien Marchand. (b) Completed and published under the above title in Water Resources Research, Vol. 4, No. 4, August, 1968, pp. 709-717. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. (d) None.

Problem. To present a record of the presence or absence of a selected group of factors that contribute to the aesthetic worth of a river landscape, for 24 minor river valleys.

Method. Observations were made in a restricted range of examples in one locality, Alameda and Contra Costa counties, near San Francisco Bay, California. Most of the sites are located along channels of small streams draining the foothills. Sites chosen include streams originating in natural undeveloped areas, in parks, and in suburban and urban foothill areas. The factors chosen included both physical features of size and form and such subjective attributes as ecological diversity and scenic views. Each factor for each site was expressed as a uniqueness ratio, which depended on the number of sites being in the same category.

Findings. This study suggests that some kind of classification of scarcity is feasible that can lead to a technique for river surveys, adaptable in a basic data program in addition to the usual hydraulic and hydrologic factors. If so, then the results of scarcity or uniqueness evaluation might be applied in evaluating choices among alternatives in river basin development. (ML)

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24. WATER POLLUTION PROBLEMS OF LAKE MICHIGAN AND TRIBUTARIES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Great Lakes Region, Chicago, Ill. 60600, June, 1968, 74 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This report is based on studies and investigations by a number of federal departments and local agencies concerned with the problem of pollution of the waters of Lake Michigan and its tributary basin. The document was originally issued in January, 1968, to provide background information for a conference on pollution of the Lake Michigan basin. The summary of the conference, including conclusions and recommendations, is presented in this report.

Findings. The conference concluded that the waters of Lake Michigan and its tributary basin are seriously threatened by pollution which endangers the health and welfare of residents of the area, and is therefore subject to abatement under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Recommendations were made in such areas as waste treatment, industrial and municipal sewage systems, discharge of treatable industrial wastes, and prohibitions on the dumping of polluted materials into Lake Michigan. (ML)

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25. VIEWS OF THE GOVERNORS ON SAVING AMERICA'S SMALL LAKES

(a) Robert E. Jones and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as the "Twenty-Sixth Report by the Committee on Government Operations" (House Report No. 1571, 90th Congress, 2nd Session), by the U. S. House of Representatives, Committee of Government Operations, Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, June, 1968, 48 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Operations, Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee. (d) None.

Problem. To study the causes, effects of--and possible remedies for--the accelerated eutrophication of small lakes. This study formed the basis of a report by the Committee on Government Operations entitled, "To Save America's Small Lakes" (House Report 594, 90th Congress, 1st Session, August 23, 1967). Copies of the report were sent to the Governors of each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. This publication summarizes the responses received from the Governors, and includes the conclusions and recommendations of the earlier study. (ML)

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26. WATER RESOURCES SYSTEM ANALYSIS

(a) V. T. Chow. (b) In process. A study on similarity between rail transport systems and water resources systems is completed. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Civil Engineering. (d) None.

Problem. Optimize water resources systems for the planning and development of water projects, using operations research techniques.

Method. Mathematical models and simulation were used, involving Monte Carlo methods, Markov-chain models, and linear and dynamic programmings. A hydroeconomic analysis to optimize a multipurpose project is now being investigated. (VTC)

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27. ADVANCED METHODOLOGIES FOR WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

(a) V. T. Chow, D. D. Meredith, James S. Windsor, Eugene Cetwinski, C. L. Yin, and G. Cortez-Rivera. (b) In process. A three-year project initiated in July, 1968. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Civil Engineering, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. Investigate a number of advanced concepts of water resources planning which are of basic importance but have not been generally introduced into practice. These concepts include mainly stochastic analysis and dynamic programming.

Method. The investigation will proceed in three stages: (1) ascertain the feasibility of the application of various stochastic methods of hydrology to hydroeconomic system analysis and of the application of dynamic programming for stochastic system optimization; (2) develop working procedures of stochastic dynamic programming; and (3) apply the stochastic dynamic programming to actual problems. Mathematical formulations will be programmed for computer analysis and data from river basins in Illinois will be tested in the working procedures to be developed. (VTC)

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28. RESERVOIR SYSTEM ANALYSIS FOR LOW-FLOW REGULATION

(a) Leo R. Beard and A. J. Fredrich. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army Engineer District, Sacramento. (d) None.

Problem. Devise new methods of reservoir system analysis for low-flow regulation.

The increase in river basin development and the increasing emphasis on coordination of projects has produced new problems of devising and coordinating the operation of a large number of projects to provide a large number of services. The first step towards solution of this problem was the adaptation of existing procedures and new techniques to electronic computers.

Analysis techniques have been re-formed and extended to constitute a basic computer package, which includes a framework for economic evaluation of system output. Optimization routines will be included in the package as such techniques are developed. (SIE)

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29. POST-CONSTRUCTION AUDITS OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC WATER INVESTMENT

(a) Robert H. Haveman. (b) In process. (c) Grinnell College, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. Develop a methodology for checking the actual economic performance of a public water investment against that projected when the investment was analyzed by benefit-cost analysis in the original planning. The principal problems dealt with are the uncertainties concerning the original basis of evaluation and the stochastic nature of the events against which many projects are built, especially storage and flood structures. (RHH)

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30. MULTIPURPOSE RESERVOIRS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Shirley F. Weiss, Edward J. Kaiser, and Raymond J. Burby, III. (b) In process. A three-year project initiated in July, 1968. (c) University of North Carolina, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, Institute for Research in Social Science and Department of City and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To develop the foundations of a forecast model which may be utilized to predict the pattern of development

surrounding present and anticipated multipurpose reservoirs. The research is based on a conceptual framework and approach which views land development as the result of the interaction between environmental influences flowing from physical characteristics of the site; location of the site relative to activity nodes and the spatial pattern of social values; institutional factors, such as the matrix of federal, state, and local policies; and a chain of key primary and supporting decisions made by various agents in the development process. By isolating influences on these decisions which are affected by public policies, this approach allows the construction of a forecast model which facilitates the formulation and testing of alternative policy mixes for their effectiveness in promoting a desirable land development pattern. (SFW)

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31. ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF WATER QUALITY

(a) P. H. McGauhey, E. M. Lofting, and S. K. Mukhergee. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Berkeley), College of Engineering and School of Public Health, Sanitary Engineering Research Laboratory, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Develop and demonstrate methods of utilizing modern computer techniques in water quality management problems presently unresolved for lack of a systems engineering approach.

The specific objectives, now nearing completion, are to minimize the cost of achieving water quality goals by waste water treatment. Ongoing work is directed to the development of waste water treatment coefficients by which to determine the limitations on economic growth, resulting from increased beneficial use of water, that are imposed by the associated cost of treating waste water at higher levels. (PHM)

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32. INTERSTATE REGIONAL PLANNING FOR WATER SUPPLY AND WASTE DISPOSAL

(a) James F. Wright. (b) In process. (c) Delaware River Basin Commission, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Develop needed information and plans for water-supply and waste-disposal facilities for an interstate region; (2) demonstrate regional interagency planning for prevention of water shortages, pollution, and other environmental health problems in rapidly developing areas; and (3) test the concept of legally protecting the regional plan by making it a part of the "Comprehensive Plan" as provided by the Delaware River Basin Compact.

The future impact of a major national recreation project and related facilities in a predominantly rural and sparsely populated area requires regional planning for adequate and appropriate measures to prevent environmental damage from impairing the natural amenities which make the area attractive.

Method. Task groups composed of federal, state, and local representatives of resource and pollution control agencies are collecting and analyzing data, preparing plans, selecting optimum alternatives, and preparing reports. Areas of study include water supply, liquid-waste disposal, and solid-waste disposal. (JFW)

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33. COMMUNITY REACTIONS TO WATER RESOURCES PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO PLANNING

(a) Russell R. Dynes, E. L. Quarantelli, and J. E. Haas. (b) In process. (c) Ohio State University, Department of Sociology, Disaster Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. Determine community reactions to water resources problems in relation to planning. The investigators view flooding, water pollution, and depletion as different forms of objective collective stress. They submit that those types of [illegible] periods of time are more difficult to perceive. Therefore, it becomes more diffi-[illegible].

Method. Interviews are being conducted with a sample of community decision makers in five different communities. The five [illegible] collective stress. In each community, the project will determine the definition of

the salience of such problems for the community, and the types of adaptation in terms of planning and inaction. Various social factors will be related to the differential perceptions and adaptations of each community. (RRD)

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34. ATMOSPHERIC WATER RESOURCES IN THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

(a) E. J. Aubert. (b) In process. (c) Travelers Research Center, under contract from U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colo. (d) None.

Problem. Assess the potential feasibility (technical, benefit, and cost) of utilizing the atmospheric water resource in the Connecticut River Basin. More specifically, to: (1) assess major features of stress in supply and demand in the present and planned water resource system, users and uses which are relevant to the atmospheric water resource; (2) identify requirements for and estimate potential benefits from the atmospheric water resources for preliminary assessment purposes; (3) estimate the climatology of precipitation potential and seedable situations; and (4) assess [illegible] the atmospheric water resource in the Connecticut River Basin. (SIE)

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35. [illegible]RALIZED HYDROLOGIC DESIGN CRITERIA

(a) A. J. Fredrich, Leo R. Beard, and Jerry Willey. (b) In process. Draft of a report on Hydrologic Design Procedures with particular emphasis on applications to areas of little data is in preparation. (c) U. S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army Engineer District, Sacramento. (d) None.

Problem. Formulate basic procedures for deriving hydrologic design criteria by re-examining many generalized hydrologic relations, such as envelope curves of rainfall and runoff amounts, intensity-duration relations, and frequency relations, which have evolved from hydrologic investigations during the past 30 years [illegible] elaborate analyses made possible [illegible] recent development in mathematics, [illegible]tronic computers, and aerial photo[illegible]. Research will be directed principally to determination of reservoir storage and outlet requirements, powerplant requirements, conveyance and terminal storage requirements, levee and channel sizes, and coordinated design of a water resources system.

Greatly increased activity in water resources development throughout the world produces a critical need for procedures for formulating generalized design criteria for water resources projects. This need is for less duplication of work and more uniformity of design in projects as well as for obtaining reliable design criteria in regions of little or no hydrologic data. (SIE)

● NATURAL RESOURCES

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36. URBAN PLANNING FOR SAND AND GRAVEL [illegible]DS

(a) Eleanor Young. (b) Completed and published under the above title in Mineral Information Service, Vol. 21, No. 10, October, 1968, pp. 147-150. For information, contact Mineral Information Service, [illegible] Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. 94111. (c) Orange County Planning Department, Advance Planning Division. (d) None.

Problem. In this article, the investigator cites the need for total planning of sand and gravel operations, from identification of reserves, through excavation of the deposit, to the ultimate land use of the depleted site. With advance planning, these valuable sand and gravel deposits, virtually needed in all forms of urban construction, can be designated as mineral preserves. If deposits can be centrally located near urbanized areas, both public and private consumers can realize significant savings from decreased costs of transportation. The investigator describes the standards that should be [illegible] advantages of advanced planning for depleted sites are enumerated, and various [illegible]

37. INTERACTION BETWEEN BIRDS AND MAN

(a) Chandler S. Robbins. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Division of Wildlife Research, Migratory Bird Populations Station (Laurel, Md.). (d) None.

Problem. (1) Measure changes in bird population during and following conversion from farm land to city in a well-planned community (Columbia, Maryland). (2) Determine extent to which the inhabitants are aware of the birds around them, whether they derive pleasure from presence of the birds, and the extent to which non-consumptive use of bird populations can be increased in a model community. (3) Determine, in a changing community, the minimum habitat requirements of each species so that the greatest variety of birds in at least minimum numbers can be maintained to provide maximum recreational opportunity.

Method. The Breeding Bird Survey routes established in 1965, 1966, and 1967, will be maintained to provide continuity in the records of changes in breeding bird populations during construction of Columbia, Maryland. (CSR)

38. THE ECONOMICS OF SOVIET OIL AND GAS

(a) Robert W. Campbell. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, October, 1968, 300 pp. $8.50 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 68-22277. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To present a case study of the petroleum industry of the U. S. S. R., describing its development since the middle 1950's and assessing its future prospects, including its export possibilities. The dynamic expansion of the Russian oil and gas industry in recent years has implications for the world oil market and for the Soviet growth potential. The author examines in detail such aspects of the petroleum industry as organization and administration, drilling, production, transportation, refining and utilization of petroleum products, natural gas, and international economic relations. Special attention is paid to economic decision making in the U. S. S. R. (RFF)

● WASTE DISPOSAL

39. SUBSURFACE DISPOSAL OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES

(a) Robert E. Ives and Gerald E. Eddy. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, P. O. Box 53127, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73105, June, 1968, 109 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Interstate Oil Compact Commission, Research Committee. (d) None.

Problem. Compile and review current underground waste disposal policies and practices among the states, and offer comments useful in policy making. With increased population and industrial growth throughout the country and increased concern with the pollution of our fresh water resources, new means will have to be utilized for disposal of wastes. The injection of wastes into subsurface aquifers is one type that could be utilized to reduce contamination of fresh water resources.

The report includes: (1) a discussion of pollution; (2) physical considerations of use of underground reservoirs as they may affect other values and other use of these reservoirs for reasonable purposes; (3) legal consideration and resulting complications; (4) a summary of disposal systems and disposal wells now in use in the various states, including comments on state policies, regulations, and enforcement; and (5) recommended practices and procedures in the establishment of guidelines which may be helpful to all the states concerning initial processing of applications, drilling, monitoring, and final abandonment of disposal wells.

Findings. (1) Sound policies need to be established before utilization of this method, and each state should have specific laws relating to it. Appropriate regulations should be developed and reporting forms prepared. The liberal interpretation of existing laws presently governing related items is not adequate. (2) Close

communication between various interested agencies is a necessity. The complex number of skills necessary for a full evaluation of a tentative program is such that no one agency normally would have all the qualified personnel and research facilities for a proper study. (3) Programs should not be approved and forgotten, but should have constant surveillance. A majority of the decisions leading to the approval of a disposal program are based on opinion rather than fact.

The limited disposal of waste products in subsurface formations is feasible providing all geologic, engineering, and chemical parameters for each project are thoroughly researched by qualified personnel prior to final approval. Without adequate studies and constant monitoring, some of the problems which might be created could be far worse than the one being corrected. (ML)

40. SANITARY LANDFILL FACTS

(a) Thomas J. Sorg and H. Lanier Hickman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Urban and Industrial Health. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 26 pp. $.35 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Urban and Industrial Health. (d) None.

Problem. To present general information for the growing number of people involved with planning and development in solid waste disposal management. One basic, acceptable, and effective method of solid waste disposal--the sanitary landfill--is examined in terms of planning, site selection, design, operation, public health aspects, equipment, costs, and its advantages and disadvantages. A bibliography is appended.

Findings. The sanitary landfill has many advantages not common to other methods of disposal. It is the most economical method where land is available, the initial investment is low, it can be put into operation quickly, it is flexible, and it can be used to reclaim land. Some disadvantages of the method include the need to adhere to proper standards and periodic maintenance procedures, and extreme public opposition in residential areas. (ML)

41. IMPROVING THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) The Atomic Energy Commission, under contract with the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. The Atomic Energy Commission will undertake three studies directed at improving the urban environment: (1) solid waste disposal; (2) tunneling techniques; and (3) use of thermal energy in urban areas.

The first study will examine the technical and economic factors involved in the volume reduction of solid wastes through underwater combustion and collection of the residue, using the sewer system for disposal. Other methods of conversion, transportation, and disposal systems also will be studied in an attempt to learn their potential for more efficient solid waste handling.

The second study will be concerned with determining cheaper and more efficient ways of constructing small tunnels for water, sewer, and other utilities systems. Adding, maintaining, or changing utilities in cities is a source of continual inconvenience to the public because of noise, dirt, and diversion of street, pedestrian, and vehicular traffic. Improved methods of boring small diameter tunnels could reduce this inconvenience and perhaps costs as well. This study will examine the characteristics of the materials through which utility tunnels must pass and the energy requirements for small-diameter tunneling in these materials. It will attempt to identify potentially more effective and economic tunneling techniques that could be developed.

The third study will examine the feasibility of directly supplying thermal energy generated by nuclear power plants to cities for their use. The thermal energy could be used to heat and cool buildings, keep streets and sidewalks clear of ice and snow, and provide other services which require cheap and reliable sources

of thermal energy. The study is expected to determine the technical, economic, and social advantages of using thermal energy in urban areas, and to suggest additional research and development needs. (HUD)

42. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS IN THE VICINITY OF SANITARY LANDFILLS IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS

(a) Keros Cartwright and Murray R. McComas. (b) Completed and published under the above title in Ground Water, September-October, 1968, Vol. 6, No. 5; Reprint Series 1968 S. Reprints available from the Illinois State Geological Survey, Natural Resources Bldg., Urbana, Ill. 61801. No charge. (c) Illinois State Geological Survey. (d) None.

Problem. Electrical earth resistivity and soil temperature surveys were conducted in the vicinity of four sanitary landfills in northeastern Illinois to test the possibility of detecting and tracing any chemical or temperature alteration of ground water by leachates from buried refuse.

Method. Reference data on water quality, levels, and movement were provided by a system of monitor wells drilled for a hydrogeologic study of the landfills.

Findings. The resistivity survey, which was in homogeneous silty sand outwash, traced mineralized water from the landfill for a distance of more than 1,000 feet. Apparent resistivity values were one-fourth those obtained from unaffected areas. Interpretations of direction of ground-water flow and location of discharge boundaries from the geophysical data agree with interpretations based on the monitor well data.

The soil temperature survey indicated the presence of a halo of higher temperatures around the landfill and indicated areas of surface recharge.

The geophysical surveys show, in general, that chemically altered water is traceable in uniform earth materials where the depth of the water table is constant. (KC and MRM)

● NOISE CONTROL

43. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION BY TRAFFIC NOISE AND ITS CONTROL

(a) G. J. Thiessen and N. Olson. (b) In process. Reports issued include G. J. Thiessen, "Survey of the Traffic Noise Problem," J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 37, 1179 (A) and "Community Noise: Surface Transportation," J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 42, 1176. (c) National Research Council of Canada. (d) None.

Problem. Investigate environmental pollution by traffic noise and means of its control.

Method. Studies have been made of all motorized road vehicles and the noise they produce under normal operating conditions. The noises have been analyzed statistically as well as with respect to frequency. The influence of motor vehicle noise on sleeping persons is also being studied by means of electroencephalography. The noise is fed from tape recordings at predetermined intervals. The effect of barrier and road layout is considered, as well.

Findings. Relatively low noise levels may change a person's stage of sleep without awakening him. In the control of noise, technology is far ahead of actual practice. Exhaust muffling is especially primitive in the case of motorcycles. An integrated legislative approach involving land development, zoning, road planning, and noise by-laws is the solution. An ordinary sound level meter is considered to be quite adequate for measurement of annoyance, and hence, for law enforcement. The pollution concept is proposed as a basis for setting noise limits and the categories considered are general pollution, concentrated pollution, and intermittent pollution. (CGRA)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● POPULATION

--. CENSUS OF GHETTO RESIDENTS

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) United Progress, Inc. (Trenton, N. J.), under sponsorship of The Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Obtain an accurate census enumeration of ghetto residents. The 1960 census of population, for various reasons, missed counting many Negroes in the country's central cities.

Method. The Census Bureau is conducting trial-run experiments with new means of persuading people to participate in the 1970 count. One such trial was conducted in Trenton in September, 1968. United Progress, Inc., Trenton's anti-poverty agency, will conduct a grass-roots campaign to increase the response of ghetto dwellers to census questionnaires. (FF)

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

--. MANPOWER AGENDA FOR AMERICA

(a) Eli Ginzberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title by McGraw-Hill, Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y., 10036, 1968, 250 pp. $8.95 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 67-24950. (c) Columbia University, Conservation of Human Resources. (d) None.

Problem. This book presents a series of analyses of contemporary manpower problems. It is addressed to a wide audience--students, businessmen who are directly affected by changes in the level and supply of manpower, and politicians who are under increasing pressure to respond to the powerful forces of automation, unemployment, civil rights, and poverty, in the hope of reducing the manpower wastes that plague our economy.

The book is divided into three parts. Part I, "Perspectives," consists of five chapters which (1) provide an overview of the slow evolution of manpower policy since the founding of the Republic; (2) describe the dynamism of technology and its impact on contemporary manpower; and (3) present considerations of the larger parameters in American society that both contain and shape developments on the manpower front. Part II, "Pathology," contains six chapters which (1) delineate the principal factors that contribute to various types of manpower waste; (2) draw connections and point out linkages between some forms of social pathology; and (3) identify the many barriers that block the escape of people from poverty, contribute to unemployment, and impede the search for simple cures for juvenile delinquency. Part III, "Policy," offers eight chapters which (1) identify manpower issues, such as college manpower, the shortage of physicians, the draft, and paramedical manpower; (2) discuss the conservation of talent, and womanpower; and (3) survey the actions we have taken and are taking to solve our manpower problems. (ML)

--. EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION IN A DYNAMIC ECONOMY

(a) Eli Ginzberg and others. (b) A continuing series of studies. The following manuscripts are completed and scheduled for publication by Columbia University Press: (1) Harry I. Greenfield and Carol A. Brown, Allied Health Manpower: Trends and Prospects; (2) Beatrice G. Reubens, The Hard-To-Employ; (3) Marcia K. Freedman, The Process of Work Establishment; (4) Thomas W. Stanback and Richard Knight, Employment Expansion in the American Economy; (5) Dean W. Morse, The Peripheral Worker; and (6) Eli Ginzberg, Men, Money and Medicine. (c) Columbia University, Conservation of Human Resources, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower Policy. (d) None.

Problem. Identify and analyze various economic sectors in order to determine the role of manpower resources in the expansion of the nation's economy.

Allied Health Manpower [illegible] determinants of changes in the supply of paramedical personnel, e. g., nurses, technicians, therapists, and orderlies, with particular reference to the types of persons recruited; the educational and training structure; accreditation and licensing; financing of education; market forces, including wages and working conditions; and promotion and career opportunities.

The second study, The Hard to Employ, describes the range of policies and programs developed by selected countries in Western Europe for the unemployed and underemployed under conditions [illegible] "full employment." Such approaches as compulsory and subsidized [illegible] placement techniques, and job creation efforts are discussed with focus placed on their applicability to the U. S. situation.

[illegible] case study analysis of the strategic determinants of the career choices and patt[illegible] [illegible]. It investigates the manner in which individuals with modest education adapt to a changing work environment; the [illegible] between unemployment experiences and efforts to develop skills; and acquisi[illegible] and the effectiveness of education and training facilities in providing the na[illegible] with an adequate supply of trained [illegible]nel for optimum economic gr[illegible].

The Stanback and Knight study, based on recently available material from the Bureau of the Census and the Office of Busine[illegible] [illegible] which regions and localities [illegible] to shifts in the economic structure, including job creation and job destructi[illegible] over the past two decades.

[illegible] time or part-year jobs. The report focuses [illegible] and distinguishes between economic and noneconomic and voluntary versus involuntary reasons associate[illegible]ment. The concentrat[illegible] part-year jobs among industries and [illegible]pations, and the wa[illegible] market adapts to changes [illegible] supply conditions involving the peripheral labor force, are also cover[illegible].

[illegible] factors influencing the lo[illegible] the i[illegible] [illegible] (3) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] W. E. [illegible] September. [illegible]

Problem. [illegible] re.

[illegible] ces; it [illegible] have [illegible] practices. [illegible] case- [illegible] retai [illegible]

[illegible] "creamed" from the existing pool of [illegible]

[illegible] situation, assistance and [illegible] cies whose staffs have [illegible] petence in the [illegible] the hard-core unem- [illegible] ent agencies must v[illegible] rs and seek [illegible] rtunities [illegible] ed.

In addition to these remedial efforts [illegible] ent and industry to eliminate [illegible] s in our country's elemen- [illegible] al, and higher [illegible] an individual to be disadvantaged when he enters [illegible]. (CLS)

[illegible]

(a) Jesse E. Gordon, Beryl Carter, [illegible] and [illegible] avarre. (b) Completed [illegible] der the above title [illegible] December, 1968, a bimonthly publica- [illegible] 48106. Annual subscription [illegible].00; single issue $7.50. (c) [illegible] ichigan, School of Social Work, Full Employment Committee. [illegible]

Problem. Recommend policies and programs [illegible] ich are practicable, effective, [illegible] consistent with current practices and [illegible] iples of American government. Consider both short-term needs and the develop- [illegible] of stable institutions through which full employment may be maintained in a changing ec[illegible].

[illegible] of the U. S. [illegible] m access for it[illegible] ent, work opportunity, and ince[illegible] ve structures in the American economy. This policy can be implemented by ensuring: (1) full and public vocational education as a [illegible] of right; (2) expansion of the job [illegible] 3) career development by aiding

and encouraging upward occupational and economic mobility; (4) equal access to jobs and career upgrading; and (5) manpower planning and service agencies. The report describes these policies in detail. (CK)

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49. THE SHORTAGE OF SKILLED AND TECHNICAL WORKERS

(a) Walter Franke and Irvin Sobel. (b) Completed. Published by and available from the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 504 E. Armory St., Champaign, Ill. 61820, June, 1968, 403 pp. + appendices. No charge. (c) University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Study and analyze the relationship between occupational shortages and the operational effectiveness of labor market processes and institutions.

The study first examines the institutional arrangements through which workers are prepared for and employed in jobs in selected occupations to determine whether there are in these arrangements barriers to entry and employment that are susceptible to elimination or reduction. It then attempts to determine the extent to which labor market institutions are themselves adjusted or changed in response to sh[illegible]age situations. In other words, to what extent do changes in market institutions represent a force in bringing about equilibrium between demand and supply? [illegible] they significant variables in the process of adjustment to imbalance between occupational demand and supply? In addition, the study examines the responsiveness of wage rates to labor shortages in an attempt to assess their relative effectiveness in moving the market to equilibrium, i. e., toward the removal of shortage situations.

Method. The study, conducted in Chicago and St. Louis, examined the entire labor market process involved in the attraction, training, placement, and retention of workers in six skilled and technical occupations: licensed practical nurse, medical technologist, tool and die maker, tool [illegible] die designer, engineering technician-electronics, and engineering technician-metal working. The questionnaires and other data collection mechanisms were designed to elicit information concerning: (1) employment trends and extent of shortage; (2) decision-making criteria for entry into the occupation; (3) training and training institutions; (4) the labor market mechanism; (5) employer satisfaction and occupational retention; and (6) employer adjustments.

Findings. Factors affecting adjustment in a particular labor market vary from occupation to occupation, and in a particular occupation can vary from labor market to labor market. Therefore, no [illegible] model or program is likely to be satisfactory as an approach to solving problems of occupational shortages. Manpower and educational programs should be tailored to particular types of occupational shortages and the localities in which they exist. General approaches, when used, should be constructed and administered as flexibly as possible, rather than assuming that a single solution will have applicability to all situations. (CLS)

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50. MANPOWE[illegible]

(a) Frederick A. Zeller and Robert [illegible]er (eds.), and others. (b) [illegible]leted. Published under t[illegible] [illegible] 10003, 1968, 306 pp. + [illegible] [illegible] Center and Institute for Labor Studies. (d [illegible].

Problem. In this [illegible], the editor[illegible] contributors [illegible]tence of rela[illegible] country while the nation as [illegible] in Appalachia. In an analysi[illegible] sociological, psychological, [illegible] [illegible]o behavior, the [illegible] centers on the vital [illegible] relationship to the [illegible] job. (JS)

51. EMPLOYMENT IN APPALACHIA: TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

(a) Theodore E. Fuller. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Agricultural Economic Report No. 134 by the Economic Research Service, . S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June, 1968, 54 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, in cooperation with Pennsylvania State University. (d) one.

Problem. Analyze data on the manufacturing industry in Appalachia regarding its possible future role in the economy of the region. Of special concern are comparative growth trends of manufacturing in urban versus rural areas and assessment of the comparative potential of these rural areas for industrial growth.

Method. Data from the 1950 and 1960 Censuses of Population were utilized to describe and analyze recent changes in the amount and location of manufacturing employment within Appalachia.

Findings. The economy of Appalachia in the 1950's experienced acute adjustments. Two structurally important basic industries --agriculture and mining--contracted much more rapidly in the region than in the nation. Manufacturing, trade, services, and other activities expanded, but at less than national rates. The net effect was that growth in total employment and population in Appalachia lagged considerably behind the nation. High residual proportions of the unemployed, and the lower income in 1960 in the region than in the nation were a byproduct of this lag in growth. The contractions in agriculture and mining employment were borne disproportionately by less urbanized areas, resulting in sizable losses in employment and population for small-center rural areas.

Manufacturing was the one major basic industry which expanded in the region nearly as rapidly as in the nation. Between 1950-1960, total manufacturing employment expanded in large-, medium-, and small-center areas and at rates inverse to center size. Differences occurred in industry mix of employment growth among areas. Growth in large- and medium-centers was weighted to nationally fast-growing industries such as transportation equipment, electrical machinery, and fabricated metals, typically oriented to markets or skilled labor. Growth in small-center areas was mainly in nationally slow-growing industries such as textiles, apparel, and food products, typically dependent on unskilled labor or raw materials.

If these trends continue, the growth prospects of large- and medium-center areas in Appalachia appear brighter than the prospects of small-center areas. The limited dependence of large- and medium-center areas on agriculture and mining means they can sustain further declines in these activities with much less adverse effect than the small-center areas still heavily oriented to agriculture and mining. Manufacturing may continue to expand in all areas. Yet, industry will have to grow at high rates in small-center areas to offset existing unemployment and low incomes and to counteract further declines in agriculture and mining. The large- and medium-center areas also may have an advantage in that they seem to provide attractive locations for nationally fast-growing industries. The growth of nationally slow-growing industries in small-center areas is encouraging, but expansion of fast-growing industries must also be facilitated to ease the economic problems of rural portions of Appalachia. (CLS)

52. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OBJECTIVES AND ISSUES

(a) Saul J. Blaustein. (b) Completed and published by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 300 S. Westnedge Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007, November, 1968, 64 pp. Single copies free; additional copies $.50 per copy. (c) The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. (d) None.

Problem. Subtitled An Agenda for Research and Evaluation, this publication is intended to serve as a guide for a major review of the unemployment insurance program, the country's most important means for providing income support for the unemployed. Growing discontent with our public welfare system and growing interest in a guaranteed minimum income make such a review particularly timely. Attention directed to these and other income

maintenance programs will affect unemployment insurance.

The investigator views the program in its broader social and economic setting. He notes that rapid pace of change--social, economic, industrial, and technological--has become a normal condition of our culture, necessitating constant reappraisal of any program of this kind. Continuous research and evaluation can help restore and sustain the vitality and relevance of the program.

The Agenda is divided into five sections: (1) basic objectives of the unemployment insurance program, including assistance to individual workers, improving manpower utilization, stabilizing utilization and supply of labor, and general economic stability; (2) issues related to the structure of the program; (3) unemployment insurance and its relationship to other forms of public aid and to private measures for the unemployed; (4) other broad issues of the program, such as its economic effects and the politics of unemployment insurance; and (5) issues related to specific aspects of the program, such as coverage, requirements, and eligibility and problems of abuse. (JS)

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53. EXPANDING JOB AND CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT FOR RESIDENTS OF DEPRIVED URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS

(a) Lawrence A. Williams. (b) In process. Completion expected by March, 1969. (c) National League of Cities, under contract with U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Determine how to assist cities in solving two major problems arising from the shortage of skilled manpower which exists in the face of substantial unemployment and underemployment of underprivileged ghetto residents. The more specific objectives are to: (1) Develop basic information on (a) the extent to which cities can and have developed effective job opportunity programs for residents of deprived urban neighborhoods, (b) the impact of such programs on the performance of municipal services, and (c) the manner in which such programs can be expeditiously and effectively implemented. (2) Prepare a report in nontechnical language that will be of assistance to local government officials and community leaders in developing effective job opportunity programs. (SIE)

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54. USE OF RESIDENT LABOR IN HOUSING REHABILITATION

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. For information, contact Robert Shackford, A. L. Nellum and Associates, Inc., 1150 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. (c) A. L. Nellum and Associates, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. Study the training and employment of resident labor in rehabilitating substandard housing in inner-city neighborhoods. The first phase of the project will report on the Urban Conservation Project in Cincinnati, Ohio. This project prepares youth for the building trades by on-the-job training and classroom instruction. Supervised by union journeymen in five crafts, the young people work on inner-city homes eligible for HUD rehabilitation grants and loans. This study will identify features of the project which could be used in similar projects combining manpower training and housing rehabilitation.

After a review of this report, an interagency committee representing HUD, the Department of Labor, and the Office of Economic Opportunity will decide whether the study should be extended to cover other manpower training and housing rehabilitation projects financed by the federal government. (HUD)

● THE FAMILY

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55. OCCUPATION, FAMILY, AND EDUCATION IN URBAN TAIWAN

(a) Stephen M. Olsen. (b) A doctoral dissertation in process. (c) Cornell University, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation and Foreign Area Fellowship Program of ACLS and Social Science Research Council. (d) None.

Problem. Determine whether distinctive patterns of child socialization characterize different occupational groups in the urban areas of a rapidly modernizing, yet distinctly Chinese society; show how family socialization fits into patterns of social mobility and relations between subgroups within the society.

Method. A family interview study was conducted in Taipei, Taiwan, during 1967-68. Six schools were selected to represent the various residential areas of the city and a stratified random sample of about 500 chosen from the sixth-grade boys. A high proportion of fathers and one-fourth of the mothers were also interviewed. Content of interviews and questionnaires focused on family socioeconomic background, child-rearing values and behavior, and detailed description of fathers' occupational activites. (SMO)

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56. INDUSTRIALIZATION, FAMILY STRUCTURE, AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

(a) Bernard C. Rosen. (b) In process. (c) Cornell University, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Study the effects of structural change on the individual's achievement motivation within the context of his socialization experiences in the family. More specifically, the investigator will examine certain changes associated with industrialization in terms of their consequences for family structure and the ways in which changes in family structure affect the development of achievement motivation in children.

Method. The subjects of the study will be Brazilian families composed of a husband and wife living together with at least one preadolescent boy. Samples will be drawn from four groups: a rural community, recent rural migrants to the large city [illegible] in Sao Paulo for five to ten years, and families native to Sao Paulo. Experiments designed to generate interaction and provide measures of family structure and socialization will be conducted in each home. A measure of achievement motivation will be obtained through the use of the Thematic Apperception Test. This will per- [illegible] comparison to be made between subjects who have been differentially exposed to the influence of urbanization and industrialization (BCR)

● MIGRATION

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57. SOCIAL CHANGE AND THE LONDON IRISH

(a) Lynn Lees. (b) In process. (c) Harvard University, Department of History, under sponsorship of Joint Center for Urban Studies of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. (d) None.

Problem. To trace historically the absorption of Irish migrants into a nineteenth-century English city.

Method. The study begins with a quantitative analysis of the migrants' economic and social position in 1851 and 1861. Changes in the political, religious, and criminal behavior of the Irish are to be examined in an effort to isolate effects of the transition from rural to urban life. (SIE)

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58. MIGRATION AND ADJUSTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIANS IN CLEVELAND

(a) John D. Photidis. (b) In process. (c) West Virginia University, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Manpower Research. (d) None.

Problem. This project will study the adjustment of southern migrants to an urban area, centering on the flight of the migrant from the ghetto to the suburbs and the direct settlement of relatives and/or others from West Virginia in the same area. The study will examine skills and personal, social, and psychological factors determining (1) the decision to migrate; (2) adjustment in the city; and (3) the decision to return to Appalachia. A comparison will be made among four different groups: (1) those in the ghetto; (2) those outside the ghetto; (3) those who have returned to West Virginia; and (4) those who never migrated.

Method. A questionnaire will be administered to a random sample of 200 West Virginians residing in an area extending

from downtown Cleveland to its suburbs, excluding the ghetto. (JDP)

● URBANIZATION

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59. THE AMERICAN CITY: A SOURCEBOOK OF URBAN IMAGERY

(a) Anselm L. Strauss (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Aldine Publishing Co., 529 S. Wabash, Chicago, Ill. 60605, 1968, 530 pp. $8.95 per copy. (c) Aldine Publishing Co. (d) None.

Problem. Based on the premise that it is not possible to plan for cities without understanding what people think about them, this book presents over 75 selections written by businessmen, ministers, journalists, reporters, city planners, reformers, and sociologists, selections which represent the writers' opinions of cities. Included are the writings of Rudyard Kipling, Horatio Alger, Jr., Jane Addams, Frederick Olmsted, Henry J. Gans, and many others.

Though the selections span a period of 100 years, there is a stability in the images presented. Each writer, whether he denounces or lauds urbanization, provides insight as to how people react to cities. (CLS)

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60. DYNAMICS OF COMMUNITY CHANGE

(a) Dennis P. Sobin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Ira J. Friedman, Inc., Port Washington, N. Y. 11050, 1968. $7.95 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines the process of community change, using Long Island's famous "Gold Coast" estate belt as an example. It traces the rise and decline of the area and explains the conditions which have been acting upon its passing, a process which is still taking place. The book critically reviews the classical and contemporary theories of community change, then analyzes the changes that have been sweeping the "Gold Coast." (ML)

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61. THE PROCESS OF MODERNIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Gino Germani. (b) In process. Findings to be published as a book. (c) Harvard University, Department of Social Relations, Latin American Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the process of modernization in Latin America, emphasizing the interrelationship between the various aspects of this process--political, economic, demographic, and social.

The book is divided into three parts. The first is devoted to a discussion of the general theoretical approach to modernization and to methodological problems. Some underlying principles which can be used to define the total process are analyzed in a chapter on "secularization," followed by a discussion of the uses and limitations of dichotomic typologies. In the following chapters, the main component processes are examined, as well as some crucial aspects of the transition, such as the concepts of social mobilization and of center and periphery (at the national and at the international level), and the meaning and applicability of the notion of "stages" to the analysis of modernization. Finally, the validity of generalizations at different levels (universal, regional-cultural, and national), their limitation and their usefulness are discussed. The second part is devoted to description and analysis of the transition in Latin America, including one chapter on the stages of modernization and several chapters on the analysis of the main component processes. The third part includes a case study on the process of modernization in Argentina.

The attempt to analyze the different forms of the transition to modernization--and to correct or complete the usual "before/after" unilineal model--will be conducted in terms of the distinctions between specific partial processes within the total transition. Though they are seen as interrelated, the degree and nature of interrelation is itself changing under different historical conditions, at the beginnings of the process and durin [illegible] course, and at both the internal and the external or international level. Different <u>sequences</u> and <u>rates</u> in the partial processes [illegible]

in the internal and external historical settings. The cumulative effects of the differences, and their crystallization in successive particular structural configurations ("stages"), will introduce further peculiarities in the transition of each individual country.

Method. The empirical material will be extracted from a variety of sources, both statistical and nonstatistical. (GG)

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62. PATTERNS OF PHILIPPINE URBANIZATION

(a) Don C. Bennett. (b) In process. (c) Indiana University, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of The Ford Foundation and Indiana University Research Foundation, a Fulbright-Hayes Grant. (d) None.

Problem. To study patterns of Philippine urbanization.

Method. The study, based on one year of field work in Central Luzon, examines 15 urban centers ranging in size from the smallest to provincial capitals (1,000 - 35,000 population). Aspects being studied are: (1) functional composition and their conformity to central place theory; (2) location and distributional characteristics of functions; (3) residential characteristics and their distributional patterns; (4) commuting distances; and (5) agriculture-related urban activities. (DCB)

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63. DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY TOWNS IN THE [illegible]

(a) Henry T. Wright. (b) Fieldwork completed and laboratory work in process. Publication planned for 1970 in University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology Anthropological Papers. A study of the local subsistence system of an early Mesopo-[illegible]n town now in press. (c) University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Examine and analyze the development of early towns in the Deh Luran. Three classes of variables seem to be relevant to the explanation of the development of early urban societies: (1) local subsistence systems; (2) long-range trade; and (3) competition and warfare. In 1966, the investigator conducted a detailed study of the local subsistence system of an early Mesopotamian town. The project now focuses on the second major class of variables and seeks to test hypotheses about the flow of goods in large-scale exchange networks regulated by negotiation between towns rather than by a currency such as money.

Method. Data used are discarded tools and waste products of traded raw materials from the archaeological excavations at a town site once located on a key, early trade route in Iran. (HTW)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

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64. THE LUMBEE INDIANS AND THEIR ADJUST-[illegible] PATTERNS IN URBAN SOCIETY

(a) Mohammod Amanullah. (b) Completed. To be presented March 20, 1969, in a symposium sponsored by the Joint Economic Committee, and to be published subsequently by the Committee in the Study of American Indian Economic Development. (c) Morgan State College, Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. Examine intergroup relations between Baltimore's 1,500 Lumbee Indians and other groups as a process of social adjustment. The Lumbees migrated from North Carolina about eighteen years ago and settled in a slum section presently composed of families of Negro, Polish, Greek, and German descent. Coming from a rural background, with very little skill for urban employment, they have had to make large adjustments to urban society. It is intended that the study will set guidelines for future research; discover situations which aggravate ingroup-outgroup tension and relations which bridge the gap between them; and find patterns of behavior which will provide ideas for the improvement of intergroup relations.

Method. Data were gathered through participant observation, use of a schedule, and printed materials. The sample was composed of 37 males and 23 females, chosen on a random sampling basis after a sampling frame was made. The investigator also visited North Carolina for comparison of native Lumbee culture and

patterns of adjustment among Lumbees in Baltimore.

Findings. If social interactions reduce group tension, this is clearly eviden[illegible] with Lumbees and their relations with other groups. Lumbees who have a steady job are secure and make a better adju[illegible]ment. The people with steady jobs [illegible] a high school (or beyond) education [illegible] a much higher degree of contact wit[illegible] other groups. People with higher intergroup contacts show less outgroup hostility [illegible] action are the church, job, restaur[illegible] bars, and grocery stores. The [illegible] of Lumbee-white contacts is: casual, [illegible] repeated, 78.6%; not considered fri[illegible] 79.5%; and considered friend, 20.15%. However, the trend of interaction wit[illegible] Negroes varies from that of [illegible] [illegible] 75%; some interaction, 2[illegible] friend, 10%.

Socioeconomic data conc[illegible] are presented in the st[illegible] [illegible] to maintain primary group characte[illegible] in the urban setting. [illegible]

[illegible] RICO AN[illegible]

(a) Oscar Lewis [illegible] (b) In process. (c) [illegible] Illinois, Department [illegible] under sponsorship of U. S. De[illegible] of Health, Education, [illegible] Public Health Service. (c[illegible]

Problem. [illegible] of an earlier study of 150 [illegible] Puerto Rican [illegible] Greater San Juan and their relatives in New York. Three full-length volumes are planned to provide data on the struc[illegible] and ps[illegible] delineate the range and [illegible] of poverty. The first volume will [illegible]light some of the similarities and differences between Puerto Ric[illegible] Negro and white families, between ru[illegible] and urban life, between prostit[illegible] nonprostitutes in the culture of poverty, between families on welfare and families who are self-supporting, between gene[illegible] and between relatively succ[illegible] mobile families and unsuccessful families. (OL)

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66. [illegible]

[illegible]

Problem. [illegible] of this relat[illegible] [illegible] ext of [illegible]

Method. [illegible] ment motive strength). Data were obtained [illegible] (3) a c[illegible] (4) [illegible] on the [illegible]

Findings. [illegible]

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

67. SUPPLEMENTAL STUDIES FOR THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS

(a) See below. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, July, 1968, 248 pp. .50 per copy, paper. The three supplemental studies are: Angus Campbell and Howard Schuman, "Racial Attitudes in Fifteen American Cities," June, 1968, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan; Peter H. Rossi, Richard A. Berk, David P. Boesel, Bettye K. Eidson, and W. Eugene Groves, "Between Black and White - The Faces of American Institutions in the Ghetto," June, 1968, Department of Social Research, The Johns Hopkins University; Robert M. Fogelson and Robert B. Hill, "Who Riots?: A Study of Participation in the 1967 Riots," July, 1968, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University. (c) University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Social Relations, and Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research, for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, with partial support from The Ford Foundation. (d) 15:1-105.

Problem. To supplement and extend the findings of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (the "Kerner" Commission) by studying the attitudes, experiences, perceptions, and expectations of white and black people generally in major cities affected by riots; and by persons in certain occupations which involve furnishing services or hiring employees in ghetto areas. Also, to study the extent of participation in riots by the black community as well as the background and characteristics of the participants.

Findings. "Racial Attitudes in Fifteen American Cities" is a preliminary report of a survey of the perceptions and attitudes of more than 5,000 Negroes and whites in 15 major American cities.

In each city, a cross-section of the population of each race, ages 16 to 69, was interviewed in early 1968. For the present report, results for all 15 cities have been combined. Suburban white samples were also drawn around two of the cities in order to study city vs. suburban differences in attitude. A more detailed analysis and integration of the results will be reported at a later date.

It is not surprising to discover that most Negroes in these cities feel they are discriminated against in housing, employment, promotions, and nearly every other phase of life. What has not been so clear is how the Negro community is reacting to and participating in the outbursts of protest. The data for this study reveal that the Negro mass is far less revolutionary in its outlook than its more militant spokesmen. They do not propose to withdraw from America; they want equal status in it. Yet, there is a large minority--a full third of this sample--that does not believe real progress has been made for most Negroes over the last decade and a half. Within this third is a smaller group, though not trivial in numbers, who see violence as necessary to right injustices against Negroes. The most important fact about those inclined toward violence is that they are not an isolated band of deviants condemned by other Negroes, but linked to a larger group by a common definition of the problems that beset the Negro in America. While most whites view the violent forms of protest as unjustifiable and as harmful to the cause of Negro rights, most Negroes see the riots as mainly a protest, partly or wholly justified, and are more likely to think them helpful to the Negro cause. The data also reveal that there is a desire in the Negro community for cultural identity that is neither violent nor separatist in character. It expresses itself in the desire for knowledge of Negro history, in an interest in African culture and language, and in the concern to be openly and proudly black. While it may sometimes occur in forms that seem impractical, on the whole it appears to be a positive impulse toward racial identity which may in the long run contribute

substantially to a more genuinely equal relationship between the races. While the investigators found much evidence of white dislike and resentment of Negroes, they submit that there is no universal pattern of racial conduct among white people in this country. On the contrary, there is a fundamental and perhaps growing schism between those whose basic orientation toward Negroes is positive and those whose behavior and attitudes are negative. Racial segregation and an ideology of racial superiority have been part of the American culture for generations and in some sense every white American is implicated in this aspect of the American way of life. But broad culture patterns, especially those in transition, provide a poor basis for prediction of the behavior of any specific individual within the society. These individual differences appeared in many forms in the answers of white respondents to the study's questions.

"Between Black and White - The Faces of American Institutions in the Ghetto" reports on a study of the attitudes and experiences of six occupational groups--policemen, educators, social workers, merchants, political party workers, and major employers--whose jobs are to provide services in the ghetto and to hire ghetto residents.

The study was conducted in 15 cities which ranged widely in the severity of civil disorders during the Summer of 1967.

These general findings emerged: (1) Although the respondents were aware that their cities faced severe problems of housing, education, poverty, crime, and unemployment, their views can be characterized as optimistic denials of the full seriousness of the position of urban Negroes in their cities. More than half felt that Negroes were being treated in their cities on a par with whites. (2) Though they were willing to concede that important sources of civil disorders lay in the basic conditions of ghetto life, they gave a much more important role to militants and "agitation" than the Commission's Report was able to find was actually the case. (3) Police, merchants, and employers generally took positions on most issues which strongly denied that there was inequality for Negroes in their city, which tended to blame riots on agitators, and which held unfavorable images of the Negro population. In contrast, educators, social workers, and political workers t[illegible] opposite stands, recognizing inequality and accepting an environmental rather than instigational theory of riot causation. Only 21 percent of the police thought that Negroes were treated generally more poorly than other groups in contrast to 71 percent of the educators. (4) There were few striking differences between cities which had had riots in 1967 and those which had not. Findings strongly suggest that the delivery system of the central institutions of our local communities serve the ghetto poorly and are insensitive to the objectively discriminated-against position of urban Negroes.

"Who Riots?: A Study of Participation in the 1967 Riots" tests the "riffraff theory" of riot participation, while attempting to answer the question p[illegible] in its title.

The "riffraff theory," commonly held by many public officials, contends that: (1) Only an infinitesimal fraction of the black population (1 to 2 percent) actively participated in riots. (2) The rioters were principally the riffraff--the unattached, juvenile, unskilled, unemployed, uprooted, criminal--and outside agitators. (3) The overwhelming majority of the Negro population--the law-abiding and respectable 98 or 99 percent who did not join the rioting--unequivocally opposed and deplored the riots.

The findings of this report sharply challenge the "riffraff theory." In the 1967 Newark riot, for instance, about 45 percent of the Negro males between the ages of 15 and 35 participated. The rioters were a minority, but hardly a tiny minority. The data also revealed that the rioters were fairly representative of the ghetto residents, especially of the young adult males, and were tacitly supported by at least a large minority of the black community. The riots were a manifestation of race and racis[illegible] reflection of social problems, a protest, an indication of a need for change. They were not caused by outside agitators. The riots appear to be gaining recruits from all segments of the Negro community. In a Harris poll, 1966, 39 percent of the [illegible]oes said they would either join a riot [illegible].

H[illegible]r, the lower-middle, middle- and upper-middle-income Negroes were more [illegible] lower-income Negroes. Of the Negroes 34 years and younger, 19 percent said they would join a riot, 24 percent were uncertain, and 57 percent said they would not. (ML and JS)

68. RIGHTS IN CONFLICT

(a) Daniel Walker and others. (b) Completed. This is a report submitted by Daniel Walker, Director of the Chicago Study Team, to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Published by and available from Bantam Books, Inc., 271 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, December, 1968, 362 pp. + photographs. $1.00 per copy, paper. Available in a cloth edition from E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 201 Park Ave., S., New York, N. Y. 10003. (c) Chicago Study Team, under contract with the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. (d) None.

Problem. To present the facts concerning the violent confrontation of demonstrators and police in the parks and streets of Chicago during the week of the Democratic National Convention. The report addresses itself to questions such as the following: What were the objectives of the planned demonstrations, and who planned them? How did the city prepare itself? Were physical and verbal attacks typical of demonstrator behavior? Did they precipitate police violence or follow it? Was there large-scale police brutality? Is there evidence that newsmen were singled out for assault? Was Chicago, itself, conducive to violence, or was it merely where the convention, and the cameras, happened to be?

The report lays a factual foundation for providing meaningful answers to the above questions, without deciding what should have been done or what should be done in the future.

Method. The facts included in this report are taken primarily from 3,437 statements [illegible]tnesses and participants in the events of Convention week. Persons inter[illegible]led police officers, National Guardsmen, U. S. Army personnel, demonstrators and their leaders, government officials, Convention delegates, news media representatives, and bystanders. In addition, 180 hours of motion picture film provided by television networks and local stations, the Chicago Police Department, and private sources were viewed, along with 12,000 still photographs. Official records of the National Guard, the Police Department, and news accounts were also extensively studied, although the latter were not used as fact sources.

Findings. During the week of the Democratic National Convention, the Chicago Police were the targets of mounting provocation by both word and act. It took the form of obscene epithets, and of rocks, sticks, bathroom tiles, and even human feces hurled at police by demonstrators. Some of these acts had been planned; others were spontaneous or were themselves provoked by police action. Furthermore, the police had been put on edge by widely published threats of attempts to disrupt both the City and the Convention.

That was the nature of the provocation. The nature of the response was unrestrained and indiscriminate police violence on many occasions. That violence was made all the more shocking by the fact that it was often inflicted upon persons who had broken no law, disobeyed no order, made no threat. These included peaceful demonstrators, onlookers, and large numbers of residents who were simply passing through, or happened to live in, the areas where confrontations were occurring. Newsmen and photographers were singled out for assault, and their equipment deliberately damaged. Fundamental police training was ignored; and officers, when on the scene, were often unable to control their men. That some policemen lost control of themselves under exceedingly provocative circumstances can perhaps be understood; but not condoned. If no action is taken against them, the effect can only be to discourage the majority of policemen who acted responsibly, and further weaken the bond between police [illegible] community.

Although the crowds were finally dispelled on the nights of violence in Chicago, the [illegible]lems they represent have not been. [illegible]y this is not the last time that a violent, dissenting group will clash head-on with those whose duty it is to enforce the law.

The right to dissent is fundamental to democracy. But, the expression of that right has become one of the most serious problems in contemporary democratic government. The dilemma was dramatized in Chicago during the Democratic Convention of 1968--the dilemma of a city coping with the expression of dissent. (ML)

69. RURAL POVERTY: INCIDENCE, CAUSES AND CURES

(a) Luther G. Tweeten. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Oklahoma State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla. 74074, July, 1968, 105 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Oklahoma State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To understand the causes of poverty and to prescribe effective cures for its elimination. Many causes reside in the rural setting which is the origin of many of the city rioters or of their parents. The need to deal with increasing relief rolls and public assistance, riots, looting, destruction, and violence, requires an understanding of what causes poverty, and what programs will efficiently and effectively eliminate these causes.

Part I of this report documents the dimensions of rural poverty, while Part II explains why poverty exists. Part III describes past public programs to raise incomes of the disadvantaged, and outlines some of the strengths and weaknesses of these programs. Part IV sets priorities for future efforts to alleviate poverty. Cost effectiveness criteria are used to rank public programs, giving highest priority to those programs that make limited public funds go furthest to raise incomes of those who have been bypassed by economic progress.

Findings. The first priority should be programs of national full employment. Ranking second are programs to improve factor markets, particularly labor markets. The third priority is education and training. The fourth major priority is to attract industry to depressed rural areas with federal grants, loans, and tax concessions. These four priorities are considered to be within the current means of the country. The fifth and sixth priorities, guaranteed public employment and a guaranteed annual income, may be attainable within the decade. (ML)

70. BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE URBAN CRISIS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Mental Health, Chevy Chase, Md. 20203, 1968, 158 pp. Price not indicated. (c) National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography was compiled to provide a comprehensive catalogue of the literature on the causes, effects, and responses to urban civil disorders. Each citation is placed in one of these nine subject categories according to its major emphasis: (1) racial riots and racially-motivated social disorders in the United States; (2) rioting, violence, and social disorders of a nonracial nature; (3) prevention and control of riots and social disorders; (4) theories of violence, rioting, social disorder, and the crowd; (5) the social, economic, and interpersonal environment of minority groups in the United States; (6) intergroup relations; (7) emerging social and political movements: organizations, philosophies, and leaders; (8) civil rights; and (9) socioeconomic programs and legislation: the nation's response to conditions of poverty and social disorder.

Under each of the above headings, the citations are arranged according to year of publication and alphabetically by author. Emphasis is placed on the most recent publications. An author index is provided for each subject category. (ML)

71. CONFLICT RESEARCH

(a) J. Nehvenajsa and R. C. Brictson. (b) In process. J. Nehnevajsa, "Elements of a Theory of Internal War" (SP-3055), available from System Development Corporation, 2500 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406. (c) System Development

[illegible] (d) None.

Problem. To analyze patterns of intra- [illegible] anticipatory manner so that they may be amenable to solutions before the conflicts become acute.

Knowledge of alternative futures, estimates of their likelihood, and evaluation [illegible] their desirability are among the core inputs for social planning. By systematic [illegible]luation of alternatives, sequences of action may be identified that have a high probability of transforming the present state of affairs into a desired future one, or that promise the prevention of unwanted alternatives. Components of the evaluation process include: (1) feasibility of planned actions; (2) expected effectiveness; (3) cost; and (4) social burden. Such a conceptualization probes the future by a mapping of possibilities or a statement of possible system transformations across a broad range of issues such as community transit systems, land reform programs, patterns of industrialization, community development programs, and futures of race relations.

Method. Over many years and in many countries such sociological data have been and are being collected. To analyze these data in a satisfactory manner demands the generation of simple preliminary models, their continuing sophistication in the light of unfolding events, and a large computer installation together with additional tools. (RCB)

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72. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF KANSAS CITY RIOTS

(a) Charles B. Wilkinson, Robert Bechtel, Jeannie Meyer, and Ron Horn. (b) In process. (c) Greater Kansas City Mental Health Foundation, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. Construct a social history of the events occurring during Kansas City riots and social disturbances, and use [illegible]lore the validity of several hypotheses about causes of riots. Previous studies of such disturbances have [illegible]duce a social history of the [illegible] in them.

Method. Major participants are being [illegible]ed. (CBW)

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73. STUDY OF COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

(a) Carol E. Mueller and Robin M. Williams, Jr. (b) A doctoral dissertation in process. (c) Cornell University, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze collective behavior, such as revolutions, riots, panic, and specifically, riots in U. S. cities.

The study seeks to test the hypothesis that the greater the differentiation within a subsystem (in this case, the Negro community), and the lower its centrality (capacity to affect decision making at the city level) relative to the containing system (the entire city), the greater is the likelihood of a solidarity movement or a dramatization of solidarity (some form of riot). The major variable, differentiation, will include such measures as: number and types of occupational roles held by Negroes in a city; number and types of organizations in the Negro community; and size and rate of increase of the Negro community. Centrality will include such measures as: type of representation at the state or national level; proportion of Negroes on the police force; and number of Negro school principals. Solidarity measures will include: number of public meetings; protest activity; voter registration activity; and characteristics of riots and their participants. (CEM)

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74. HUMAN TERRITORIALITY RESEARCH - PILOT STUDY

(a) Albert E. Scheflen. (b) In process. (c) Jewish Family Service of New York in cooperation with Bronx State Hospital, and Yeshiva University, Albert Einstein College [illegible] Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. The pilot study is the initial phase of a larger project designed to study the relationship of distortions in human territoriality, such as overcrowding, to certain mental disturbances and to selected problems of urban societies.

The pilot study hopes to establish territorial norms for various ethnic and class categories in the home and in the community. It will also test plans for selecting subjects, gaining their cooperation and [illegible]ing entry into their homes, judging interference in their activities consequent to entry, the use of tape and cinematographic equipment, and systems of video recordings. Systems for indexing and computer analysis of the data will be further developed. (SIE)

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75. DISAFFILIATION AMONG URBAN WOMEN

(a) Theodore Caplow and Howard M. Bahr. (b) In process. (c) Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research and Department of Sociolo[illegible], under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) For related research, see 14:2-95.

Problem. This project is an extension of research on consequences and etiology of disaffiliation among urban men. There has been little research among aged and impoverished women in metropolitan areas because: (1) ecological concentrations of disaffiliated women are not perceived as threatening the social order or as neighborhood problems; (2) they have low social visibility; and (3) most empirical research has tended to use male rather than female respondents.

The aims of this project are to: (1) delineate the personal and social consequences of human isolation in the metropolitan context; (2) understand the process whereby women become disaffiliated; (3) determine whether the process is reversible or permanent, voluntary or forced; (4) explore the role of public and private organizations in the development and prevention of disaffiliation; and (5) investigate how disaffiliation among women relates to a variety of other individual and community problems, including prostitution, drug use, and mass behavior.

Method. In the research on disaffiliation among urban men, an interview schedule for obtaining lifetime affiliate histories was developed. Relevant portions of it will be rewritten so that they are applicable to female respondents. (SIE)

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76. A STUDY OF ALCOHOLISM AND RELATED PATHOLOGY AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS IN TRANSITION

(a) Gerard Littman. (b) Completed. Publication pending. Inquiries should be addressed to St. Augustine's Center, 4710 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60640. (c) St. Augustine's Center, under sponsorship of the Wieboldt Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the high incidence of alcoholism, psychopathology, and physical disease among American Indians, especially in Chicago, and to find some tentative solutions to these problems. Socio-economic conditions, adjustments to city life, and the impact of urban institutions are evaluated as contributing factors. Results are reported from two studies of patients receiving services at St. Augustine's Center, as well as from direct observations, interviews, and data analysis. Recommendations are made for future research and for program planning for American Indian alcoholics. (ML)

[illegible]. CAREER OF THE LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC DRUG USER

(a) Irving K. Zola. (b) In proc[illegible]. (c) Brandeis University, Florence Heller School and Department of [illegible] U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. [illegible] learn his way through the social [illegible] toward an addict identity.

Method. The notion of a career model with emphasis on the sequential movement toward commitment to drug use will pro[illegible] a conceptual framework for assessing the impact of social factors in the immediate [illegible] drug users and non-drug users, of their important primary groups, in a [illegible] technique employed will be participant

observation by staff with experience both in the field study method and with drug users and other lower socioeconomic groups. [illegible]

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC THEORY

78. THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND INDUSTRIAL[illegible] [illegible] AMERICA

(a) David S. C. Chu. (b) A doctoral dissertation in process. (c) Yale [illegible]versity, Department of Economics, with partial support from the Foreign Area Fellowship Program. (d) None.

Problem. Determine whether industrial growth is, in fact, encouraged by the economic policy in developing nations which often seeks to stimulate industrialization by using relative price incentives when industrial goods are imported, such as tariff protection and exchange control, incentives that can effect sharp discontinuous price changes.

The study focuses on industrial response to sharp shifts in relative prices favor[illegible] to domestic producers of import-competing goods. Though most studies of [illegible] post-World War II years, this research compares the experience of Argentina, Ecuador, and Colombia in the longer period of 1920 to [illegible], providing a period of more normal [illegible] to extreme relative price changes occasioned [illegible]reat Depression.

Hypothesis. Certain industries [illegible] the manufacturing sector in Latin America [illegible]ded very rapidly between 1930 and 1945--more rapidly than in pre-Depression years. The proximate cause of this expansion was a radical change in the constellation of prices of outputs and material inputs, rather than in the prices of primary factors of production (capital and labor). Such price changes were brought about by the impact on international trade of the [illegible]ression, which drove dow[illegible] [illegible]imary exports far more than those of manufactured goods. An important part of Latin American demand for industrial output had been satisfied from imports; this relative price change vastly enhanced the profitability of their home production.

Method. Econometric tests of a fit for a "relative price" explanation of Latin American industrialization to the observed expansion of the 1930's will be used to help demonstrate that the relationship between output growth and price changes is a significant one. This fit will be compared with that implied by Chenery's view of the industrial process, where output expands in a fixed relation to the level of per capita national product. To demonstrate that some third factor is not producing this causal relationship, an attempt will be made to show that technological change, changes in the supply of entrepreneurship, and changes in the financial system did not have any important effect on the process of industrial growth between 1930 and 1945. (DSCC)

79. STRUCTURE OF THE HARLEM ECONOMY

(a) Bennett Harrison. (b) In process. Completion expected July, 1969. To be submitted as doctoral dissertation, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania. (c) University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Conduct a series of studies of the characteristics of the commercial and labor force sectors of the economy of New York City's Harlem ghetto. The immediate objective is to describe these structures and compare them along various dimensions [illegible] structures of other submetropolitan neighborhoods, both in New York City and elsewhere. A secondary objective is to develop a methodology for analyzing central city slum area economies which can be extended to the study of other such areas around the country.

Method. Apply simple and multiple regression analysis, chi-square, analysis of [illegible]nce, certain nonparametric statistical tests, and various graph analytic techniques to the data. The latter consists of a 3,000 x 31 data matrix on Harlem businesses and a 3,750 x 47 data matrix on Harlem workers, supplemented by industrial

data files of several New York State and New York City governmental agencies. (BH)

80. FACTORY WAGES IN INDIA

(a) Chandler Morse and Grace Sharma. (b) A doctoral dissertation in process. (c) Cornell University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Identify the economic, but more particularly, the institutional forces, that determine the level and structure of real and money factory wages in India, since independence, and changes in that level and structure.

The level and structure of factory wages in underdeveloped countries is central to the Lewis-Fei-Ranis model of economic development in a labor-surplus economy. Several Indian wage phenomena, however, cannot be explained through this model, including the wide range of wages paid to unskilled workers in different regions.

Method. Using multiple regression analysis with the help of a computer, the project will examine the influence upon wages of capital-labor ratios, average worker productivity, size of firms, profitability, and worker skills required. Effects of changes in the above variables upon changes in regional wage structure and industrial structure will be studied. Institutional forces examined will include government wage policies and compulsory arbitration procedures. Three industries, steel, cotton textiles, and engineering, will be studied in detail through analysis of Indian data and visits to American factories. (SIE)

● ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

81. REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL SOCIAL ACCOUNTING

(a) Stanislaw Czamanski. (b) In process. (c) Cornell University, Department of City and Regional Planning, under sponsorship of Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. Review questions encountered in adapting various kinds of social accounts to meet the analytical requirements for decison making in connection with a broad range of regional problems. These problems may be as dissimilar as those relating to land uses and values, transportation, or intrametropolitan location and distribution of activities or housing. A primary objective is to find out whether a single system of social accounts can be organized in such a way that it can be applied to a variety of situations. (RFF)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

82. SYSTEMS SIMULATION FOR REGIONAL ANALYSIS: AN APPLICATION TO RIVER-BASIN PLANNING

(a) H. R. Hamilton, S. E. Goldstone, J. W. Milliman, A. L. Pugh, III, E. B. Roberts, and A. Zellner. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The M. I. T. Press, 50 Ames St., Rm. 765, Cambridge, Mass. 02142, 1968, 407 pp. $15.00 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 68-18237. (c) Battelle Memorial Institute. (d) None.

Problem. The book discusses the role of models in the social sciences and describes the problems and techniques in the construction and validation of an actual computer simulation model--that of the Susquehanna River Basin. The research involved: (1) analyzing the economy of the Basin; (2) defining the role the Basin's water resources would or could play in the future development of the region's eco[illegible]; and (3) developing improved techniques [illegible] accomplishing this type of analysis--in particular, the need for incorporating the normally considered regional economic variables and those directly relating to the water resources of the region within the same analytic framework.

Method. [illegible] out in three major steps: a problem definition and technique selection phase, [illegible] model development phase, and a model refinement phase. The first phase o[illegible]

[illegible]

levels of economic activity, de[illegible]

[illegible]

regional adva[illegible]

[illegible]

that models can make to regional analysis ... determined, and the model was developed and later refined.

Findings. The researchers found that the most effective technique for handli... large, nonlinear feedback system was that of dynamic computer simulation. By utilizing this process, the planning group rejects the notion of an "all-purpose model" and adopts a balanced and iterative approach to model-building, rather than the "one-shot" approach too often used in river-basin and transportation planning. ... model developed by the Susquehanna planning group is unique in that it coordinates the various sectors of a large and varied ...n--within a systems simulation framework-- in one model.

The model developed for the Susquehanna basin has many features which are desirable elements in regional models, but, it might not be applicable to other regions or river basins without substantial alterations, additions, or deletions. The research strategy employed, however, as well as systems analysis and computer simulation methods have wide applicability to many regional problems. (ML)

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83. SIMULATION STUDIES OF RURAL-UR... DEVELOP...

(b) A series of dissertations, the last scheduled for completion January, 1969. Papers to be prepared and submitted to professional journals for publication. A joint monograph is under consideration. (c) Iowa State University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) ... .

Problem. Develop and apply a variety of urban-regional models to economic deve...ment problems in Iowa and contiguous states.

To analyze and project general economic development patterns in the region, both a 99-sector two-region input-output and a shift-share employment projection model were developed. These analyses provide the back...d for the following simulation studies.

... models deal with planning problems and structural characteristics of multi-county ...al economic areas." The first model combines input-output, demographic, migration, and investment sectors to simulate the 8-county central Iowa planning region. An econometric model (estimated from observations on 86 functional economic areas) examines the economic structure of low-density urban regions. Three models (two static, one dynamic) and projection techniques are analyzed.

The decision processes of private and public agencies are simulated in two separate studies. A locational model analyzes optimal settlement patterns in a generalized urban-rural region. Iterative techniques (under a cost minimizing objective) are used to locate firms and households. Another study simulates investment and operating expenditure decisions of a state recreation commission. Performance scores on individual parks are used to replicate investment decisions of the commission given budgetary constraints of the Iowa legislature.

Other studies completed under this contract include a state econometric simulation ...l and a combined demographic-employment projections model for identifying urban-industrial growth potentials. In related studies, transportation models have been used to analyze locational shifts in the wheat-flour economy and potential water-borne commodity flows. The final study is an analysis of migrational flows for Iowa based on the 1960 SEA O-D table. (JRP)

... STATE GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL LOANS PROGRAMS

(a) Gerald W. Sazema. (b) Completed. An unpublished doctoral dissertation under the above title is on file at the University of Wisconsin, 1967. Two technical supplements based on the thesis have been published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston: "A General Economic Analysis of State Loans for Industry," a descriptive study of the programs; and "A Benefit-Cost Analysis of State Loans for Industry," which includes the formal benefit-cost model and is designed primarily for students of the field. Available from the Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass. 02100. Price not indicated. Also related is Edwin C.Gooding, "The ... Status of Industrial Aid Bonds--Implications for State and Local

Financing Efforts," New England Business Review, November, 1968. (c) University of Wisconsin and Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. (d) None.

Problem. Analyze state direct loan programs in New York and Pennsylvania and state guarantee programs in Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island and provide a factual basis for judging the relative merits of these techniques.

Method. A mail questionnaire was sent to chief executives of firms that had received a loan or a loan guarantee. The benefits and costs of these programs were examined under a variety of assumptions.

Findings. Both programs appear to have more influence on firms' decisions about the size of an investment program than on the choice of a state in which to invest. Low interest loans have tended to benefit applicants who can borrow through conventional sources. The direct loan program is preferable under the assumption that loans are financed by new taxes, and that thereby total investment will be increased at the expense of consumption in periods of full employment. (CM)

85. A PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL HARLEM

(a) Thomas Vietorisz and Bennett Harrison. (b) Completed and submitted as "A Demonstration Economic Development Program for Harlem," Final Report on Subcontract Number 1, U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity Grant No. CG-8730. Available from U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity. (c) The New School for Social Research, Center for Economic Planning. (d) None.

Problem. Design a preliminary economic development plan for the Harlem economy, to be implemented by the Harlem Commonwealth Council, a nonprofit community development corporation. The plan would ultimately be financed by grants from public and institutional sources and by loans from local banks, SBA, and the Urban Coalition. It would consist of: (1) recommendations for new small- and medium-sized businesses to be developed in Harlem by local residents; (2) recommendations for upgrading existing businesses in the area; and (3) suggested techniques for organizing Harlem businesses into "grading blocs" for the purpose of engaging in joint buying and selling, particularly with respect to government and other institutional procurement. For each business development project recommended, detailed feasibility studies and, in some cases, bankable prospectuses were prepared, with special attention to space and manpower requirements.

Findings. Based on an analysis of the present structure of the Harlem business sector, the structure of regional demand, and the preferences of samples of the area's residents, the following industry groups were recommended for immediate implementation: computerized automotive diagnostic services, automotive repairs, an automotive training school, cooperative supermarket and drug facilities, a food cannery, various metalworking activities, a computerized hospital account-servicing system, and a Community Antenna Television project. Further study was suggested for: placement of public buildings in the ghetto as development "instruments," organization of a Harlem entertainment center in or near Central Park, and affiliation of existing stationery and office equipment facilities into a competitive wholesaling network. Affiliation programs were also recommended for grocers, job printers, and durable good maintenance companies, e. g., refrigeration repairmen. (BH)

86. RESEARCH PARKS FROM THE COMMUNITY VIEWPOINT

(a) G. David Hughes. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, Malott Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, 1968, 74 pp. $2.50 per copy. (c) Cornell University, Graduate School of Business and Public Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This publication was designed to serve as a planning aid for directors of research parks, civic leaders, university administrators, and others who are concerned with the development of research parks. An extensive survey of parks and their occupants was made, stressing the economics of research parks: their contribution to the community, the nature of demand for research parks, the matching

supply with potential demand, and their impact on labor supplies, retail sales, and nearby universities.

dings. The results of the survey pro- dance in three vital areas: policy formulation, identification of pros- . otional efforts of research

. THE AREA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PROGRAM IN THE SOUTHERN GEORGIAN A, ONTARIO

(a) Maurice H. Yeates and Peter E. Lloyd. (b) Completed and report iled, 260 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Queen's University, Department . under sponsorship of the Department of Industry, Area ent Agency. (d) 14:2-110.

. Assess the impact of the Area Development Incentives Act of 1965, as administered by the Area Development Agen- , on the Canada Manpower Centres of ingwood, Owen Sound, and Midland in

Method. Basic multiplier and cross-sec- dels are the frames within which conducted. Economic trends the ADA program sought to change were catalogued. The direct impact of the on capital investment, employment, the wage bill, and local taxation was ; the indirect impact estimated sen-Tiebout model and a model. The structural and spatial impact e program was analyzed with respect investment and employment in industry. The impact of the program on tertiary structure and employment was assessed.

. In view of the terms of the Area Development Incentives Act of 1965, the effect of the ADA program has been . The economic base of the area has been revolutionized, and it has been ithin the mainstream of Canadian economic life rather than stagnating at

88. A STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WATER IMPOUNDMENT THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPARATIVE-PROJECTION MODEL

(a) John E. Pearson and Richard T. Cherry. (b) Completed August, 1967, and published under the above title as Technical Report No. 8 of the Water Resources Institute, Texas A & M University. Available from the Research Section, Room 107, College of Business Administration, Texas A & M University, College Station, Tex. 77843. (c) Texas A & M University, College of Business Administration, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the economic impact of a reservoir on a local area economy; to develop a comparative projection model to relate the economic variables of income, employment, retail sales, and other business activity measures to comparable impoundment regions in central Texas. A control area was used to compare the established impoundments against a similar economic sub-region where no impoundment exists.

Method. Inputs of construction money, operations and maintenance, recreation, and investments were related to each respective stage of reservoir development--construction, fill-up, and post fill-up--and then used to determine the economic impact of the reservoir on the local area economy. (JEP)

89. A REVIEW OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING FOR THE COASTAL PLAINS REGION

(a) Gene A. Bramlett. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from the Coastal Plains Regional Commission, Suite 414, 2000 L St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, October, 1967, approx. 500 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The Southern Regional Education Board, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. The general objective of this report is to provide reviews of literature appropriate to the planning and development activities of the Coastal Plains Region--an area which consists of 159 counties, located in parts of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

Findings. Fourteen topics are covered: (1) Population, Labor Force, Employment, Income and Private Investment; (2) Education and Training; (3) Agriculture; (4) Forestry and Forest Products; (5) Commercial Fishing; (6) Manufacturing and Services; (7) Recreation and the Travel Industry; (8) Transportation Conditions and Facilities; (9) Power, Fuel, and Water; (10) Non-Fuel Minerals; (11) Public Services and Facilities; (12) Taxes and Public Finance; (13) Foreign and Domestic Trade; and (14) Multi-county Organizations for Planning and Development.

Descriptive summaries of available studies are provided about each of these topics. Entries tend to be economic studies or, at least, to have economic implications. Attention is focused on those variables which are amenable to change. In addition to the descriptive summaries of the major studies reviewed, each report contains a general bibliography identifying various items which appear to be relevant, but which were not annotated. (CK)

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90. INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT PROGRAMMING - AMERICAN STREET

(a) Joseph Oberman, James B. Crummett, and Patricia L. Mallory. (b) In process. (c) City of Philadelphia, Office of the Director of Finance, Economic Development Unit. (d) None.

Problem. Determine what government policy might be effective in assisting in the expansion of small, growing industrial operations. The project was initially aimed at resolving land-use conflicts, providing for orderly physical expansion, and generally setting the pattern for redevelopment assistance by the city throughout older industrial areas. The project has since been expanded to a management team approach consisting of an architect specializing in industrial design, a financial expert, an engineer to look at products and production problems, and a manpower specialist to report on labor supply problems. Preliminary selection of the six firms to be involved has been made, and preliminary physical surveys have been completed. (SIE)

● MANUFACTURING

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91. THE EFFECT OF AIRLINE SERVICE ON URBAN MANUFACTURING GROWTH

(a) Leonard F. Wheat. (b) Completed. Report to be available in March or April, 1969, from the investigator, Office of Program Analysis, Economic Development Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20230. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Determine whether cities with scheduled airline service have higher manufacturing employment growth rates (1958-63 manufacturing employment increase per capita).

Previous Research. "The Effect of Modern Highways on Urban Manufacturing Growth." Quarterly Digest, 15:2-170. Copies of this paper may also be obtained from the investigator at the address given above.

Hypotheses. Cities with air service: (1) experience faster manufacturing growth; (2) grow faster primarily in the South and West, where most of the new branch plants and other regional enterprises are being established; (3) grow faster mainly if above or below a certain population level; and (4) grow faster mainly where complementary Interstate Highway System facilities exist. (5) The manufacturing impact of air service attenuates in curvilinear fashion with increasing city to airport road mileage.

Method. Manufacturing growth rates are compared for two groups of cities, an experimental group with air service and a control group without it. The two groups are matched by pairs for comparability with respect to population, proximity to other cities, geographic location, distance from the Interstate System, rail and water carrier service, universities, and business and manufacturing ratings. There are 68 cities (34 pairs), all in the 10-38 thousand population range. Differences in mean growth rates, air vs. nonair, are tested for significance for all pairs combined and numerous breakdowns. Hundreds of growth-distance relationships are compared by

means of correlations. Using the optimal th-distance functions, partial corre- ons are computed to explore the possibility that inadequately controlled state and local variables, e. g., local industry, influenced the findings.

Findings. Nationwide, for all 34 pairs, the airline cities grew about 25 percent faster, but the difference was not statistically significant. In the South and Southwest, airline cities grew twice as fast, but the difference was still short of ificance. But for cities above 19,000 population, highly significant differences appeared (new jobs per thousand capita): 31 to 9 nationwide (.03 significance) and 40 to 11 for the South and West (.01 significance). Among eight eastern pairs located on the Interstate System, the airline advantage was 27 to -1 (.11 significance). For ten South and West pairs either above 19,000 or with eastern Interstate System locations, the air group led 42 to 11 (.002 significance). All ten airline cities outgrew their mates (1024 to 1 odds)--by at least 50 percent. The growth-distance relationship is close to linearity but slightly bell-shaped. The highest correlation is +.70 (log G vs. dummy D) and the highest partial r with 10 regional variables simultaneously controlled is +.80 (log G vs. -D'). Differences in prior industry did not influence the findings. (LFW)

92. LINKAGES OF WATERFRONT MANUFACTURING

(a) M. I. Foster. (b) Completed and published under the title The Broad Scope of Navigation's Economic Impact, ASCE Meeting Preprint 673. To be published additionally in the Journal of the Waterways and Harbors Division, February, 1969. (c) Tennessee Valley Authority, Division of Navigation De- . .

Problem. Investigate the linkages of waterfront manufacturi .

Method. Using publicly available data, a method was developed to trace the inputs and outputs of the Tennessee River waterfront manufacturing plants. The method permits the estimating of the number of required to provide the chief inputs and to utilize the outputs of nonfinished goods. Input-providing and output-using industries were identified at the 4- . ted waterfront community, case study methods were applied to trace local linkages of waterfront manufacturing plants with other manufacturing and service industries. (TVA)

● CONSTRUCTION

93. CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS

(a) William R. T. Crolius and Charles Breuggeman. (b) In process. Information on magnetic tape will be part of the Economic Development Administration's comprehensive information system and data base. Detailed annual summaries of the Dodge data will be provided in hard copy for library reference. Information presently restricted by contract terms between EDA and contractor. (c) McGraw-Hill, Information Systems Co., F. W. Dodge Division, under contract with U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Gather and compile construction data useful for planning. Data will be provided for 267 project classifications, comparable to the Standard Industrial Classification Code, for the 48 continental states, from 1960 to the end of 1968. Information includes type of building, size, and valuation for U. S. counties, pinpointing month and year of the construction contract award and whether the project is publicly or privately owned. Also, information is being grouped and summarized by regions; data for the seven years is being summarized by construction type on an annual basis. (SIE)

IV. Social Services

● SOCIAL PLANNING

94. SOCIAL SECURITY: PERSPECTIVES FOR REFORM

(a) Joseph A. Pechman, Henry J. Aaron, and Michael K. Taussig. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington,

D. C. 20036, November, 1968, 352 pp. $6.75 per copy, cloth; $2.95 per copy, paper. A brief resume of this book has been completed and published as Brookings Research Report No. 94, under the title, Improving Social Security Benefits and Financing, 1968, 9 pp. Price not indicated. Copies available from agency. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. To make a comprehensive analysis of the social security system and recommend improvements to make it more effective.

Findings. The study identifies a number of deficiencies in the benefit structure and specific proposals are made to eliminate these inequities and to increase the minimum benefits substantially. The authors are critical of the payroll tax as a means of financing social security because it is particularly burdensome on the poor, and inferior to the individual income tax in its treatment of persons with equal incomes. Several alternatives are discussed including the conversion of part or all of the payroll tax into a withholding tax for income tax purposes. The authors also reject the insurance analogy by which the worker's tax contributions are considered as the basis for his future benefits. Present recipients collect far larger benefits than the taxes they have paid would entitle them to, and taxes paid are not being laid away or invested, but paid out currently as benefits.

The study also presents an agenda for reform, outlining necessary changes in three stages: proposals for immediate legislative action, medium-term goals for partial reform, and long-term goals to complete the modernization of the social security system. (ML)

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95. A CITY FOR MAN

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Center for Community Planning, 330 Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20201, October, 1968, 44 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Center for Community Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To survey many significant social improvement programs which demonstrate the vast scope of urban slum problems, and to present some ideas which a city should consider in drawing up a comprehensive plan. The work reflects HEW's primary interest--social problems--but does not ignore the physical environment. It argues for coordinated planning aimed at the entire physical and social structure of our cities. Projects should link education, health, finances, housing, jobs, and other factors into a cohesive program, with participation of local citizens in both planning and operations. Area residents are proving to be a potent source of manpower and knowledge, and are helping to create real rather than paper programs--in slum and suburb. They are also forming an invaluable pool of local leadership and representation and are giving residents a sense that the programs are for their community and that they may participate to make them work. A City for Man draws upon the ideas and experiments which cities themselves are already trying out and tries to provide a bridge between the professional planners, city officials, and citizens. (ML)

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96. RELOCATION IN URBAN PLANNING: FROM OBSTACLE TO OPPORTUNITY

(a) Paul L. Niebanck and Mark R. Yessian. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104, n. d., 157 pp. $4.95 per copy. (c) University of Pennsylvania, Institute for Environmental Studies. (d) 9:2-104; 11:1-63; 12:1-90; and 12:2-79.

Problem. Examine the problems of displaced elderly persons within American cities. Relecting an increasing concern for the income, housing, and psychological needs of the elderly, the investigators suggest how existing programs should be developed.

Method. Advances made in relocation policy throughout the nation with the advent of large-scale redevelopment as a factor on the urban scene are surveyed. The work describes the elderly population subject to displacement and evaluates the ability of elderly persons to meet the rigors of urban life. The major existing programs are described [illegible] serve the needs of the relocated elderly. Four demonstration project[illegible] the study are reviewed. The study concludes

with a comprehensive statement of recommendations. (CM)

97. THE ACHIEVING GHETTO

(a) Eugene P. Foley. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The National Press Inc., 128 C St., Washington, D. C. 20002, 1968, 156 pp. Library of Congress Card No. 67-30360. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine ways of overcoming problems of the Negro ghetto--specifically, by providing jobs and training programs, and encouraging both black and white entrepreneurism in the ghettos.

Findings. There is a need for much greater commitment of federal funds for ghetto programs, as well as a need for inducements to gain the support of private enterprise. If schemes can be devised for a legitimate profit to be made in the ghetto, then we will see American business begin to apply its vast economic and talent resources to the solution of urban problems. The author suggests "A Marshall Plan for the Ghetto," including the following specific proposals: (1) design a lease guarantee program to attract private capital to the ghetto; (2) extend the grant and loan programs of the Economic Development Administration to the ghetto; (3) create community development corporations; (4) enact tax privileges and incentives for economic development of the ghetto; (5) plan and construct housing programs in the ghetto; and (6) strengthen and expand the role of Negro-owned small business in the ghetto. (ML)

98. CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER PROGRAM

(a) Louis F. Weschler, Paul D. Marr, and Bruce M. Hackett. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of California (Davis), Institute of Governmental Affairs, Davis, Calif. 95616, December, 1968, 100 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Davis), Institute of Governmental Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a comprehensive array of public and private social services in the urban neighborhoods of greatest need. This study concentrates on the organization and operations of two of the six designated service centers--those in San Francisco and East Los Angeles. Service Centers are supposed to coordinate anti-poverty activities in a given area by integrating the capabilities of existing organizations.

Findings. The two Service Centers are filled with problems, but they are useful model centers, and they have demonstrated the feasibility of ghetto-located service units. The major problems are securing cooperative relationships with agencies providing service units, providing intensive services to a large number of persons, and reducing the burden on the available staff and resources. Each problem is explained, and detailed recommendations are made for alleviating the problem. (ML)

99. MORE THAN SHELTER: SOCIAL NEEDS IN LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSING

(a) George Schermer, Bette S. Callard, Ronald J. Huelster, and Kenneth C. Jones, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Research Report No. 8, by the National Commission on Urban Problems. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 213 pp. $1.75 per copy. (c) George Schermer Associates under contract with National Commission on Urban Problems. (d) None. For additional information on the National Commission on Urban Problems, see 14:2-302; 15:1-355; and 15:2-112.

Problem. Examine the effectiveness of public housing and other government-aided low-income housing programs; describe and evaluate social purposes sought in these housing programs, including identification of principal groups needing such housing and evaluation of operating programs in terms of needs and in terms of gaining public support; and recommend overall improvements in the program.

Reports were made on 20 case histories, 14 of which appear in this publication with full discussion of findings and conclusions.

Findings. (1) Most public housing has fulfilled the original objectives of providing physically safe and sanitary shelter, but failed in quantitative terms. (2) The social environment of many projects leaves much to be desired. (3) The chief weakness is lack of flexibility and versatility, and inability to generate momentum. The principal cause of these weaknesses has been an absence of national and local commitment.

To improve the federal effort, the report recommends: (1) a vast increase in the production of housing for low- and moderate-income families; (2) the fostering of a sense of community; (3) use of a variety of special programs to cope with severe social and behavioral problems, so that no family need be denied housing; and (4) acceleration of the use of new approaches for public housing such as rent supplements, turnkey housing, leased housing, and scattered sites. (ML)

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100. HOUSING GUIDE TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

(a) George Schermer and Arthur J. Levin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Potomac Institute, Inc., 1501 Eighteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, June, 1968, 81 pp. + appendices. $1.00 per copy. (c) The Potomac Institute, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. Set forth guidelines for affirmative practices to achieve integrated housing developments and neighborhoods. The guidelines are based on the actual experiences of selected builders and developers, real estate brokers and managers, nonprofit sponsors of moderate-income housing, cooperatives, condominiums, and neighborhood organizations. This booklet is written for those who wish to go beyond minimum requirements to accelerate the inclusion of Negroes and other minority groups into predominantly white residential areas.

Findings. Stable patterns of racial integration in housing developments and neighborhoods do not just happen. They are the result of commitment, clearly established policy, imaginative and thorough planning, and competent management--all elements which go far beyond the requirements of the law. In a few instances, a rare combination of circumstances may have resulted in well-integrated patterns without benefit of special intent or planning, but such situations occur infrequently. (ML)

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101. A GUIDE TO GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK CITY'S HOUSING MARKETS

(a) David Dreyfuss and Joan Hendrickson. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Memorandum RM-5673-NYC, The RAND Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, November, 1968, 118 pp. Price not indicated. For a discussion of this project, see also Research on New York City's Housing Problems, Ira S. Lowry, Report P-4002, The RAND Corporation, December, 1968, 9 pp. (c) The RAND Corporation, under contract with The Housing and Development Administration of the City of New York. (d) None.

Problem. Develop a Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) to aid in the formulation of New York City's housing policies, and in the allocation of resources to implement these policies. The RAND Corporation was engaged to help the Housing and Development Administration (HDA) of the City of New York as part of a larger program of research and policy analysis undertaken in January, 1968. The larger program includes work with the Health Services Administration, the Fire Department, and the Police Department. This broad approach is described as a new departure in municipally sponsored research, in which generally the contractor has performed narrowly-defined tasks, using methods specified in detail.

Method. Examines reports of the Housing and Development Administration and its predecessors, as well as of the New York City Housing Authority, the City Planning Commission, and the Bureau of the Budget; unpublished memoranda of these agencies; expenditure records from the Office of the City Comptroller and from HDA's Bureau of Audit and Finance; and reports and records of the New York State Division of Housing and Community [illegible] Housing Administration. These data are used to survey city, state, and federal activities related to New York City housing.

[illegible]. [illegible] en-abling legislation, describes program ad-[illegible] pro-[illegible] program [illegible]nditures and budgets for each of the major and most of the minor housing programs [illegible] City. RAND [illegible] thereby [illegible]ssist HDA in regrouping activities and expenditures into goal-related packages which clarify the relationship between re-sources expended and the objectives in pub-lic policy in housing. (CK)

10[illegible]. THE VACATION HOME MARKET

(a) Richard Ragatz. (b) Completed. A doctoral disseration submitted to and available from the Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850. Price not indicated. (c) Cornell Uni-versity, Department of City and Re-gional Planning, under sponsorship of Appalachian Regional Commission. (d) None.

Problem. Analyze vacation housing in the hinterland and its impact on the spatial distribution of population on a seasonal basis.

Most studies of the spatial distribution of population concentrate on the location of permanent residence, and describe the dis-tribution structure as conical, with popu-lation density dispersing gradually outward from a central point of urban agglomeration. Before the real distribution of population can be explained, however, temporal resi-dence must be taken into account. Temporal residence refers to seasonal or part-time occupancy of a place of residence other than the primary one. One important type [illegible] vacation housing in the hinterland.

[illegible]thesis. The vacation home market will emerge as a major force in shaping urban and regional development as a result of the seasonal redistribution of the population.

Method. The study follows a traditional housing market analysis approach, investi-gating various elements of supply and de-mand.

Findings. Social and economic payoff[illegible] the continual agglomeration of persons into urban centers has created a situation where [illegible]re able to own and oc-cupy homes solely for seasonal-recreational activities. An estimated 3 million fami-lies in the U. S. own vacation homes, re-presenting about 5 percent of the total percent of the total number of families. An estimated 100,000 to 200,000 new vaca-tion homes are added annually to the stand-in[illegible] stock. When multiplied by the estimated average family size of these owners, the figures mean that between 10 and 12 million persons occupy a privately owned vacation home sometime during the year. Another several million persons probably occupy rental units and should be added to the total. The average length of occupancy per unit is from 3 to 4 months. Thus, a con-siderable depopulation of urban areas and repopulation of rural areas occurs during different periods of the year.

It appears that the market will continue to expand. Some 2 percent of the families (about one million) seriously are consider-ing purchase of a vacation home within the immediate future; another 4 to 5 percent at some undeterminable date. The extent that these intentions are realized depends not only on variables extraneous to the market such as increases in income and lei-sure time, but also on operations within the market itself such as further rational-ization of production, marketing, and fi-nancing techniques. (RR)

● EDUCATION

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103. THE LEARNING SOCIETY

(a) Robert M. Hutchins. (b) Com-pleted and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 154 pp. + index. $4.50 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 67-22291. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book presents an analysis of educational policy and sets forth long-range ideas, goals, and priorities for edu-cation in the future--not for just the next decade but for the next century. The in-vestigator anticipates the basic techniques needed to educate every individual not merely as a producer of goods and services, but as an active member of the world com-munity. (CLS)

104. REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE, NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

(a) Calvin L. Rampton and others. (b) Completed and presented at the July 20-24, 1968 meeting of the National Governors' Conference, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1968, 40 pp. A limited number of copies are available at the NGC office, 1735 De Sales St., Washington, D. C. 20036. (c) National Governors' Conference, Education Committee. (d) 15:2-230.

Problem. Examine the federal system of aid to education, and study the possibilities of simplification and improvement. Improvements would include: (1) 16 years of free public education for all students; (2) individualized instruction where needed; (3) higher education for all with the desire and capacity; (4) retraining of adults to meet changing employment needs; (5) full and equal opportunity for everyone, regardless of race, age, sex, economic circumstances, and geographic location.

Method. The committee studied analyses of the present situation and recommendations for improvement submitted by the federal administration; a number of congressmen; the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; and the U. S. Office of Education. Position papers on an Action Program were sent to Commissioners of Education, and replies were received from 37 states, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. The majority agreed with the recommendations of the Education Committee.

Findings. Congress should enact a comprehensive program of federal aid to education, characterized by major participation at the state level in policy formulation, full advance funding, and maximum administrative simplification. Comprehensive long-range statewide plans should be an integral part of all federal aid programs. The educational needs of all states are almost overwhelming, and unplanned educational systems can neither meet present needs, nor change fast enough to meet identified future needs.

While the federal government has an important role in stimulating efforts and enhancing financial capabilities, local authorities have the operating responsibility, and the states must establish broad policies and assist in insuring the availability of adequate financing.

The staff has found, however, a near-consensus among administration and congressional leaders that no sweeping approach will receive broad support. Progress is likely to be evolutionary. Indeed, at present, due largely to the $6 billion expenditure cut incorporated by Congress, educational appropriations have not been expanded, but have been cut. (CK)

105. MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL METROPOLITAN AGENCIES AND EDUCATION

(a) Daniel U. Levine and Jerry B. Clavner. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "A Study of the Involvement of Educators in the Work of Planning Commissions and Councils of Government," by the Center for the Study of Metropolitan Problems in Education, University of Missouri at Kansas City, 5100 Rockhill Rd., Kansas City, Mo. 64110, 1967, 85 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Missouri at Kansas City, Center for the Study of Metropolitan Problems in Education. (d) None.

Problem. To study the possibility of utilizing multi-jurisdictional planning agencies to coordinate developments within the educational system and between the educational system and the other social systems in the metropolitan area. The first part of the report deals with planning agencies in metropolitan areas, while the second part considers councils composed of elected government officials.

Findings. The immediate prospects for increased cooperation between planning commissions and the schools are not [illegible]. Planning officials are absorbed with pressing problems involving transportation and land use, and as a result their interest in education tends to focus on joint physical planning for highways, parks, and school facilities.

The councils of government are not particularly involved [illegible]. They are relatively new on the political scene, and educators and educational organizations have not yet [illegible] effort towards involvement in the development and work of such councils. (ML)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] McGraw Hill, [illegible] *College and University Business*, [illegible] Mart, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Subscriptions are $12.00 per year in the U. S., $20.00 per year [illegible] Single copies are [illegible] and $2.50 elsewhere. [illegible] *College and University Business*. [illegible]

[illegible] A National [illegible] Tactics for Handling Campus [illegible] These reports [illegible] disaf- [illegible] specific [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Random House, New York, N. Y. [illegible] Price not included. (c) [illegible] of the U. S. Department [illegible] 25.

Problem. Examine the functioning of the [illegible] since 1960.

[illegible] of hearings, [illegible]

[illegible] serves to deflate pressure groups and [illegible] tain the status quo. The system has developed a style of "crisis management" that [illegible] jor issue.

There is a tendency for key policy decisions made at the school board general [illegible] in the field. The Open Enrollment Program-- [illegible] ferred pupils into slow classes, announ[illegible] the program too late, and putting too [illegible] three percent of the eligible pupils were actually transferred.

Testing of both students [illegible] also prevented integration. Pupil te[illegible] is geare[illegible] careers.

The syst[illegible] largely a Jewish system at the present [illegible] fighting for positions in the system just as the Jews [illegible] 1930's. (BWS)

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109. [illegible]

[illegible] under the above title [illegible] the Division of Research, Instit[illegible] Social Researc[illegible]

Problem. [illegible]

Method. [illegible]

[illegible] white man. [illegible]

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110. [illegible]

[illegible]

Problem. [illegible]

Findings. The provisions of Medicare, [illegible]

Title 19 of the Social Security Act, and [illegible]l to stimulate improved state programs for medical care of specified needy persons. The conditions for federal funding are recounted and the content of state programs through May, 1968, summarized. Attention is directed to the effect of the [illegible]endments in weakening the original [illegible]ressional goal of providing, by 1975, for medical care of all needy persons who cannot themselves pay for it. (IGS)

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111. FISCAL IMPACT OF THE MEDICAID PROGRAM [illegible] D LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D. C. 20575, December, 1968, 125 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Government, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the fiscal impact of the Medicaid program on state and local governments, and to make recommendations for improving its operations. The study focuses mainly on basic policies affecting federal, state, and local sharing of responsibility for financing the program.

Findings. (1) Policy-makers at all governmental levels were largely unprepared for [illegible]ive fiscal impact of Medicaid. (2) [illegible] of states had to restrict the number of eligibles covered or make other pro[illegible]ustments. (3) The first two and a half years of Medicaid produced a wide variation in the scope and cost of the program. (4) In a few states, new or higher state taxes were linked in part to Medicaid's soaring cost. (5) Nonfiscal Medicaid prob[illegible]luded difficulties in coordinating the administration of Medicare and Medicaid, the inflexibility of the law and its guide[illegible]nd difficulties in imposing adequate controls over service charges.

The Commission recommended increased private sector involvement to ease the fiscal [illegible]creased federal contributions, [illegible]tions in operating costs, and removal [illegible]istrative complications attached to [illegible]ity procedures. (ML)

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112. INTERIM REPORT OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and issued as a monograph under the above title by the Health and Welfare Committee of the National Governors' Conference, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, at its Mid-year Meeting, February 29-March 1, 1968, 26 pp. (c) National Governors' Conference, Health and Welfare Committee. (d) 15:2-230.

Problem. In this report, the Health and Welfare Committee considers the problems of rising medical costs, shortages of medical personnel, and high rates of disease and death among the poor, along with the effect of federal aid programs on these problems.

[illegible]. Recently passed legislation was reviewed, not only in the field of health, but also in poverty and welfare, with a view to consolidating the numerous federal grants. Rising hospital costs were also examined. (For more on this last topic, see Moderating the Cost of Hospital Care, Item 16:1-113.)

Findings. Adequate health care for all requires extensive help from the private sector and cooperation of all levels of government. Attempts to reach this goal of adequacy are thwarted by manpower shortages, inadequate facilities, prohibitive costs, and an inefficient system for the delivery of health services.

Looking at the total picture of health, poverty, and welfare, and at the relationship between public and private sectors, the Committee makes the following recommendations: (1) Existing federal programs due to expire in 1968-69 which are related to the training of medical personnel and to the construction of medical facilities should be renewed and expanded. (2) A universal health insurance program should be the first line of defense in holding down costs to both the public treasury and the individual. The second line of defense would be Medicare, but the report goes into great detail with suggestions for improving that program and making it more realistic. (3) Though some action has already been taken, Congress should enact more legislation to further consolidate separate federal health programs, such as those

relating to the training of personnel, the building of facilities, and improvement of the public welfare program. (4) To avoid sudden cutbacks in anti-poverty programs, with the attendant frustration and bitterness, the Executive Branch and Congress should provide more adequate planning of fiscal resources. Congress and the Office of Economic Opportunity should make every effort to be realistic in estimating funds which will be available, in order to avoid raising false hopes. (CK)

113. MODERATING THE COST OF HOSPITAL CARE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and issued as a monograph under the above title by the Committee on Health and Welfare of the National Governors' Conference, July, 1968, 23 pp. A limited number of copies are available from NGC at 1735 De Sales St., Washington, D. C. 70036. (c) National Governors' Conference, Committee on Health and Welfare. (d) 15:2-230.

Problem. Study the rising cost of hospital care to determine the causes and possible remedies.

Findings. Hospitals today represent both the largest single expense and the fastest rising one in the whole picture of medical care. The four main causes of this are: (1) wage catch-up; (2) increase in the quality of care; (3) the steady rise in the cost of all goods and services in the nation's economy; and (4) increasing demand for hospitals.

The Committee feels that the essential problem is not whether health care should be provided to everyone, but how health care for everyone is to be financed. There is no reason for hospital costs to continue rising indefinitely. The means recommended for controlling this rise include: (1) universal health insurance; (2) a hospital incentive system; (3) overhauling the Medicare reimbursement formula; (4) master planning of medical care facilities; (5) construction aid and loan programs; and (6) government sponsored research in hospital management. The monograph describes each of these recommendations in detail. (CK)

114. EVALUATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICES

(a) Vlado A. Getting and others. (b) In process. Several reports have emanated from this project, some published in a variety of journals relating to public health, and some published by the agency. Recent studies that may be of special interest to Digest readers include: O. Lynn Deniston and N. Papsdorf, "Evaluation of Program Effectiveness: The Environment of Migratory Agricultural Workers," February, 1968 (mimeo--may be published at a later date); O. Lynn Deniston, I. M. Rosenstock, and V. A. Getting, "Evaluation of Program Effectiveness," Public Health Reports, Vol. 83, No. 4, April, 1968, pp. 323-335; O. Lynn Deniston, I. M. Rosenstock, W. Welsh, and V. A. Getting, "Evaluation of Program Efficiency," Public Health Reports, Vol. 83, No. 4, July, 1968, pp. 603-610; and O. Lynn Deniston, "Evaluation of an Environmental Health Program for Agricultural Migratory Workers," presented at the 31st Annual Educational Conference, National Association of Sanitarians, Denver, Colo., July 6, 1967. For a complete list of papers and publications contact Vlado A. Getting, Department of Community Health Services, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104. (c) University of Michigan, School of Public Health, Department of Community Health Services, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) 13:2-95.

Problem. Conduct research by teams representing the fields of political science, medicine, nursing, sanitation, social psychology, and sociology on the evaluation of public health practices and on behavioral factors in public health programs. The evaluation studies are aimed at developing methods to enable health agencies to increase their effectiveness and strengthen their programs. The aim of the behavioral studies is to identify conditions under which people are persuaded to accept and follow selected recommended health practices.

[illegible] two papers, "Evaluation of Program Effectiveness" and "Evaluation of Program Efficien[illegible]." The tools described in these papers for evaluating effectiveness and efficiency are most useful for programs in which: (1) the objectives have been specified qualitatively and quantitatively and have been fixed in time to particular geographic areas and particular target audiences; (2) the programs are described in sufficient detail to permit reliable observation of performance of planned activity; and (3) all the resources that are directed toward pro[illegible] activity are identified. Thus, the first step in evaluating effectiveness and efficiency is to attain conceptual clarity about what the program is and what it contains. (ML)

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115. CALIFORNIA HEALTH INFORMATION FOR PLANNING SERVICE

(a) John R. Derry and Jerome W. Lubin. (b) Completed and published as a summary report under above title by the State of California, Department of Public Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, Calif. 94704, 1968, 136 pp. Price not indicated. (c) California Health Information for Planning Service (CHIPS), under sponsorship, of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. This is a demonstration project designed to simplify and make efficient the collection, storage, and use of data related to health facilities planning. The objectives were to: (1) identify data needed by user organizations for health facilities planning and related functions of institutions operations and licensing requirements; (2) select the best sources for providing the pertinent data; (3) test methods for collection, storage, and retrieval of the data; and (4) evaluate the system for statewide services.

This project is designed so that the basic suppliers of information are the primary [illegible] an identify the information [illegible] ecisions, approve the forms [illegible] g data, and specify the manner [illegible] ich data will be reported to [illegible] er, since the system is designed [illegible] e of all pertinent information available, it is recognized that [illegible] nt data may be generated by nonusers of the system as well. CHIPS uses an integrated file structure to enter the data, once, in sufficient detail to allow computer programs to assemble the data into reports desired by the system users.

Findings. Accomplishments of the project were: (1) Demonstration of a post-discharge patient case abstract service for hospitals; (2) development of a computer file on licensed health facilities and on-going reports on facility inspections for the State Department of Public Health; (3) development of formats agreed upon as suitable for areawide planning reports; (4) development of key elements of a manpower planning subsystem for the CHIPS system; (5) Assistance in the establishment of a nonprofit corporation intending to function as a statewide central clearinghouse for data on health facilities, services, manpower, and other relevant data on community planning and health environment; and (6) development of a proposal for a time-current service system whose services include patient billing and claims processing. Such a system is owned and controlled by the hospitals, with computer time and costs shared by the members. It provides them with necessary operational data while permitting the economical generation of data required for areawide planning. (CK)

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116. COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES FOR NEW YORK CITY: A CASE STUDY IN URBAN MEDICAL DELIVERY

(a) Robert B. Parks. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 696 pp. + appendices. $15.00 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 68-29784. (c) Technomics, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. The studies in this report were undertaken at the request of Mayor Lindsay, for the Commission on the Delivery of Personal Health Services, in response to increasing obsolescence and neglect in the municipal hospital industry. The studies present the results of a wide-scale investigation of every major dimension of health services for New York City--institutional, administrative, fiscal--and includes not only the services rendered directly by public agencies, but also services delivered through voluntary and other private institutions. It is also a model for the

application of systems analysis to health service problems in metropolitan areas. The studies consider population characteristics and health needs; health care planning; status, role and potential of municipal hospitals; medical manpower problems; the flow and impact of city, state, and federal funds; and the functions and roles of city executive agencies in relation to health-care services. Existing resources are reviewed in the light of opportunities available as a result of new sources of public funds, innovations in medical technology, and electronic data processing. (FAP)

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117. A STUDY OF PSYCHIATRIC CASE-FINDING METHODS

(a) Allan Goldfarb, Joseph J. Downing, Alexander H. Leighton, and Dorothea C. Leighton. (b) In process. (c) The Western Institute for Research in Mental Health, Inc., and Cornell University, Department of Psychiatry, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. Develop a reliable, valid, teachable, and relatively inexpensive case-finding instrument and procedure to ascertain the total number of county residents needing psychiatric services, together with their case characteristics and related socio-cultural and demographic data.

The first year of the study was concerned with evaluating the reliability of psychiatrists' ratings of mental status from abstracts; the second year with assessing the teachability of the rating procedure; and the third with assessment of the Leighton procedure as it applies to the San Mateo urban population in contrast t the rural sample studied in Nova Scotia. The Leighton procedure, developed by Alexander H. and Dorothea C. Leighton in the "Stirling County Study," is a psychiatric case-finding procedure and method for obtaining socio-cultural data. (AG)

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118. COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING: A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Public Health Service Publication No. 1753, by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 31 pp. $.30 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Community Health Services. (d) None.

Problem. This selected, annotated bibliography identifies and describes 157 articles and publications which relate to comprehensive health planning. It should be useful for health planners, community leaders, and all those concerned with the maintenance and improvement of the health of the public. The bibliography will be updated periodically to keep pace with new literature in the field. (ML)

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119. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) Tufts University, School of Medicine, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. Conduct a two-part epidemiological investigation of psychological problems in a low-income public housing community of 6,000 residents in Boston, Massachusetts. Part I will provide a statistical report on the extent of psychological problems for the total community. Part II will report on the testing of an estimated 150 children of the community, 18 to 30 months of age, to determine the [illegible]lence of developmental lags. (SIE)

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120. ADOLESCENT HEALTH IN HARLEM

(a) Eric Josephson and Ann Brunswick. (b) In process. Completion expected May, 1970. (c) Columbia University, School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine, Division of Sociomedical Sciences, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Children's Bureau. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Describe the physical and emotional health status of young peo[illegible] to 15 years of age in Central Harlem; (2) [illegible]s the amount and kind of medical c[illegible] services needed in this population; and (3) offer recommendations concerning the delivery of health care services to urban, minority, low-income adolescents.

Previous Research. A small-scale pilot project, Adolescent Health in Washington Heights, was conducted in the spring of 1967, to test procedures for the Harlem study. Findings were reported in Eric Josephson, "Violence and the Health of Youth," a paper presented before the 1968 annual meeting of the American Social H[illegible] Association. Other data were presented in Ann Brunswick, "Health Needs of Adolescents: How the Adolescent Sees Them," at the 1968 annual meetings of the American Public Health Association.

Method. A personal interview with the adolescent is conducted by a trained lay interviewer to obtain subjective reports of health status, needs, and experiences (physical, emotional, and social). A clinical examination is made by a staff of doctors, nurses, and dentists at Harlem Hospital. (AB and EJ)

[illegible]. UTILIZATION OF HEALTH RESOURCES BY WELFARE RECIPIENTS

(a) Lawrence Podell and Richard [illegible]. (b) Primary survey and initial reports completed. Additional reports planned. (c) The City University of New York, Department [illegible]rban Studies, under sponsorship [illegible]. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health [illegible]. [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible] assistance case[illegible] of the New York City Department of Social Services (formerly the Department of Welfare) concerning their utilization of [illegible] resources. The interviews covered [illegible] areas: (1) medical utilization: frequency and type; (2) illness: experience [illegible]ttitudes; (3) social relations and [illegible]ommunication; (4) attitudes towards medical personnel; (5) attitudes [illegible]ical; (6) barriers to [illegible]n; (7) nonmedical participation; [illegible]round variables.

In addition, two smaller scale surveys [illegible] planned: (1) a study of husbands of the respondents to the earlier survey and (2) a study of women from middle-class, urban minority groups in health occupations. (LP)

● WELFARE

[illegible]. EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL WORK WITH ACTING-OUT YOUTH

(a) Tsuguo Ikeda, William C. Berleman, Janet A. Kohen, James R. Seaberg, Roy P. Wakeman, Thomas Steinburn, and Herbert Costner. (b) Completed and available from the Seattle Atlantic Street Center, 2103 S. Atlantic St., Seattle, Wash. 98144, n. d. No charge for single copies. (c) Seattle Atlantic Street Center, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. This project is a follow-up study of a larger project and is designed to evaluate the test variable (social work service) in terms of long-range impact and differential effects and to provide a detailed description of services rendered to test subjects, additional evaluation of the selection procedure, and evaluation of teacher predictions. (TI)

● RECREATION

[illegible]. SPACE STANDARDS FOR OUTDOOR RECRE[illegible]

(a) H. Peter Oberlander. (b) In process. A two-year project initiated November, 1968. (c) Univer[illegible] of British Columbia, School of Community and Regional Planning, in cooperation with the University of Washington, Department of Urban Planning, under sponsorship of the Donner Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To determine space standards for outdoor recreation; to relate the increasing pressures for outdoor recreation placed on a rapidly urbanizing area and the natural environment's capacity to sustain intensive human use. The shrinking

work day and work week, early retirement, and a longer life have enabled man to devote more time to recreation. Thus, it will have to be determined how much and what kind of outdoor space ought to be set aside in perpetuity for more and increasingly intensive recreational use.

Method. The project will attempt to test its observations and criteria for space standards in the context of recreation opportunities in the Gulf and San Juan Islands. These islands will serve as an outdoor laboratory for the test phase of the project. (ML)

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124. HUNTER AND FISHERMAN EXPENDITURES

(a) Paul E. Sendak and Colton H. Bridges. (b) Completed and published under the title Fish and Wildlife - $100,000,000 a Year in Massachusetts by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game, 100 Cambridge St., Boston, Mass. 02202, September, 1968, 10 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Massachusetts, Division of Fisheries and Game, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. (d) None.

Problem. Determine the rate of hunter and fisherman expenditures within Massachusetts during 1966.

Previous Research. An earlier study by L. H. Couture, Seventy-Four Million Dollars a Year Just for the Fun of It, provided similar data for 1951.

Method. A mail questionnaire survey was sent to a random sample of Massachusetts hunters and fishermen taken from records of hunting, fishing, and sporting licenses in the state.

Findings. The report contains a detailed breakdown of expenditures by hunters and fishermen, as well as comparisons between the 1951 study and the 1965 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting by the U. S. Department of the Interior. (PES)

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125. PRIVATE ASSISTANCE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 68 pp. $.30 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. (d) None.

Problem. This document is a compilation of non-profit professional societies and national organizations which provide low-cost publications and other aids to the planning, development, and operation of outdoor recreation areas. (CK)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● URBAN DESIGN

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126. LANDSCAPE INTO CITYSCAPE

(a) Albert Fein (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, 1967, 490 pp. + illustrations. $12.50 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This is an anthology of the writings on New York City of Frederick Law Olmsted, founder of the profession of landscape architecture. It includes: Olmsted's plans for Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Staten Island, and Rockaway Point; detailed illustrations showing New York City as it was and as Olmsted and his supporters envisaged it; and a review of Olmsted's life --as the classic diarist of the ante-bellum South, the organizer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, and as the urban planner. The book indicates that problems facing urban planners today are directly related to those Olmsted saw developing a hundred years ago. (JS)

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127. COMMUNITY ACTION FOR NATURAL BEAUTY

(a) James N. Smith. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, [illegible] pp. [illegible] per copy. (c) The

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. but there are so many programs it i difficult to identify them and ness in particular ntifies, for the layman, the different grams available, their for further assistance. Major at- , scape and landscape, cl . ous federal programs and recommends ways in which these it be strengthened. An annotated list elpful publications is appended. (ML)

. A SHORT BI

(a) Ralph Wilcoxen. (b) Completed as Council of Planning Librarians brarians, P. O. Box 229, Ill. 61856, January, 1969, 18 pp. California (Berkeley), College of Environmental Design. (d)

em. The introduction to this itectural bibliography defines megastructure as not only a structure of , but also one which is: (1) frequent- nstructed of modular units; (2) ca or even unlimited expansion; (3) of havin ; and er useful of the smaller units rief b raphy.

t may be noted by , includi sh, Cana

Fiction; and a section devoted to listed tings by or about Yona Friedman. (CK)

(a) Sidney Cohn. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Ex- Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of North Carolina, Department of City and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This is an unannotated bibliog- articles and reports on the experience of northern pean cities in regulating the quality ommunity appearance. The author feels that in the United States, the limitations ontrol, in terms of administrative quality and tenure, fail to provide enough on to judge the merits of such control. He has turned to northern European because many cities there have middle ages and can provide insight into ors which contribute to effectiveness. (CK)

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130. COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR ARCHITECTURAL DES

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icholz, of the Laboratory for Com- nd Spatial Analysis, in niversity's Graduate School of l like to communicate with ted in a project in which he is cur- lth, he is collecting on theoretical and technical design planning process. Publication of the subject is projected by , 1970. Readers who have information sked to get in touch with him at the Laboratory's headquarters, 114 Memorial Hall, Harvard University, Cam- ss. 02138. Information desired includes program name, programmer, sponsor,

description, program limitations, machine specifications, availability, and references. A copy of the computer output must also accompany each program submission. (SK)

● LAND USE

131. NATIONAL LAND-USE INVENTORY

(a) Orville E. Krause and Richard C. McArdle. (b) A continuing project. Most recent publication is Major Uses of Land and Water in the United States, with Special Reference to Agriculture: Summary for 1964, AER 149 USDA, November, 1968. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 74 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Natural Resource Economics Division, Land Resources Branch. (d) None.

Problem. Determine the acreage of land in each category of land use, by state, for the total U. S. land area. Categories of land use include cropland, pasture and range, forest land, and urban and other special uses with subcategories of each of these major uses.

Previous Research. This is a continuing project covering the period since 1910. Previous research results are available for earlier years under titles similar to publication listed above in (b).

Method. Data are obtained from many sources --federal, state, and local--and articulated on the basis of differing degrees of reliability, completeness, and definition to balance out to total land area by state and for the U. S.

Findings. The national land area of approximately 2,266 million acres is distributed among major uses as follows (in millions of acres): cropland, 444; permanent grassland and other nonforested pasture and range, 640; forest land (exclusive of about 30 million acres in parks and other special uses), 732; various special-purpose uses, 173; and miscellaneous other land, 277. The 444 million acres of cropland includes 355 used for crops, 57 used for pasture, and 52 in soil improvement crops and temporarily idle. In addition to the acreages of cropland used only for pasture and permanent grassland pasture, nearly one-third of the forest land is grazed. Between 1959 and 1964, total cropland decreased from 458 to 444 million acres--some 3 percent. Cropland used for crops declined even more rapidly, from 358 to 335 million acres, mainly as a result of acreage diversion programs. The acreage of permanent grassland pasture and range increased 7 million acres. Among nonagricultural uses, the acreage of forest land remained largely unchanged but land in urban uses, highways, and other uses increased sharply. (OEK)

132. UTILIZATION OF REMOTE SENSING IN LAND-USE SURVEYS

(a) Henry W. Dill, Jr., Orville Krause, Percy R. Luney, and Richard C. McArdle. (b) A continuing project. Reports published to date include: Worldwide Use of Airphotos in Agriculture; An Evaluation of Crop and Land Use Data in a World Sample of Countries; Agricultural Application of Remote Sensing--The Potential from Space Platforms; Potential Benefits to be Derived from Applications of Remote Sensing of Agricultural, Forest and Range Resources; and Factors and Procedures Influencing the Reliability of Agricultural Data from Earth Orbiting Sensor Systems. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Natural Resource Economics Division, Land Resources Branch. Portions of the research were subcontracted to Cornell University, The Center for Aerial Photographic Studies, and the Systems Technology and Applied Research Corporation (Dallas). (d) None.

Problem. Provide guides for a long-range program of research and operations in the acquisition of data on agricultural and related resources by remote sensing methods through defining potential applications, assessing the relative importance of these applications, and specifying the requirements for data in each application area. The term "remote sensing" is defined as the imaging or recording of physical phenomena at a distance by detecting the radiant energy which the phenomena either reflect or emit. The most common example is photography, from aircraft or earth orbiting satellites.

ultural application

data collection in each application area; and (3) rank each application area in accordance with its uide to , development, and priority for operations.

land-use classification system from earth satellite imagery--calls for selection of several study areas which present a wide range of agricultural and nonagricultural

raphy, determination of those land-use cat-

. and development of a land-use clas- ed on satellite imagery and which is adapted where possible to land-

Method. Completed research was based interviews, questionnaires, and sur existing literature. (R

III.

EXP

(a) Frank Goode. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. with Universi ment of Agricultural Economics. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Examine t decisions of predeve developers in re availabil and the occurrence of scattered and unco- dinated patterns of land use; (2) analy these terns of land use that may be expected to the effectiv eans of control es of urban development.

Method. A mathematical-statistical model and decisions of land owners and developers. D veness tained from the p nt owners of land recently dev undeveloped tracts. Developers of the tracts involved will also be questioned concerning their estimation of the demand facing them and their strategies for acquiring land for development. Focus is on the common factors causing resistance to sale of land for development, the particular factors resulting in bypassed tracts of land, and the factors raging development of the less eligible tracts. The effectiveness of alternative means to control scattered, uncoordinated urban expansion will be examined in relation to the observed factors affecting the decisions of land owners. (RCO)

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4. THE SUBURBAN APARTMENT BOOM

(a) Max Neutze. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, . 18, December, 1968, 182 pp. $5.00 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 69-10889. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) .

Problem. In this volume, the investigator e extent and character of increased suburban apartment construction and s the factors behind this development.

Method. The analysis is based on study in the Washington metropolitan area, and on mparison of 41 large metropolitan areas throughout the U. S.

Findings. The surburban apartment construction boom is best understood as the latest phase of suburbanization, influenced by ic factors, suburban subcenter and lopment, and the impact of established national and local policies, including tax and zoning policies. (JS)

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135. CHALLENGE OF THE LAND, AN OPEN SPACE ACTION INSTITUTE REPORT FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND CIVIC LEADERS

(a) Charles E. Little. (b) Completed and available under the above title from the Institute, 145 E. 52 St., . Y. 10022, 1968. $3.75 . (c) Open Space Action Institute. (d) .

Problem. This book is a review of innovations l developments in open space

acquisition and preservation. The case for open space is presented from the point of view of the recreationist, the conservationist, and the planner. The crucial role of the local municipality is described clearly. Concepts such as cluster development, design zoning, tax inducements, conservation easements, and land donations are discussed. Examples of particular community experiences in the New York metropolitan region, as well as an appendix of state and local government legislation, illustrate methods of acquiring and preserving open space. (JS)

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136. INDUSTRIAL PARKS AND DISTRICTS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Kenyon F. Karl. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 63. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, December, 1968, 14 pp. $1.50 per copy. First published in limited quantities as AIDC Bibliography Series Number 1 (American Industrial Development Council, Inc.). (c) The American Industrial Development Council, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography provides information on industrial parks and districts, arranged in the following categories: (1) General Discussion; (2) Bibliography; (3) Directories; (4) Examples; (5) Particular Aspects; (6) Planning and Development--both national and international; (7) Special Types of Industrial Districts; (8) Foreign Trade Zones; (9) Office Parks; and (10) Research Parks. An Appendix is included which lists titles of technical assistance project reports. (CK)

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137. LAND USE DIGEST

This monthly publication is a new information service to members of the Urban Land Institute (ULI), 1200 Eighteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. It is available for $12.00 per year through membership in ULI, a nonprofit educational group whose purpose is to help improve the quality and standards of land use, land development, and land planning in the United States. Land Use Digest is prepared by the ULI staff which scans more than 200 publications a month to select items of interest in such areas as urban development, urban planning, renewal, and economic base development. The second issue was published in December, 1968. (CK)

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

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138. A PLANNING-PROGRAMMING-BUDGETING SYSTEM FOR TRANSPORTATION

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title in three volumes. Available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151, 1967. $3.00 per volume for hardbound; $.65 per volume for microfiche reproduction. (c) Planning Research Corporation (Los Angeles), under contract with the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Transportation Research. (d) None.

Problem. To study the application of the concepts of Planning-Programming-Budgeting to federal transportation activities by participating with the Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation in coping with the problems of applying Bureau of the Budget Bulletins to the preparation of the FY 1968 budget and by developing a prototype for applying PPB to transportation in future years.

Method. The methodology used was to define, integrate, and describe all the tasks essential to PPB's use in transportation management and to make rough excursions into overall policy analysis in order to indicate directions and validate the system. Efforts were concentrated on the whole system and its use rather than on interesting and fragmental issues in order to lay a sound foundation for PPB's specific application to transportation in the coming years.

Findings. Volume I synopsizes the PPB system developed and exercised by Planning Research Corporation. A summary presents the PPB system in terms of its: (1) contribution to the integration of federal transportation activities and national transportation objectives; (2) methodology for analyzing resource allocation alternatives; (3) technique for determining how

nontransportation activities; and (4) comprehensive ability to present an federal transportation program to the President.

ume II describes the system in greater detail, discussing tasks the analyst must perform to provide transportation management with the information needed to formulat sent an integrated transportation program.

Volume III exercises the system described in Volume II. It reports on an initial tempt to order and quantify objectives, needs, goals, constraints, program costs, PFP, and their interrelationships. A concluding section discusses alternatives to the currently expressed objectives of the national transportation system. (MEL)

(a) George M. Smerk (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind. 47401, 1968, 336 pp. 2.50 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This work, addressed to the eral student of urban transportation, contains articles by a number of experts, ral highway and mass trans- islation, and commission re- vide a perspective on the ent.

The first part of the book deals with "Con- ." and discusses the ransportation, alterna- s to current urban transportation problems, and the role o tomobile, bus, commuter train, high par nolo ral Role in ." ddition to sections contains two articles on Federal Urban Trans- tion and the total urban environment. (ML)

SUS TECHNIQUES FOR PLAN-

(a) See below. (b) Completed and

Highways Research Record No. 229. Available from the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1968, 98 pp. $3.20 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d)

Problem. This publication concerned with transportation system planning, contains reports on subjects ranging from urban growth and travel patterns to measurement of community value factors. In the first ven papers, Roger L. Creighton, of Creighton, Hamburg, Inc., discusses what measurements are needed to develop a regional accounting model of the economic, social, government, physical, and spatial activities of a region. In the second paper, I. W. Morison, of Canberra's National Capital Development Commission, and W. G. Hansen, of Alan M. Voorhees and Associates, Inc., discuss several procedures they developed from existing transportation studies in order to compare the performance of eight alternate plans proposed for Canberra, Australia, to accommodate its growth. Alexander Ganz, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, author of the third paper, discusses the expected fundamental changes in urban growth patterns and travel patterns over the next 20 years and what transportation requirements will result. The next three papers focus on the subject of community values and citizens' attitudes. E. L. Falk, of the Spokane Metropolitan Area Transportation , conducted a pilot study in Spokane, Washington, aimed at defining community value factors that must be considered in oping specific transportation project proposals. Raymond H. Ellis of Peat, Marwick, Livingston and Co., developed a strategy for quantitatively estimating the community or social consequences of transportation projects. And, Martin Wachs, of the U. S. Army Weapon Systems Laboratory, used a home interview technique to determine the opinion of citizens regarding the effectiveness, needs, and techniques of urban transportation planning. The final paper describes the Haven, Connecticut Census Study that was conducted to demonstrate how census techniques can be used to obtain information about land use and population distribution within cities. (HRB)

141. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM EVALUATION

(a) See below. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Highway Research Record No. 238. Available from the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1968, 166 pp. $5.20 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. Develop systems analysis techniques designed to compare different transport techniques, to evaluate alternative transportation plans, and to relate evaluation of such plans to their implementation. In the first of ten papers, E. K. Morlok, Northwestern University, offers a framework for identifying the type of transport service for which a transport technology is inherently well-suited. Jin-Jerg Wang, R. R. Snell, and M. L. Funk, all of Kansas State University, discuss, in the second paper, a technique for attacking the network investment problem. In the third paper, T. N. Harvey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, outlines a method for comparing alternative networks that requires only the integral volumes and travel times, and differences in proposed construction costs. In the fourth paper, researchers from Charles River Associates, T. A. Domencich, Gerald Kraft, and Jean-Paul Valette, describe an urban transportation model that, in one analytical step, relates the number of zone-to-zone trips for a given purpose and mode simultaneously to socioeconomic variables and system characteristics. Stearns Caswell, New York Department of Transportation, author of the fifth paper, proposes a solution to the problem of computing expressway use in terms of mean trip density. The remaining five papers and two discussions are concerned specifically with the system evaluation studies and techniques used to develop transportation plans in Chicago, Seattle, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis. These papers focus on the implications of various approaches used to evaluate alternative systems. (HRB)

142. INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION TOPICS

(a) See below. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Highway Research Record No. 234. Available from the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1968, 43 pp. $1.60 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. The four papers comprising this report were originally presented at an international transportation symposium sponsored by the Highway Research Board's Special Committee on International Cooperative Activities. The first paper, by L. J. Pursifull, examines the effects of jumbo-jet aircraft on airport operations and requirements for ground transportation. The second paper, by N. J. Payne, reviews the developments of air travel in Europe, considers the effect of new types of aircraft on ground requirements, and tells of some of the facilities that are underway and being considered in that area. In the third paper, David Baldwin describes the planning and preparation for Sweden's change from left-hand to right-hand driving and relates some early experiences under the new system. In the final paper, F. P. Davidson presents a brief history of the consideration of a tunnel connecting England with the Continent and outlines future plans for the operation of such a tunnel. (HRB)

143. TRANSPORTATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Charles J. Stokes. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 222 pp. + appendices. $12.50 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 68-18930. (c) University of Bridgeport, Department of Economics, and the Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. Explore the relationship between transport investment and economic development by analyzing three case studies. The case studies--on a superhighway in Venezuela, the freight transport system of Colombia, and the proposal for a road through the jungle along the eastern edge of the Andes--were undertaken to investigate what happens to the process of economic development when these means of transportation are put into use. The investigation attempted to clarify the problems of evaluating a project

both before and after massive transport in- ments are made, to provide background information for a study of economic planning that involves key infrastructure in- erive an understand- s of transport investment in oping countries. (ML)

. YSES OF TRA

(a) Lewis C. Copeland and Leona M. Copeland. (b) In process. A s of studies on this subj prepared for a number of states. For further information on individual state projects, contact: Virginia

Division, Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C. 27602; South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, Travel Division, Columbia, S. C. 29202; Kentucky Department of Public Information, Frankfort, Ky. 40601; The Economic Progress Commission, Louisville, Ky. Pub- nd Parks , Ark. 72701; pment Commis- Box 44291, Baton Rouge, La. 70804; Commis- nes, Iowa 50309; Tennes Conservation, Division of Information, Nashville. Tourist Bureau, Kr Ill. 62700; Convention and Tourist Council of Greater Kansas City, Kansas City, Kans. 66100. (c) Univer- ration, with cooperation and support from agencies of various states. (d)

Problem. Measure the volume and trends of , both within the state and from other states. The primary sis is on the economic impact of s of businesses that have arisen to to transport travelers. (LCC)

AREAS

(b) In process. Two phases of project completed and reports issued: Work Trip the Socioeconomic and Trip Making Characteristics of C. B. D. Workers." Available from the Department of Civil niversity of Waterloo, loo, Ontario, Canada. Price not indicated. (c) University of Water- f Canadian Council al Research and the Canadian Good Roads Association. (d)

Problem. (1) Develop a unified model which residential location and com- cisions of C. B. D. employees; (2) build and test a unified transportation- -use model of the journey to work and residential-workplace locations. This model banizing region. Current research efforts toward completion of the second ob .

Method. The empirical data used are from

146.

(a) James O. Wheeler. (b) Completed and published under the above title, ouncil of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 65. Available Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, January, 1969, 21 pp. $2.50 per copy. (c) Michigan State University, Depart-

. subject of commuting, and economic and social ef- s. It covers such areas as land-use changes resulting from journey to work pact of work trips on housing costs and land values, and the general issues of traffic congestion and transportation problems in cities. Entries include , articles, reports, theses, and dis- itions from the diverse disciplines of

sociology, economics, geography, urban planning, traffic and transportation engineering, business, mathematics, and operations research. (ML)

- TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

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147. SAFETY FOR MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed. Published under the above title, as a Report to the 90th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document 103, from the Secretary of Transportation. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, June, 1968, 107 pp. $.50 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Transportation, Secretary of Transportation. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the safety conditions of the nation's motor vehicles, and offer recommendations to insure greater safety.

Findings. About half the 94 million motor vehicles in use today are estimated to be deficient in critical aspects of safety performance, leading to the conclusion that vehicle deterioration is an important factor in the etiology of accidents and that the government and general public share responsibility for upgrading the safety qualities of all vehicles permitted on public thoroughfares.

A number of avenues by which this can be accomplished are provided in The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 and the Highway Safety Act of 1966: (1) issuance of safety performance standards for used motor vehicles to complement standards for new motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment; (2) issuance of standards for manufacturing new motor vehicles and equipment which would insure safety reliability performance over a designated period of use; (3) awarding grants-in-aid to assist states in establishing or expanding motor vehicle inspection programs to meet uniform national standards; and (4) funding broadgaged research to improve understanding of the essential aspects of used motor vehicle safety. In development of used motor vehicle safety standards, it is important to: (1) identify those aspects of motor vehicle performance likely to deteriorate to the point of being a safety hazard; (2) establish the maximum permissible deterioration in safety performance permitted before corrective repairs or removal of the vehicle from the road are required.

Establishment of other state highway safety programs which complement motor vehicle inspection are also important, including records systems on drivers, vehicles, accidents, and roadway conditions.

It is also recommended that the research program be expanded in these areas: (a) research on vehicle deterioration with use; (b) the significance to safety of vehicle deterioration; (c) inspection and diagnosis of vehicle safety quality conditions; (d) maintenance and repair of vehicles; and (e) implementing used vehicle safety programs. (MEL)

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148. COST-EFFECTIVENESS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth A[illegible] York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 180 pp. $10.00 per copy. Library of Con[illegible] Catalogue Card No. 68-18920. (c) Arthur D. Little, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Transportation Research. (d) None.

Problem. This is a two-part, comprehensive study in the application of cost-effectiveness analysis to the evaluation of traffic safety programs. Part I, "Structure and Elements of the Process," is concerned with program objectives of traffic safety, traffic safety data, and measurement; Part II, "[illegible]," [illegible]tion techniques, accident costs, and data evaluation. A pilot study desc[illegible] Part II illustrates the application of the [illegible] safety objective--the reduction or elimination of cross-median accidents on divided highways. Though the data are consi[illegible] in detail, the book examines only data re[illegible] rather than any concerned with research and data collection activities.

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149. PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD HI[illegible] IMPROVEMENTS

[illegible] published under the above title as

... Research Record No. 233. Available from Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 46 pp. $1.60 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

...lem. This publication contains four ...rts concerned with public attitudes toward various highway improvements.

In the first, Floyd Thiel and John Yasnowsky, of the Bureau of Public Roads, summarize 25 studies conducted in various states to determine the impact and overall benefits of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965. They conclude that: (1) the overall impact of the Act will be fairly minor; (2) motorists will receive increased pleasure, comfort, convenience, and safety; and (3) billboard controls should have little effect on total demand for gas, food, and lodging.

In the second paper, C. T. Moore, M. L. ..., and J. B. Mason, of the University of Alabama, report on their research that attempted to place a value on the limitation of information concerning motels and hotels, such as reduction in billboards. ... concluded that the way a motel or hotel looks is the most important information source. While billboards outrank all other advertising media in influencing selection of lodging place, they place sixth when com...d to all sources of information.

In the third paper, based on 600 shoppers ...iddletown, N. Y., Allan Goodwin, of Orange County (N. Y.) Community College, discusses attitudes and shopper mobility in a small city. He found that poor driving and parking conditions in small city busi... districts do more to chase shoppers to suburban stores than do similar problems in large metropolitan areas.

In the final paper, A. N. Nash and S. H. ..., of the University of Maryland, describe a three-year study designed to iden... ...nd assess the importance of various ... ...f an ideal transportation sys... ...easuring public attitudes. Based on surveys in Baltimore and Philade... ... importance to the user: getting to th... ...nation safely and reliably; convenience ...omfort; travel time; cost; condition ...icle; self-esteem and autonomy; traffic and congestion (both in and out of ... ...ing companions and scenery). (JS)

.50. RESEARCH NEEDS IN HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 55. Available from the Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., 1968, 66 pp. $2.80 per copy. (c) Bertram D. Tallamy Associates and Wilbur Smith Associates, under contract with the Highway Research Board, under sponsorship of the American Association of State Highway Officials in cooperation with The Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. This report was prepared specifically for top highway officials, research administrators, and researchers, to aid them in formulating a highway transportation research program. It examines transportation systems and related research needs which meet recognized national transportation research goals; it develops a framework for structuring a research program with a method of assigning priorities and funding requirements to proposed research projects. To illustrate the latter, an appendix presents a sample program that draws on an unrefined pool of more than 900 suggested research projects. In addition, development of highway research in this country is discussed, and the various research agencies identified.

Findings. Establishment of a meaningful research structure first requires the setting of overall, national transportation research goals or objectives. This can then be followed by identification of subordinate, compatible goals for highway transportation research. Major highway transportation research goals, which should reflect the long-range direction of effort, will warrant review and restatement only infrequently if the resultant program is to maintain continuity.

Under each of these goals, broad researchable problem areas currently affecting attainment of these goals can be identified. Inasmuch as these broad-based problem areas will be responsive to specific immediate concerns, policies, and other current influences, they should be reviewed regularly and updated as required. At the same time,

they can be assigned a relative priority value by the selection committee.

As the basic source from which the research structure is created, this concept requires: (1) the continuing replenishment of a stockpile of specific proposed research projects; and (2) the establishment of a means of coding or classifying and processing these projects in the context of their applicability to the goals and problem areas in the research structure. (MEL)

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151. JOINT PROJECT CONCEPT: INTEGRATED TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS

(a) Darwin G. Stuart. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Barton-Aschman Associates, Benefit Trust Bldg., 1771 W. Howard St., Chicago, Ill. 60626, January, 1968, 129 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Barton-Aschman Associates, under contract with U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. This report examines the joint project concept as a tool for the implementation of comprehensive urban and regional planning. By this method, specific capital investments occupying the same or adjacent sites are planned in concert. This report is essentially concerned with joint development projects which include a major transportation facility, particularly those using integrated transportation corridors as a means of bringing major transportation routes and adjacent land uses into closer harmony.

The publication is divided into four main sections: (1) exploration of the relationship of joint development to comprehensive metropolitan planning and programming, and identification of basic objectives; (2) definition of the joint project concept, as related to major transportation rights-of-way, describing the range of situations and opportunities where the concept has potential benefit; (3) exposition of the techniques, methods, and principles to be used in local planning for joint development projects; and (4) examination of implementation, including legal aspects of land acquisition and development, federal aid programs, financing, interagency coordination and administration, environmental factors, and engineering aspects.

Findings. A wide variety of joint development projects can serve as an effective means for integrating major urban transportation facilities with the surrounding urban environment. There are no significant problems which bar much wider adop- [illegible]

In addition, the report concludes: (1) Joint projects associated with major transportation rights-of-way can achieve basic community benefits: (a) the location of land uses requiring high accessibility at transportation-related sites which offer high accessibility; (b) environmental and aesthetic improvements through coordinated design; (c) land conservation; and (d) maintenance of neighborhood continuity by reducing disruption and relocation problems. (2) Various opportunities exist in different land-use categories--recreation, public buildings, utilities, transit and parking, housing, and private development. (3) A procedure of joint project planning should be developed which can be incorporated within comprehensive planning programs of specific urban areas. (4) Joint projects offer opportunity for productive use of federal aid programs, such as those of HEW, HUD, Transportation, Interior, Post Office, Defense, GSA, and The Corps of Engineers. (5) Demonstration projects should be encouraged which explore the potentials of both the joint project and the corridor concepts; and those involving air rights development. (6) A major guideline for identifying joint project opportunities in built-up areas should be the coordination of transportation and renewal improvements; in suburban and urban fringe areas, it should be the interchange district zoning and development concept. (7) Procedures and policies for projects involving private development should be established. (8) Additional research is needed on economic and environmental aspects of joint development in association with major transportation rights-of-way. (9) State, metropolitan, and local governmental agencies should review all major [illegible] transportation facilities, to discover existing or potential joint project potentials. (ML and JS)

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152. DEVELOPING TRANSPORTATION PLANS

[illegible] published under the above title as

[illegible] Research Record No. 240. [illegible] Board, Publications Department 805, [illegible] Constitution Ave., N. W., Wash[illegible]on, D. C. 20418, 99 pp. $3.60 [illegible] copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) [illegible].

Problem. This publication consists of six [illegible]ts concerned with transportation plan[illegible]. One paper, by Herman A. J. Kuhn, [illegible] vide guidelines for sound planning of freeway interchanges by studying what factors [illegible] [illegible]ice oriented facilities that predominate at rural freeway interchanges. The subjects of the other five reports are indicated by their titles: C. R. Fleet and S. R. Roberts, U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, "[illegible] in the Transportation Plan[illegible]"; [illegible], and V. L. Anderson, Purdue University, "The Journey to Work: A Singular Basis for Traffic Pattern Surveys"; H. D. Deutschman, Tri-State Transportation Commission and N. L. Jaschik, Monroe County, N. Y., "Income and Related Transportation and Land-Use Planning Implications"; W. R. Jefferies, Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission and E. C. Carter, West Virginia [illegible] Transportation Plan"; J. R. Walker, Albuquerque Metropolitan Transportation Planning Department, "Rank Classification: A Procedure for Determining Future Trip Ends." (HRB)

[illegible]

(a) P. S. Lobal. (b) In process. [illegible]), under sponsorship of System Development Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. Describe a set of procedures for [illegible] tion network. These procedures utilize a [illegible]tworks which makes it possi[illegible] marginal effects of [illegible] few projects (such as widening of lanes or constructing [illegible]. [illegible]rocedures h[illegible] [illegible]ata for a thorough [illegible] of all projects and also of indicating the sequence in which individual projects should be put into operation in order to provide the most benefit at any stage of completion. The main types of information obtained for each network alternative include: (1) changes in some measure of network impedance (travel time, costs, or other values); (2) changes in the flow across any affected link; and (3) changes in some overall method of system performance. (ML)

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154. GEOMETRIC DESIGN: PHOTOGRAMMETRY AND AERIAL SURVEYS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Highway Research Record No. 232. Available from Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 85 pp. $2.80 per copy (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. In this collection of eight reports, five describe new techniques that can help the design engineer preserve natural features, enhance natural beauty, and minimize the disruptive effects of the highways in the environment. The remaining three describe current research being conducted to improve photogrammetry and aerial surveying methods.

Subjects covered in the reports include: (1) how to reduce highway noise through geometric design and how to determine a desirable limit for vehicle noise near highways; (2) the relationship of driver [illegible] to establish geometric standards for highway aesthetics; (3) computer plotting techniques which make it possible to study highway location, alignment, and design problems in perspective; and (4) a method of using aerial photographs in a precision photogrammetric instrument to acquire data regarding the movement, spacing, and behavior of vehicles on the highway. (JS)

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155. MINIMUM TRAVEL TIME IN URBAN STREET NETWORKS

(a) Robert R. Snell and Monroe L. Funk. (b) In process. Publications related to this research include: Monroe L. Funk, Robert R. Snell, and

Jack B. Blackburn, "Optimal Allocation of Trips to a Street Network," Journal of the Highway Division, A. S. C. E., November, 1967; Robert R. Snell, Monroe L. Funk, L. T. Fan, Frank A. Tillman, and Jin-Jerg Wang, "Traffic Assignment: An Application of the Maximum Principle," Transportation Science, to be published in 1969; and Jin-Jerg Wang, Robert R. Snell, and Monroe L. Funk, "Toward a Solution for the Optimal Allocation of Investment in Urban Transportation Networks," Highway Research Record, 1968. (For a further report on the latter, see above, Item 141.) (c) Kansas State University, Department of Civil Engineering, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Apply a generalized version of the maximum principle, which allows the use of a nonlinear travel time function, to the problem of assigning traffic to an urban street network.

Method. A system for reflecting congestion effects in traffic, and therefore effective capacity restraint, has been formulated, using a nonlinear link travel time function, right and left turn penalties, a street classification system, and multiple origins and destinations. (ML)

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156. HIGHWAY AND LAND-USE RELATIONSHIPS IN INTERCHANGE AREAS

(a) Harvey R. Joyner, Frederick T. Aschman, Rodney E. Engelen, John H. Lockner, Charles W. Mosher, and Richard C. Gern. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Barton-Aschman Associates, Benefit Trust Bldg., 1771 W. Howard St., Chicago, Ill. 60626, January, 1968, 51 pp. + appendix. Price not indicated. (c) Barton-Aschman Associates, under contract with Illinois Division of Highways, and in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. To develop means of avoiding or minimizing traffic congestion at freeway interchanges in Illinois by achieving an optimum relationship between the highway facilities and adjacent land use.

Method. (1) Identify problems and opportunities, including data collection, review of current laws and practices, inventory of existing interchange land development, and case studies of existing interchanges; (2) develop a framework for problem solution; and (3) develop principles and tools for problem solution, including identification of the principles and standards needed for good interchange area planning.

Findings. Action in meeting this problem should be formulated at the state and local level as a concerted and continuing program that combines the activities of highway design, community planning, and control of land development and highway access.

It is recommended that the Division of Highways assume primary responsibility for the program and take the following steps: (1) define objectives and develop an awareness of good planning in interchange areas; (2) expand the role of interchange planning in all phases of the overall highway planning process; and (3) undertake state-wide interchange planning and control, utilizing present powers. Legislative authority should be sought to both strengthen local planning and to allow ultimate planning and control to be accomplished at the state level when necessary to maintain the integrity of highway facilities. (ML)

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157. HIGHWAY LEGAL PROBLEMS

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) National Research Council, Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. To study selected legal problems affecting the nation's highway and other major public works programs. [illegible] special contracts have been awarded in this general area, as follows: (1) "Elim[illegible] on Right-of-Way Valuation," Real Estate Research Corporation [illegible]. [illegible] study will assemble and analyze what [illegible] statutory and [illegible] subject. (2) "Recognition of Benefits to Remainder Property in Highway Valuation," Joseph M. Montano and Associates (Denver). [illegible]

that must be [illegible]. [illegible] Tulsa. In this study, the contractor will [illegible] ments of the taxation aspects of right- [illegible] the [illegible] ity of Oklahoma Research Institute. This study is to analyze statutes and c[illegible] issues and to [illegible].

(5) "Rules of Discovery and Disclosure in Highway Condemnation Proceedings," [illegible] Mikkelb[illegible]. [illegible] this study, the investigators will col[illegible] and analyze the body of statute and case [illegible] rules of discov[illegible] actions. (6) "Valuation a[illegible] Problems of Selected Special Purpose Prop[illegible] Washington). [illegible] field b[illegible] and analyzing the case law applicable to [illegible] Other Environmental Factors," [illegible] Oklahoma Research Institute. This study [illegible] and legal compensabi[illegible] claiming damages from highway-o[illegible] environmental factors. (8) "Remainder Damages Caused by Drainage, Run-Off, Blasting, and Slides," Harrison Lewis (Raleigh, North Carolina). Identification and clarific[illegible] of the elements of law relating to damage suits arising from drainage, run-off, blasting, slides, and similar events is the [illegible]

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158. SCENIC EAS[illegible]

(a) Donald T. Sutte, Jr. and [illegible] Cunningham. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as [illegible] Highway Re[illegible] Program Report 56, by the Highway Re[illegible] Board, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1968, 174 pp. $6.40 per copy. (c) Highway [illegible]rch Board, under sponsorshi[illegible] The American Association of Sta[illegible] [illegible]ay Officials in cooperation with [illegible]u of Public Roads. (d) [illegible]

[illegible]em. To investigate the problems re- [illegible] identification and application of legal and valuation principles for the acquisition of scenic, conservation, and [illegible] junkyard activities; and scenic enhancement interests, which have emerged from the im- [illegible] Act of 1965 and the scenic road programs.

[illegible], derivations of appropriate enabling [illegible] transferability, and termination of scenic [illegible] r with proposed new [illegible] enabling legislation and [illegible] as to the form and content of [illegible]. In addition, [illegible] [illegible]lation, constitutional anti-diversion [illegible]visions, and selected scenic easement [illegible]t in appendices. The vari- [illegible] a scenic easement program are discussed, and specific procedures for conducting a successful program in a state are [illegible]led. Valuation problems and pro- [illegible] re presented, with the valuation [illegible]d that appear to be applicable [illegible] sement appraisal.

[illegible]. [illegible] ar to be an extremely useful device [illegible]. [illegible]erience of the Wisconsin [illegible]ion indicates it is possible [illegible] quisition and maintenance quite successfully [illegible] qualifications are met. [illegible] funds to acquire scenic easements will be [illegible] on the ground that scenic easements promote [illegible] of the servient land. (4) One of the most important aspects pertaining to the [illegible]t this particular time is the es- [illegible] (MEL)

[illegible]. PARKING

[illegible]ow. (b) Completed and published under the above title as [illegible]ord No. 237. Available from Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 20 pp. $1.20 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. Two papers on parking and traffic characteristics comprise this publication. In the first, Willard A. Alroth of Paul C. Box and Associates gathered data from 22 suburban industries in Niles, Illinois (Chicago suburb with 30,000 population), to determine the relationship of parking, loading, and traffic generation with land, building areas, and employment. He found that with regard to parking spaces required, the total number of employees is the best predictor. On the average, 54 parking spaces are required per 100 employees; when using total developed land as the measure, 5.7 parking spaces are needed for every 10,000 square feet of developed land. Comparing traffic volumes created by the industrial developments to the three basic factors of total developed land area, building area, and number of employees, the investigator found that again, the number of employees is the best predictor and that the 30-minute peak traffic flow rate was 21 vehicles for every 100 employees.

The second study, by Austin E. Brant, Jr. and Jack Kinstlinger of Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton, describes means by which parking demand can be determined from origin-destination data normally collected during a comprehensive transportation planning study. Data were obtained by applying their procedures in five urban areas in southeastern Massachusetts. The accuracy of the computed parking demand is evaluated with both supply and use of facilities. (JS)

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160. PARKING IN THE UNITED STATES

(a) William D. Heath, James M. Hunnicutt, Merritt A. Neale, and Lawrence A. Williams. (b) Completed and published under the above title, by National League of Cities, Department of Urban Studies, 1612 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, October, 1967, 137 pp. $7.00 per copy. (c) National League of Cities and International Municipal Parking Congress. (d) None.

Problem. This report was undertaken to assist cities in their efforts to find solutions to the parking problem. It does not attempt to offer solutions, but only to present general statistical data relative to ongoing municipal parking programs and existing facilities. In addition, summary case study presentations of the activities and accomplishments of six cities of varying population are presented to point up techniques that have been employed successfully by various cities in the United States. (MEL)

● MASS TRANSPORTATION

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161. SKOKIE SWIFT

(a) Thomas Buck. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Mass Transportation Demonstration project ILL-MTD 1, by the Research and Planning Department, Chicago Transit Authority, Merchandise Mart Plaza, P. O. Box 3555, Chicago, Ill. 60654, May, 1968, 56 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 67-25275. (c) Chicago Transit Authority, Research and Planning Department, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. This final project report explains how the project determined the effectiveness and economic feasibility of linking a fast-growing, medium-density suburban area with the central city by rail rapid transit coordinated with buses and private autos. It also suggests criteria and guidelines useful nationally to public officials, transit operators, planners, and others interested in determining whether service of this type should be provided elsewhere.

Previous Research. During the two year operational phase of the Skokie Swift demonstration project, eight quarterly reports to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development were published by the Chicago Transit Authority. These reports, totalling 136 pages of text, were backed up by seven technical supplements containing 372 pages of underlying data, analyses, and procedural explanation.

Findings. Skokie Swift has been successful because of its frequency, speed, relatively new equipment, and convenience for large numbers of commuters. A very significant factor also was the participation in all phases of the project by the community itself. Guidelines for traffic estimating, station spacing, and special operating techniques gained through Skokie Swift have been applied in planning transit

extensions for other areas of Chicago. (ML)

162. SETTLEMENT FUTURES FOR THE NORTHEAST CORRIDOR REGION

(a) John Gerba. (b) In process. Completion expected in Fiscal Year 1969. (c) U. S. Department of Transportation, Office of Highspeed Ground Transportation. (d) None.

Problem. To relate alternative future potentials for the physical development of the Northeastern Seaboard region to various transportation configurations being formulated by the analytic study design undertaken by the Northeast Corridor Transportation Project. Specific steps of the investigation are to determine: (1) a set of development patterns circa 1980/90 realistically possible under available, or soon to be available, resources; (2) a second generation set of speculative development patterns achievable beyond 1980-90 and prerequisites necessary for their attainment; and (3) incompatibilities and useful-life of anticipated settlement components in use during transition period, with emphasis on transport services.

Outputs of research will be utilized to evaluate alternative transportation networks for the region circa 1980/90, and to extend the study time-frame beyond the point of the current state of regional development modeling reliability. (JG)

163. OPTIMUM ALLOCATION OF TRANSPORTATION TERMINALS IN URBAN AREAS

(a) B. E. Cramer. (b) In process. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Office of High Speed Ground Transportation. (d) None.

Problem. Devise a method for determining the location of a number of transportation terminals in an urban area in such a way that they are most accessible, and thus have the greatest utility from a system customer's point of view.

Method. By equating demand distribution with population distribution, and making some straightforward assumptions about travel velocity and path, a simple circular model was constructed.

Findings. Subsequent theoretical and numerical analyses using a computer program which was developed from the model suggested several important results. There seems good reason to believe that the model, which is based on very modest assumptions, and requires vastly less effort to parametrize than the network approach, will generate solutions which compare favorably with more complex models. (BEC)

164. ECONOMICS OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION

(a) Herbert Mohring. (b) In process. (c) University of Minnesota, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To expand present models associated with the provision of highway and mass transit facilities to better estimate consumer welfare losses and optimum subsidy policies.

Method. Models have been developed to estimate welfare losses and optimum subsidy policies, but these models have been limited to only one transportation mode and have not adequately incorporated important real-life considerations. In this project the models will be expanded by taking into account: (1) that because of the existence of scale economies and indivisibilities, the costs of providing highways and transit facilities increase both with increases in the frequency with which access to them is provided and with the decreases in the spacing between them; and (2) that consumers differ in the monetary value they place on each of a variety of nonmonetary attributes, such as time in transit. The relationship between the capital and operating costs of various types of transportation facilities and their size, spacing, and the frequency with which access to them is provided will also be determined. The models will be used to develop procedures to estimate both the social costs involved when optimum investment and pricing policies are not employed for urban transportation activities and the magnitude of the desirable mass transit subsidies that stem from the existence of scale economies and non-optimal pricing and investment procedures. The theoretical work should also be applicable to other problems involving the optimal spatial distribution of activities that involve scale economies, as

well as other optimization problems involving multiple characteristic commodities whose production is subject to increasing returns. (SIE)

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165. OPTIMUM NETWORK FOR EFFICIENT USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

(a) J. J. Baker. (b) In process. (c) Alberta University, under sponsorship of National Research Council of Canada. (d) None.

Problem. To determine what kind of network (radial vs. grid) would best achieve efficient use of public transportation. Speeds that would have to be attained on various links are also being investigated.

Method. Testing consists of assignment techniques using the computer and data of existing cities such as Edmonton and Winnipeg. Research is oriented towards determining the kind of criteria that have to be met before specified percentages of travel will occur by public transportation. Present work on home to work censuses taken in 1961 and 1964 in Edmonton, indicates the need for this approach. (SIE)

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166. TRANSPORTATION NEEDS OF THE POOR IN GHETTO AREAS

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. Final report expected in Fiscal Year 1970. (c) The Urban Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) 15:1-368

Problem. To develop a transportation model based on a study of the commuting needs of the poor in ghetto areas in a large U. S. city in relation to access to employment opportunities both within the city and in its suburbs. Specifically, the study is to: (1) examine the existing transportation system of a large U. S. city; (2) analyze existing and potential employment opportunities in the metropolitan area; (3) develop new and additional routes and modes of transportation for the needs of inner-city residents; and (4) analyze costs and benefits of suggested alternative transportation models, taking into consideration such benefits as added income and employment, and reduced welfare costs. (SIE)

● TRANSPORTATION--AIR

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167. FEASIBILITY AND COST OF EXPANDED INTERCITY AIR SERVICE IN THE WASHINGTON-BOSTON CORRIDOR

(a) Not reported. (b) Report completed and submitted to sponsor under above title. Available from Federal Clearinghouse for Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151, 1968, variously paged + appendix. $3.00 per copy. Clearinghouse number PB 166 883. (c) Systems Analysis and Research Corporation, under contract with U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the present and future needs of the Washington-Boston Corridor for intercity passenger services and facilities. The study is concerned specifically with air transport services and facilities and is primarily directed to providing the preliminary foundation for a judgment as to what kinds of additions to and improvements of airports, airway system, and aircraft will best meet the needs of the intercity air passenger market in 1980, in the Washington-Boston area.

Findings. Aviation has achieved a prominent stature in the transportation system of the Corridor, and warrants consideration along with and as a substitute for improved surface transportation services and facilities. Decentralization and segregation of short-haul operations offer sufficient promise for air service improvements and cost reduction to justify more detailed consideration, with respect both to airport location and to craft design. (CLS)

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168. ACCESS TO AIRPORTS: SELECTED REFERENCES

(a) Jane B. Robbins. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 61. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, November, 1968, 21 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Northwestern University, Transportation Center Library. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography contains 227 references to articles and publications dealing with all aspects of airport access. Airport access is defined as transporting passengers and baggage by any mode of transportation from their origin to the airport or from the airport to their destination within the confines of an urban area. The contents include general access, ground transportation, access by specific mode--ground effect machines, helicopters, local transit, monorail, motor bus, railroads, and vertical take off aircraft--and a geographic index. (ML)

VI. Government

● GENERAL

169. REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON URBAN PROBLEMS*

(a) Commission members: Paul H. Douglas, Chairman; David L. Baker; Hugo Black, Jr.; Lewis Davis; John DeGrove; Anthony Downs; Ezra Ehrenkrantz; Alex Feinberg; Jeh V. Johnson; John Lyons; Richard W. O'Neill; Richard Ravitch; Carl E. Sanders; Mrs. Chloethiel Woodard Smith; Tom J. Vandergriff; and Coleman Woodbury. (b) Completed and released by the Commission, December, 1968. The preliminary version available to the Digest at this time includes seven parts, as follows: "Introduction and Summary," 137 pp.; Part I, "The Urban Setting: Population, Poverty, and Race," 55 pp.; Part II, "Housing Programs," 433 pp.; Part III, "Codes and Standards," 378 pp.; Part IV, "Government Structure, Finance, and Taxation," 230 pp.; Part V, "Reducing Housing Costs," 207 pp.; and Part VI, "Improvement of the Environment," 40 pp. The official edition of the report is currently in press at the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, under the title Building the American City. Publication is expected during the latter part of February at a price of $5.00 per copy. In addition to its own report, the Commission has published five volumes of hearings and thirteen research reports which were prepared for its consideration, all of which were issued in 1968 and are available from GPO. The hearings are as follows: Volume I, Hearings Before the National Commission on Urban Problems: Baltimore, Boston, New Haven, and Pittsburgh, 361 pp. $1.50 per copy. Volume II, ibid., Los Angeles, and San Francisco, 493 pp. $1.75 per copy. Volume III, ibid., Denver, Atlanta, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Arlington, and Miami, 387 pp. $1.50 per copy. Volume IV, ibid., New York, and Philadelphia, 494 pp. $1.75 per copy. Volume V, ibid., Detroit, St. Louis, E. St. Louis, and Washington, 499 pp. $2.00 per copy. The research reports include the following titles: (1) Dick Netzer, Impact of the Property Tax: Its Economic Implications for Urban Problems, 62 pp. Price not indicated. (This report was also issued in May, 1968, as a Committee Print by The Joint Economic Committee, 90th Congress, 2nd Session. For an abstract, see Quarterly Digest, 15:1-355.) (2) American Society of Planning Officials, Problems of Zoning and Land-Use Regulation, 80 pp. Price not indicated. (For an abstract, see Quarterly Digest, 15:2-222.) (3) Patricia Leavey Hodge and Phillip M. Hauser, The Challenge of America's Metropolitan Population Outlook - 1960 to 1985, 90 pp. Price not indicated. (4) Walter Smart, Walter Rybeck, and Howard E. Shuman, The Large Poor Family - A Housing Gap, 28 pp. Price not indicated. (5) Richard E. Slitor, The Federal Income Tax in Relation to Housing, 162 pp. $1.25 per copy. (For an abstract of this report, see 15:2-112.) (6) Allen D. Manvel, Local Land and Building Regulation: How Many Agencies? What Practices? How Much Personnel?, 48 pp. $.55 per copy.

*Because of the wide interest in the work of the National Commission on Urban Problems, this preliminary information on its several publications is presented for the assistance of our readers. A more detailed examination of its findings and recommendations will appear in our next issue. (Editor's note.)

(7) Nathaniel Keith, Housing America's Low- and Moderate-Income Families, 30 pp. $.40 per copy. (8) George Schermer Associates, More Than Shelter, Social Needs in Low- and Moderate-Income Housing, 213 pp. $1.75 per copy. (9) Allen D. Manvel, Housing Conditions in Urban Poverty Areas, 21 pp. $.35 per copy. (10) Frank S. Kristof, Urban Housing Needs Through the 1980's: An Analysis and Projection, 92 pp. $1.00 per copy. (11) Raymond and May Associates, Zoning Controversies in the Suburbs: Three Case Studies, 82 pp. $.75 per copy. (12) Three Land Research Studies, (Allen D. Manvel, "Trends in the Value of Real Estate and Land, 1956 to 1966"; Allen D. Manvel, "Land Use in 106 Large Cities"; Robert H. Gustafson and Ronald B. Welch, "Estimating California Land Values from Independent Statistical Indicators," 72 pp. $.70 per copy. (13) Not yet published. (14) Frank P. Grad, Legal Remedies for Housing Code Violations, 264 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) National Commission on Urban Problems. (d) 14:2-302; 15:1-355; 15:2-112; and 15:2-222.

Problem. In establishing the National Commission on Urban Problems in 1965, Congress directed it to study three problem areas in the field of housing and urban development. One area was housing and building laws, standards, codes, and regulations and their impact on building costs, as well as how they can be simplified, improved, and enforced and how more uniform building codes and the acceptance of technical innovations can be promoted. A second area was zoning and land-use laws, codes, and regulations, and how states and localities can improve and utilize them in order to obtain further growth and development. Finally, the Commission was also asked to study the effect of federal, state, and local tax policies on land and property cost and on incentives to build housing and make improvements in existing structures. In general, the purpose of these studies was to find ways and means by which government and private enterprise could work together to increase the supply of low-cost housing. The Commission was funded in 1966, appointed early in 1967, and directed to make its report by the end of 1968.

Method. Public hearings were held in 22 cities across the country, at which private citizens, professionals, and officials were invited to testify, not only on questions specifically assigned to the committee, but also on related matters which they considered urgent. Commission members also made field trips to various sections of these cities. In addition, more than 40 specific research papers and monographs were prepared by the staff and outside consultants for consideration by the Commission, of which the 13 listed above have been published. Extensive meetings were then held by the Commission to review these materials and frame its recommendations.

Findings. In the concluding pages of its Introduction and Summary, the Commission sharply characterizes the central thrust of its findings. Although the specific assignments given to it were heavily weighted on the technical side, the Commission felt it could not lose sight of the relationship between these technical matters and social problems. Too few have recognized how basic democratic issues are related to local government structure and finance, to zoning policies, land and housing costs, or to national housing policies. Furthermore, after its inspections, hearings, and research studies, it found conditions much worse, more widespread, and more explosive than any of its members had thought, in terms of tensions between central city and suburb, between rich and poor, and especially between black and white. Hence, its recommendations (some 149 in all) are essentially directed at putting housing "on the front burner." "...We must focus our housing programs on housing for poor people. We believe in giving local authorities the tools and the money to get the job done. The states must have an expanded role, especially in getting sites, providing for low-income housing, and in breaking down the barriers of codes and zoning. We need simpler programs, a speed-up in processing, and more initiative from federal agencies. We seek the utmost cooperation from builders, developers, and private industry. If all of these fail to bring an abundance of housing for poor people, then we believe the government must become the builder of last resort. We hope this is not necessary, but past neglect, unfulfilled promises, misplaced priorities, and the consequences of failing to act give us compelling moral and practical reasons for proposing no less." (SK)

170. AGENDA FOR THE NATION

(a) [illegible] (ed.) and [illegible]. See below. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 620 pp. $6.95 per copy. Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 68-58977. (c) The Brookings Institution, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. The authors of the 18 essays which comprise this book discuss major domestic and foreign policy issues of the U. S., and explore alternative courses of action. The editor, Kermit Gordon, summarizes the purpose: "These essays are intended as a contribution to public discussion and debate on the problems which beset us, for governments make wiser decisions when the issues [illegible] widely aired and argued."

The first section deals with domestic issues. Charles L. Schultze, in Budget Alternatives After Vietnam, points out that once the fighting is over, resources available for domestic problems depend upon our evaluation of national priorities. Jobs, Train- [illegible], James L. Sundquist, makes clear that although public programs may be conceived in and financed from Washington, it is in the communities that they have to be adminis- [illegible]; and they must be conceived as part of a community manpower system, each pro- [illegible] designed in relation to all the others. [illegible] Poor, concludes that the present system of public assistance has failed, and a nationalized system meshed with the federal [illegible]. [illegible] full citizenship for the Negro requ[illegible] breaking up the ghettos, but a crucial prob- [illegible] and master the challenges of human conflict. Moving Toward Realistic Housing Goals, by Anthony Downs, warns against promis[illegible] faster progress in providing decent hou[illegible] for all than can be achieved. How much housing we produce is bound up with many other aspects of national performance, such as the level of employment, defense production, and spending on other social n[illegible]. James Q. Wilson, in Crime and Law Enforcement, states that the greatest opportunity afforded by the new federal involvement in this field is that it may lead to fruitful experiments. He offers five steps that can be taken now, one of which calls for citizen interest and action in crime-prevention programs. Ralph W. Tyler's Investing in Better Schools covers seven areas where schools are in drastic need of change now, or our nation's very existence will be threatened. New Challenges to the College and University, by Clark Kerr, sees two possible roads ahead-- a new era of service and achievement in higher education or a "collision course" (David Riesman's phrase) between the ambitions of the academies and the disillusionments of the students within, and the public outside the campus. Herbert Stein, in Unemployment, Inflation, and Economic Stability, urges that policies to control inflation must be made not for one year or for one term of a President, but for a longer period; and analyzes the choices which must be made to retain both high employment and relative price stability. Stephen K. Bailey, in Managing the Federal Government, states that the President of the U. S. faces a crisis of public confidence in the capacity of the government to manage itself, and to carry out with efficiency and equity its own legislative mandates. The goal of reform is to subject atomized power to the discipline of general politics in the Presidency and the Congress.

The last section of this book is devoted to questions of foreign policy (though the editor points out that this is an arbitrary division, since our domestic and foreign concerns are so intertwined). The Politics of Alliance: The United States and Western Europe, by Francis M. Bator, is optimistic. The author feels that despite present disequilibrium, the U. S. and Western Europe will, for the foreseeable future, enjoy a harmony of interests in creating ground rules for a true international community. Marshall D. Shulman sees, in his essay, Relations with the Soviet Union, profound changes in Soviet-American relations, due to the political and social consequences of changes in technology. The important point is that this relationship must be visualized as proceeding through a series o[illegible] [illegible]tages over a considerable period of [illegible]. Transpacific Relations, by Edwin O. Reischauer, has as its theme that our whole approach to Asia must be rethought and reconstructed. The author suggests that an overall objective should be to reduce the political polarization that has involved us in the Vietnam war, kept alive mutual [illegible] of hegemony between us and China, and contributed to unhealthy tensions

throughout the whole area. John C. Campbell, in The Middle East, describes a tenable position for the U. S. which would establish durable relations with both sides in the conflict. The Dollar and the World Economy, by Richard N. Cooper, points out that none of us can be indifferent to the international monetary system, for it influences our employment, the prices we pay, and the wages we receive. Max F. Millikan, in The United States and Low-Income Countries, makes a strong case for the thesis that U. S. economic, cultural, social, and security interests, and moral concern for the welfare of man everywhere come together and can be advanced by the right kinds of policies toward the low-income countries. The argument of Carl Kaysen's Military Strategy, Military Forces, and Arms Control is that a policy of arms limitation, restrictions in deployment, and arms control is not only cheaper than one of continuing competition in arms and military confrontation; it is safer. The concluding essay, Central Issues of American Foreign Policy, by Henry A. Kissinger, has as its theme that the age of the superpowers is nearing its end, that military power no longer equates with influence, and the world is becoming a politically multipower world. The U. S. is no longer in a position to operate programs globally, or to impose its solution. Our role must be to foster the initiative of others. "We require a new burst of creativity, however," says Mr. Kissinger, "not so much for the sake of other countries as for our own people, especially the youth." And he concludes, "...we will never be able to contribute to building a stable and creative world order unless we first form some conception of it." (CK)

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171. CITIES IN TROUBLE: AN AGENDA FOR URBAN RESEARCH

(a) Anthony H. Pascal (ed.), Adam Yarmolinsky, Ira S. Lowry, Barbara Woodfill, Daniel M. Weiler, William A. Johnson, Robert Rosenkranz, Douglas F. Loveday, Samuel M. Genensky, and C. T. Whitehead. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Memorandum RM-5603-RC, by the RAND Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, August, 1968, 159 pp. $3.00 per copy. Supplementary papers related to this project are presented in a second publication, Anthony H. Pascal (ed.), Contributions to the Analysis of Urban Problems, P-3868, RAND Corporation, August, 1968, 184 pp. $3.00 per copy. California residents should add 5% sales tax. (c) RAND Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. To summarize the ideas emanating from the RAND Workshop on Urban Programs, December 18, 1967 - January 10, 1968, and to present an agenda for research on the problems of American cities.

Findings. Recommendations for program initiatives and research were made in the following areas: education, housing, manpower training and jobs, public assistance, public order, and health services. The authors addressed such themes as background and objectives of current programs; characteristics of the population served; program failures and their causes; interrelationships among program areas; and the contribution of current programs to the achievement of broad societal goals.

Three tentative conclusions emerged from the Workshop: (1) There are no panaceas for the problems of American cities. The problems are deep-rooted, complex, and not likely to respond to superficial or short-range attacks with limited resources. (2) A fragmented approach to urban problems cannot succeed. No single agency or bureau has the tools to deal with any of the major issues facing the cities. (3) There is a role for problem-oriented, quantitative work cutting across disciplinary lines. (ML)

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172. POLITICS AND POLICY: THE EISENHOWER, KENNEDY, AND JOHNSON YEARS

(a) James L. Sundquist. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 560 pp. $8.75 per copy, cloth; $3.50, paper. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. In this volume, the investigator examines the responsiveness of America's political and governmental machinery to domestic problems, by analyzing the working of the American system of government during the fourteen-year period from 1953 through 1966 in response to domestic issues of foremost public concern.

Findings. The political deadlock that had blocked most of the domestic proposals of President Kennedy was broken in 1964 and 1965 when the Congress passed laws to outlaw racial discrimination, aid the public schools, assure medical care for the aged, create jobs for the unemployed, launch a war on poverty, and protect the outdoor environment. Though the shock of President Kennedy's assassination and the landslide victory of Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964 helped to speed congressional action, this legislative outpouring of the early Johnson years was not a sudden achievement, not the result of national tragedy and political happenstance, but the fulfillment of a decade of arduous work by political activists in the Congress and outside. How the activists developed their measures, won party and popular support, and eventually enacted them is described, case by case, in Part I. Part II is devoted to an analysis of the institutions--the party system, the influence of public opinion and elections, and the interaction of President and Congress in the legislative process. (JS)

173. CITY PROBLEMS OF 1968

(a) Wilbur H. Baldinger (ed.). (b) Completed. Published under the above title, and subtitled "The Annual Proceedings of the United States Conference of Mayors, 1968," United States Conference of Mayors, 1707 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, June, 1968, 170 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) United States Conference of Mayors. (d) None.

Problem. To present the views of a wide variety of professionals--mayors, cabinet officials, planners, program directors, and business leaders--on a number of critical issues facing the cities. The issues under discussion are: "New Technology for City Hall," "Model Cities," "Health in the Ghetto," and "Youth Participation Programs." "Resolutions of the Conference" details the specific proposals made to remedy many urban problems. The resolutions covered these [illegible], among others: civil disorders, city-state revenue sharing, tax credit and tax exemption of cities, decentralization of city government and services, municipal data systems, the American Indian, establishment of national priorities, economic opportunity programs, and human rights. (ML)

174. URBAN DATA SERVICE

This new information service of the International City Managers' Association offers an integrated four-part program to subscribers: (1) Monthly data reports on municipal government activities, salaries, finances, and other topics of current interest; (2) computer-processed statistics from these data, which have been collected through year-round questionnaire surveys of local governments; (3) urban statistical information compiled by the federal government, government associations, and other data-collecting agencies, which is sent periodically to subscribers or used in monthly reports; and (4) a Municipal Year Book which contains year-end analyses and commentaries on municipal activities. The central purpose of the service is to offer up-to-the minute facts and figures on cities and their problems.

Urban Data Service, which began operation in January, 1969, is available by subscription from the ICMA, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, at $100.00 per year. (CK)

175. COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTICUT--ITS HISTORY AND DEMISE

(a) Rosaline Levenson. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from Institute of Public Service, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. 06268. $2.00 per copy; 20% discount on orders of 10 or more. (c) University of Connecticut, Institute of Public Service. (d) None.

Problem. This publication presents: (1) a review of county governments in the U. S. today, with particular reference to New England; (2) a history of the abolition of Connecticut's eight county governments in 1960; (3) a case study of how Connecticut's counties were abolished, the politics and interest groups involved, and how the State took over county functions, property, and employees; and (4) an exploration into the possibility of a unit of government in Connecticut that is larger than the traditional New England Town.

Previous Research. Rosaline Levenson and G. Ross Stephens, The Multi-Town Approach to Local Government Problems in Connecticut; Rosaline Levenson, Local Government

in the Sixties: The View From Connecticut; and Rosaline Levenson, Actions of the 1967 General Assembly of Interest to Connecticut Towns and Cities. Reports on each available from agency. $1.00 per copy. (See Digest reports 14:1-33, 34, and 35, respectively.) (JS)

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176. ATTITUDES, INNOVATION, AND PUBLIC POLICY: A SYMPOSIUM FOR THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

(a) Harriet Nathan (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, 109 Moses Hall, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, April, 1968, 108 pp. $2.50 per copy. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Governmental Studies. (d) None.

Problem. In a symposium for the California Legislature, September 5-7, 1967, five major issues of public policy were discussed by prominent representatives of business and the universities. After presenting the aspects of their respective subjects they thought pertinent to the California legislators, the participants responded to questions from the floor. This volume presents the proceedings of that symposium essentially as they occurred in the Assembly Chamber. The issues and speakers were: (1) Louis Harris, Louis Harris and Associates, "The Temper of the Times"; (2) Emmanuel G. Mesthene, Executive Director, Program on Technology and Society, Harvard University, "Technology and the Changing Shape of Society"; (3) Henry S. Rowen, President, RAND Corporation, "Making Government Work Better"; (4) Allan M. Cartter, Chancellor and Executive Vice-President, New York University, "Questions of Higher Education in California"; and (5) Walter Hoadley, Vice-President, Bank of America, "The Prospects for California's Economic Growth." (ML)

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177. A SURVEY OF SPENDING ON URBAN-REGIONAL RESEARCH BY SELECTED PUBLIC BODIES IN CANADA IN 1965-1966

(a) Bruce Anderson. (b) Completed. Published by Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, Suite 308, 225 Metcalfe, Ottawa 4, Canada, 1968, 14 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. (d) None.

Problem. To survey the magnitude and direction of spending on research into urban-regional problems by the three levels of government and by municipal associations in Canada. It is hoped that this and other surveys will prompt adoption of future budgetary practices that will reveal more readily governmental and institutional inputs into research activity.

Method. A survey was conducted in 1967 by mailed questionnaires and personal interviews. All ten provincial governments, the federal government, and municipal governments and planning bodies in fourteen urban centers were surveyed. Data were also collected from urban municipal associations in each province, and the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities. The results are presented in tabular form in an appendix.

Findings. Total net expenditures in support of urban-regional research reported was about $6.9 million. The main subjects of research and the amounts (in millions) allocated to each were: transportation, $1.9; planning, $1.6; housing and urban renewal, $1.1; and resources (air, land, and water), $0.9. Support of these four areas of research was distributed unevenly among the three levels of governments. There was little federal support of transportation or planning; much federal support of housing. Research on resources was shared equally among each level. Most research was financed from a single source rather than by shared-cost programs or grant-in-aid programs. Respondents generally reported increasing (10-15%) annual outlays. However, because of rapid urbanization, most respondents felt funds for research were not increasing enough. The greatest amount of research was found to be applied rather than basic. The study also revealed a general feeling that urban-regional research was not well-coordinated. (CM)

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178. RESEARCH IN SENEGAL ON LOCAL POLITICS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

(a) Jonathan S. Barker. (b) Completed. This is a continuation of research reported in a doctoral dissertation, Local Politics and National Development: The Case of a Rural District [illegible]
[illegible], 1967. Available from University Microfilms, No. 68-10279. [illegible]

project is being prepared, tentatively [illegible] Politics and Rural Development in Senegal. (c) University of Toronto, Department of Political Economy, under sponsorship of the joint committee on African studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. (d) None.

Problem. Determine the consequences for local political institutions and networks, and for central-local political relations, of rural development policies sponsored by the central government. How local support for [illegible] central government is affected by efforts to carry out local economic and political reforms is of particular interest.

[illegible] that the more ambitious reforms contemplated by the central administration on the creation of cooperatives and the program of "rural animation" would require the advent of new local elites to replace or challenge the local leaders who established their dominance in the mid-1950's when national electoral politics began. The follow-up research was designed to discover whether new elites were in fact developing. It appears that they are not developing in the district of the case study and that as a result the more ambitious reforms intended by the government remain intentions only. (JSB)

● ORGANIZATION

179. THE BOOK OF THE STATES, 1968-1969

(a) Frank Smothers (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Vol. XVII, by the Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1968, 589 pp. [illegible]r copy; $15.00 per copy when ordered with two 1969 supplements. Library of Congress Cat[illegible] 35-11433. (c) Council of State Gov[illegible].

Problem. This book, published biennially, [illegible] source of information on the structu[illegible], working methods, financing, and functi[illegible]. [illegible] deals with their legislative, executive and judicial branches, with their intergove[illegible] [illegible] of public service performed by them. Emphasis is given to developments of the two [illegible]rs preceding publication. The supplements will present comprehensive listings of state officials and members of the legislatures. (ML)

180. GOVERNING A METROPOLITAN REGION: THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

(a) Stanley Scott and John C. Bollens. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Governmental Studies, 1968, 154 pp. + appendix. $3.00 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 68-65254. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Governmental Studies. (d) None.

Problem. To propose and evaluate a variety of organizational approaches to governing the San Francisco Bay Area (the nine counties bordering on San Francisco Bay).

Previous Research. Stanley Scott and John C. Bollens, Government: Regional Organization for Bay Conservation and Development, San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, San Francisco, Calif., October, 1967.

Method. Past experimentation with various governmental arrangements was studied, as well as experience with and ideas about alternative approaches to metropolitan governmental organization in other regions and in the Bay area, itself. In addition, the recent proposal of the Association of Bay Area Governments was examined in detail.

Findings. Two possibilities for direct [illegible] of [illegible] or [illegible]ll of the members of a regional legislative body are proposed: (1) election from assembly districts, and (2) election from state senate districts. Advantages and disadvantages of each method are presented.

[illegible] is concluded that the ABAG proposal has serious shortcomings in the area of representation of local and regional interests. General guidelines for further study and [illegible] are proposed, including [illegible] [illegible]ion process, criteria and methods for establishing a regional [illegible]eadership, functions and powers, financing, and relationship with other agencies. (CLS)

181. METROPOLITAN RIO DE JANEIRO

(a) Ivan L. Richardson. (b) Research completed; completion of manuscript expected February, 1969. (c) California State College (Fullerton), Department of Political Science. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a descriptive account of the development of the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, with major emphasis on the city-state of Guanabara. The study includes a description of Guanabara as a state without municipalities or a municipal system, but with a political, legislative, regionalized administration. The author also examines the constitutional and fiscal relationship of local government to the state and federal governments, and the social and economic conditions which will affect the area's future. Some comparisons will be made between U. S. and Brazilian metropolitan areas.

Previous Research. Ivan L. Richardson, "Decentralized Administration in Guanabara" and "Developmental Agencies in Guanabara," Perspectives of Brazilian Local Government, International Public Administration Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., 1965.

Method. The investigator participated in staff meetings, seminars, and planning sessions as a public administration consultant in Brazil. Key personnel were interviewed and a questionnaire survey conducted. Government documents, collected since 1960, were examined. (ICR)

182. THE METROPOLITAN EXPERIMENT IN ALASKA

(a) Ronald C. Cease and Jerome R. Saroff (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 472 pp. + appendices. $15.00 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 67-29432. (c) Portland (Oregon) State College, Department of Political Science, and Development Research Associates, Inc. (Juneau, Alaska). (d) None.

Problem. This book analyzes the problems of administration, including tax assessment and collection, school operation, and planning and zoning, when power is transferred from city to borough. Alaska has instituted a new system of borough government to cope with the problems of its metropolitan areas, which have outgrown themselves and become increasingly difficult to manage. (ML)

183. COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT IN SMALL CITIES

(a) David A. Booth. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The International City Managers' Association, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 126 pp. + appendices. $3.75 per copy. (c) The University of Massachusetts, under sponsorship of The International City Managers' Association, Research Program. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the operation of the council-manager form of government in small cities, and to see whether the plan can provide the framework to enable small places to deal with the forces acting upon them. A second and equally important purpose is to provide insights into the city manager profession.

Method. The study is based on a randomly selected sample of 140 small towns or cities with populations between 2,500 and 10,000 in 1964. This sample included independent or rural small towns, proximate suburbs (within an SMSA), and satellite suburbs (outside an SMSA but within 20 miles of the metropolitan perimeter). The primary research instrument was a questionnaire administered to the managers of the sample small towns and cities. Secondary sources, such as U. S. Census data, were also used.

Findings. Two main arguments have been raised against the council-manager plan as a suitable form of government for small communities. First, it is seriously doubted that there is enough work in a small city to keep a manager fully occupied. Second, the financial resources of small cities are said to be too limited to enable them to support the salary of a professional administrator. The findings of the study show the first argument to be without foundation but show the second argument to be valid. Another conclusion of the study is that the council-manager plan as it operates, bears little resemblance to the official description found in most standard sources. (CLS)

184. WESTERN AMERICAN ASSEMBLY ON THE [illegible]

(a) Stanley Scott (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title [illegible] the Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, 109 Moses Hall, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, October, 1968, 36 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Governmental Studies, under sponsorship of the Institute for Local Self Government and The American Assembly, Columbia University. (d) None.

Problem. This report consists of the proceedings, findings, and recommendations of the Western Assembly on the Ombudsman, held June 6-9, 1968, in Berkeley, Calif. It will be of use to groups sponsoring Ombudsman proposals or other mechanisms for improving government's response to citizens' grievances, and to state and local government officials as they review existing processes for handling citizen complaints and consider possible improvements. (ML)

185. A STUDY OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

(a) Jerome Zukosky. (b) In process. Completion expected Spring of 1970. (c) The Twentieth Century Fund. (d) [illegible].

Problem. Prompted by their rapid expansion in activities and operations, and, subsequently, their increased power, this project examines the role of public authorities-- [illegible] sulation from public scrutiny and control, [illegible]. [illegible] lic authorities in the New York metropolitan area, including investigation of the [illegible] ties and commissions managed by Robert [illegible], as well as the Metropolitan Trans[illegible]ion Authority. (JS)

[illegible] AND STATISTICAL PRACTISE

(a) Brian J. L. Berry, Peter Goheen, [illegible] Harold Goldstein. (b) Completed and published as U. S. Bureau of the Census Working Paper No. 28, by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233, June, 1968, 51 pp. $.50 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. A68-7538. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (d) None.

Problem. (1) To conduct an examination of existing principles of area classification for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA), and an examination of alternative criteria, in order to formulate new principles of area classification. (2) To examine the effect of applying alternative criteria of integration of central cities and their outlying areas in the delineation of SMSA's and their relationship to other classification systems. (3) To classify the entire U. S. into a hierarchy of urban, metropolitan, and consolidated areas using criteria of size and of the linkages between places of work, places of residence, and places of shopping.

Previous Research. Six reports emanated from a study conducted at the University of Chicago, Center for Urban Studies: (1) Metropolitan Area Classification: A Review of Current Practise, Criticisms, and Proposed Alternatives; (2) Systematic Bias in the 1960 Journey-to-Work Data; (3) to (5) Case Studies of Commuting Fields and Metropolitan Definition; and (6) Functional Economic Areas and Consolidated Urban Regions of the United States. (ML)

● PLANNING

187. THE UNPREPARED SOCIETY: PLANNING FOR A PRECARIOUS FUTURE

(a) Donald N. Michael. (b) Completed and published under the above title [illegible] Basic Books, Inc., 404 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 132 pp. $4.95 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 68-54135. (c) University of Michigan, Center for Research on the Utilization of Scientific Knowledge. (d) None.

Problem. Donald Michael approaches the [illegible]lems of our "unprepared society" as a futurist--one who uses intellectual and scientific techniques to anticipate social

and technological developments years before they occur. Futurists, however, do not foresee one fixed and inevitable future, but many possible ones. More important, as Ward Madden states in the foreword, "...a deliberate effort is made to make prophecies self-fulfilling. They are elaborated with a detail that makes possible performing the acts that will help bring them about--this, in fact, is virtually a definition of what planning is."

Michael attempts to develop an argument, rather than to present a finished position. The argument is that the coming together of certain social and technological trends will lead to much more extensive use of long-range planning than we now have, but we are ill-prepared institutionally, intellectually, and emotionally to do it well. Furthermore, the kind of education needed to realize the opportunities and avoid the threats in this situation is not at all likely to be available as soon as we will need it, or on the required scale.

The book makes clear that planning does not mean simply drawing up a set of diagrams and recommendations for what a particular situation should be like five or twenty years from now. In addition to such recommendations, realistic means for attaining the desired ends must be worked out. The author cautions that we cannot assume goodwill, logic, and wisdom on the part of people. Instead, we must realize that long-range planning will be done in a context of unprecedentedly powerful technology and typically weak men and institutions.

As only the government is obligated and organized to serve the public interest, and only it has the resources to carry out such plans, the selection of new technologies for development, the scale of their application, and the evaluation of their consequences will be increasingly governmentally determined, hence, subject to political considerations.

The question explored in the last chapter, then, is what, if anything, can be done through the process of education to provide a generation of leaders and citizens able to cope with the modern world's problems. The kind of education needed is explicitly described, because those who will have the task of planning must have a deeper understanding of themselves as selves and as a part of other persons, than is usual today. Without such understanding, and the strength that comes with it, they might succumb to engineering people rather than encouraging self-discovery; and might not be concerned about the ethical implications of what they were doing on the job. (CK)

188. PROGRAM PLANNING FOR NATIONAL GOALS

(a) H. Christian Sonne, Chairman, and others. (b) Completed and reported in the National Planning Association's monthly report, Looking Ahead, Vol. 16, No. 7, October, 1968. For information, contact NPA Membership Department, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009. (c) National Planning Association. (d) None.

Problem. To determine whether those persons responsible for priority decisions concerning governmental programs, as well as those who wish to take positions on such decisions, have available the information and analyses they need to evaluate: (1) government programs in the perspective of national goals and of priorities among them; (2) the relation of government programs to the nation's productive capacities and manpower as a whole; (3) the relationship between government programs and private activities in the same fields; (4) the dovetailing of federal, state, and local programs; and (5) the balance among the various governmental objectives and programs.

Findings. The findings and subsequent recommendations emerging from this study were issued as a Joint Statement signed by more than 100 members of the NPA Board of Trustees, its Agriculture, Business, Labor, and International Committees, and its National Committee on Goals and Resources.

They concluded that information now used in the decision processes stated above is inadequate. The deficiency exists in both the legislative and executive branches of government. To meet this situation, some new, but limited, efforts have been made in Congress and the executive branch. However, the fundamental problem is in the structure and functioning of the Presidency. The Joint Statement recommends that the President be given the political and technical staff and the formalized procedures needed to enable him to discharge his responsibilities connected with the central planning function of the national government and its management, and suggests that four steps be taken: (1) Establish in the White House a new post of Special Assistant (or Special

Counsellor) to the President for Plans and Priorities. (2) Set up by statute, in the Executive Office of the President, an Office for appraisal of National Goals and Programs. (3) Form a standing Citizens' Committee on National Goals and Priorities with members drawn nationwide from business, labor, agriculture, rural, and urban interests; and professional and research organizations. (4) Assign to a single Congressional committee--presumably the Joint Economic Committee --the dual task of examining the definition of national goals used in the formulation of government programs and the contribution of those programs to the achievement of national goals. (JS)

189. BUDGETING AND EVALUATING COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

(a) Alfred Baxter, Richard Smart, Angus McDonald, and George Abed. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Technical Report No. 3, by Baxter, McDonald and Company, Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, February, 1968, 56 pp. Price not indicated. The first two phases of the problem were reported in Technical Report Nos. 1 and 2 by the investigating agency. (c) Executive Office of the President, Office of Economic Opportunity, under contract with Baxter, McDonald and Company. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Identify various budgeting techniques which might be applicable to community action programs. (2) Undertake field trips to several community action agencies (CAA) to determine whether alternative budgeting methods might be useful adjuncts to the regular budgeting and program development procedures at the local level. (3) Recommend specific methods for (a) quantifying those elements in OEO grant applications which can be related explicitly to achievement of War on Poverty objectives, and (b) approaching inter-program benefit/cost budgeting which can be used by CAA's as an aid in program design and in their determinations of what programs to fund.

Findings. In determining which delegate agency applications they will recommend to OEO for funding, local CAA's should have a method for quantifying the major benefits likely to be generated by the programs, and a method for comparing the costs and benefits of the various applications on an inter-program basis. The same tools developed for quantifying program benefits should also be designed to be usable for subsequent program evaluation by the CAA's and by OEO. If the recommended quantification and budgeting techniques are accepted, a training program should be designed and implemented for staffs and board members of the major urban CAA's. (ML)

190. RELEVANCE, RELIANCE, AND REALISM

(a) John A. Love. (b) Completed and published under above title by the National Governors' Conference Committee on State Planning, 1968, 17 pp. Available from NGC at 1735 De Sales St., Washington, D. C. 20036. Price not indicated. (c) National Governors' Conference, Committee on State Planning, under sponsorship of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. (d) None.

Problem. Advise governors on how to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of their state planning efforts. The criteria of such effectiveness are: relevance, reliance, and realism.

Method. The Institute on State Programming for the 70's served as staff to the Committee. In 1967, it conducted a 50-state survey on the scope and status of planning. Much of the analysis in this report is based on that survey, as well as on "A Study of American States," conducted by former North Carolina Governor, Terry Sanford, in 1965. (See Digest reports 13:1-90 and 14:2-252.)

Findings. No state planning agency can conduct all the activities connected with solving a state's many problems, but it can serve as a catalyst to ensure that each activity is carried out by the most relevant part of the state government. At no time should the broad overview be lost in an administrative morass.

If the planning process is to gain broad acceptance throughout state governments, planners must be issue-oriented. They must operate within the political framework of government. Those planners who would desire to be "professional" in the tradition of the early reformers, avoiding politics, will find themselves working outside the context of modern government. (CK)

191. A FRAMEWORK FOR PLANNING IN STATE GOVERNMENT

(a) Alan Walter Steiss. (b) Completed. Published under the above title by The Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, September, 1968, 85 pp. $3.00 per copy. The publication is adapted from a graduate thesis prepared by the investigator at the University of Wisconsin. (c) University of Wisconsin and The Council of State Governments. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the philosophy behind state planning, the history of its development, the role of various agencies in the planning process, and the use of planning in the decision-making process.

Findings. To be effective, planning must be a regular part of the operations of state government. Matters concerning the physical and economic development of the state, the management of its financial resources, and the efficiency of its day-to-day operations must be continually assessed through the state planning process in a manner permitting their systematic consideration along with all other similar matters for which integrated state policies must be devised. State planning is not the function of a central planning agency alone, but of every segment of state government. (CLS)

192. STATE REPORTS ON FIVE-FIVE-FIVE: A PILOT PROJECT ON PLANNING-PROGRAMMING-BUDGETING SYSTEMS

(a) Selma J. Mushkin and others. (b) Completed. Published under the above title and available from The Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, May, 1968, 32 pp. $2.50 per copy. (c) The George Washington University, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation, The Council of State Governments, The International City Managers Association, The National Association of Counties, The National Governors Conference, The National League of Cities, and The United States Conference of Mayors. (d) 14:2-204.

Problem. This publication reports on a subproject of a larger one concerning Planning-Programming-Budgeting for state and local planning. Five states, five cities, and five counties have been participating in a pilot project to test the feasibility of developing PPB systems in state and local government. In this report, the states--California, Michigan, New York, Vermont, and Wisconsin--describe their experiences and evaluate their progress. Each report evaluates the extent of PPB development in the state, status of state agency acceptance and utilization of PPB methods, status of legislative acceptance and use, staffing situation, relation of PPB to annual budget preparation, and general benefits derived from use of PPB systems. Their evaluations are favorable and their prognoses of PPBS implementation are optimistic. (JS)

193. PLANNING FOR PUERTO RICO

(a) Jerome L. Kaufman, Frank H. Beal, Charlotte Bingham, and Jack Noble. (b) Completed and published under the above title, by American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, December, 1968, 150 pp. Price not indicated. (c) American Society of Planning Officials, under sponsorship of the Puerto Rico Planning Board. (d) 14:2-278.

Problem. To determine an approach to planning for the executive branch of Commonwealth government to guide Puerto Rico's future development.

Method. The project, preceded by a one-month reconnaissance survey in August, 1967, involved interviews with many leading Puerto Rican government officials and private citizens, use of technical consultants, and a number of field trips to Puerto Rico.

Findings. A conglomerate of public and private development decisions accounted for Puerto Rico's transformation into an industrial-urban society over the past two and a half decades. These decisions, many of which had a momentum of their own and could not be deferred, collectively gave shape and form to the island's development. The planning system proposed for Puerto Rico is designed to influence future key development decisions at three important levels of government decision making: overall policy on development, the allocation of resources, and the utilization of resources. The investigators contend that the planning system should be an advocate of at least

[illegible] following important perspectives in its [illegible] influence decision makers at each of these levels: the relationships between functions; the long-range view; quality factors; the unrepresented, voiceless interests; and the impact of decisions on larger geographic areas, and on scarce manpower and land resources.

Principal recommendations include: a new Planning Board composed of a chairman appointed by the Governor, and the heads of no more than six of the most important Commonwealth development agencies, to establish policy for the Governor with regard to the development of the island's natural, human, and financial resources; a semi-independent Institute for Policy Development to be concerned with basic questions and issues relating to Puerto Rico's long-range future, whether or not they appear possible of solution today; two new budgets --an annual land budget and an annual manpower development budget; and a four-year social and economic development plan prepared by the Planning Board to be the central instrument for making resource-allocation decisions. (JLK)

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194. STATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: WISCONSIN'S PLANNING METHODS AND POTENTIALS

(a) Richard Bruce Andrews. (b) Completed and published under the above title for Land Economics, as Land Economics Monograph No. 2, by the University of Wisconsin Press, Box 1379, Madison, Wisc. 53701, February, 1968, 100 pp. $5.50 per copy, paper. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 68-9014. (c) State of Wisconsin, Department of Resource Development, Division of Planning, Research Section. (d) None.

Problem. To present an overview of the [illegible]s that must be considered in state planning for economic development; [illegible]nt innovative approaches to state planning responsibility and action.

[illegible]gs. The Wisconsin approach has cen[illegible] concept of public development efforts creating the kind of physical, financial, and social environment that would stimulate expansion of the private [illegible]or.

On the basis [illegible]ntensive planning area [illegible]y, resources, facilities, and institutions, two types of planning systems were developed. One focuses on private industrial development, while the other is concerned with developing all aspects of the planning area environment, not just its private industry sector. Plans are proposed for a number of regions in Wisconsin to demonstrate these concepts. (JMH)

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195. CALIFORNIA STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROGRAM

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the State Office of Planning, Department of Finance, State of California, Sacramento, Calif. 95814, 1968, 348 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) State of California, Office of Planning, with partial support from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To define the state's role in the development process, and to identify and assess the principal physical and economic development problems and opportunities that arise when rapid and extensive growth are coupled with far-reaching social and technological change. The purpose of this plan is to furnish the executive and legislative decision makers at the State level with a reliable, consistent and comprehensive body of information about statewide and regional development trends, issues, and potentials for setting development goals and for focusing policies and programs on their achievement.

Findings. The overall program that was developed has five basic objectives: (1) to provide a basic structure for a com[illegible]nsive development plan; (2) to en[illegible] and improve the state planning process; (3) to design and establish a process for translating longer-term development goals into specific, progressively attained development accomplishments; (4) to initiate additional planning efforts as requirements warrant; and (5) to improve the quality and timing of private development decisions.

The key to state development planning lies in coordination of objectives, policies, and programs of federal, state, and local planning agencies. At the state level, overall and systematic coordination must

consider the problems of intergovernmental relationships, and the nature and structure of the many state agencies which are charged with the responsibility for carrying out the various state programs. (ML)

196. METROPOLITAN REVIEW

(a) Michael J. Meshenberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report No. 239 by American Society of Planning Officials, October, 1968, 30 pp. Available only to subscribers to ASPO's Planning Advisory Service. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze recent metropolitan planning agency experience in reviewing applications for federal assistance under provisions of Section 204 of the federal Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 and to propose better methods for its implementation.

Method. A survey was conducted of about twenty-four review agencies to elicit their comments and to obtain copies of their review procedures. In addition, copies of review requirements of the federal agencies were analyzed.

Findings. The agencies surveyed generally were pleased with the review requirement and the procedures they had devised for its implementation. Many felt the review requirement to be their most effective tool to achieve metropolitan planning objectives. Complaints included insufficient federal agency guidelines, excessive red tape, and lack of contact with applicants prior to submission of applications.

ASPO concluded that the program generally has fulfilled expectations although the lack of a review requirement for such federal programs as urban renewal, public housing, model cities, and the various social and education programs reduces the effectiveness of metropolitan planning. It further recommends the encouragement of voluntary submission by local governments of non-federally aided projects affecting regional development, and makes a number of suggestions for improving internal review procedures. (MJM)

197. THE MARICOPA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS: PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

(a) Frank S. So and Michael J. Meshenberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, January, 1969, 68 pp. Price not indicated. (c) American Society of Planning Officials, under sponsorship of the Maricopa Association of Governments (Phoenix, Ariz.). (d) None.

Problem. To make recommendations concerning the program and activities of the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG), a newly created council of governments that will be responsible for metropolitan and transportation planning. The study's emphasis was on agency work program priorities, research activities, technical assistance, education and public relations, project reviews (Sec. 204), administrative organization, staffing and budget. (ASPO)

198. THE COMMUNITY BUILDERS HANDBOOK

(a) J. Ross McKeever (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Urban Land Institute, Ring Bldg., 1200 18th St., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 467 pp. + appendices. $20.00 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 67-24963. (c) Urban Land Institute, Community Builders Council, Executive Group. (d) None.

Problem. To present principles and practices for land development and use including the elements of new residential, commercial, and industrial areas. The work is intended as a reference on community development for developers, builders, planners, architects, and appraisers. It covers such topics as market analysis, site selection, site design, and merchandising aspects of new residential communities. An extensive section is devoted to the process of location, selecting tenants, planning, leasing, and operating shopping centers. The Handbook also deals with planned neighborhoods, open space approaches in resort communities, new towns, office parks, motels, industrial parks, cluster concepts, special purpose communities, and new zoning concepts for greater flexibility. (ML)

199. NEW COMMUNITIES: ONE ALTERNATIVE

(a) Jose Luis Sert, William Nash, Jr., George J. Pillorge, and Theodore A. Monacelli. (b) Completed June, 1968. Findings issued as a Preliminary Summary Report under the above title. This summarizes the Preliminary Technical Report which contains the full documentation of the essential features, conclusions, and recommendations of the New Communities Project. For further information write Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, 76 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Harvard University, Graduate School of Design, New Communities Project, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. Explore the physical and social design of a compact, moderate- and low-income community for 200,000 people. The design's purpose is to meet such pervasive challenges as population growth and the expanding need for shelter and facilities; racial and economic segregation; and the cycle of poverty created by deficiencies in education, housing, and job opportunities. A principle aim is that this community be economically planned and that the economies realized provide a total educational environment where residents can receive any needed basic education and job training. Another important goal is to develop an atmosphere that is conducive to economic improvement of the residents.

Method. Faculty and students of Urban Design, Architecture, City and Regional Planning, members of the Regional Science Group, and many advisors and consultants worked together for one year. This first year's work was devoted principally to raising major issues and developing methods.

While the design is intended to be typical, for working purposes an actual site was selected between Boston and Providence. A minimum of five years after initial settlement is thought necessary for the establishment of enough social and physical stability to achieve the desired social goals. Thus, the control year used in this study, toward which all policy constraints will be directed, is approximately 1980. It is expected that it will take 20 years for the new community population to equal in income, education, and employment skills that of the Boston Metropolitan area.

Findings. It is recognized that a firm decision to move ahead with a New Community program for the U. S. lies in the future, but the hope of this group is that their continuing studies will add to the evidence needed to crystallize the conditions under which new communities will become a real solution to social disorganization.

This proposed community condenses most of the essential rural, suburban, and urban features normally found distributed over a large geographic area. This means that care must be taken in meeting the requirements of basic biological and ecological systems. Balance must be maintained between plant and animal life when the concentration of people is sharply increased. This city must be encircled by fields and streams, and agricultural activity must be included along with industry. The sensitivities of man must be respected, including his territorial requirements, and his need for privacy and quiet. The environment must be kept clean in terms of pollutants, noise, and radiation. New knowledge about thresholds of sensitivity to stress must be emphasized, and care taken in preventing the social pathology of extreme crowding. The key decisions concerning the operation of the community and the proposals for innovations must involve the participation of most persons living in the community. This applies to both children and adults; to original settlers and to newcomers.

Economies in the development of the new city will make it available to lower and lower-middle income families that presently have little choice in location or housing. A system of social, administrative, and educational programs is proposed, with the educational system consciously planned to make the entire city a place for learning.

The core of the new city would serve the region as well as the new city population. As a regional center, it would provide more extensive services than would be economically justified by the small number of residents at the early stages of development. In addition to good jobs, housing, and education, the attraction of the core itself would accelerate growth in both the new city and the region as a whole. The city and core would thereby become the focus of regional development.

Ultimately, the report states, demonstration and testing require real-life situations. New Communities, whether this alternative or others, are ideal mechanisms

to test urban theory in all its social, economic, and physical ramifications. (CK)

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200. EXPERIMENTAL CITY PROJECT

(a) Walter K. Vivrett. (b) In process. (c) University of Minnesota, School of Architecture, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To prepare a comprehensive plan for the design, systems analysis, and development of an experimental city. The problems in planning such a city are being delineated and investigated; its economic and social implications explored; and present and contemplated technology analyzed for possible contributions to the solution of urban problems in existing and new cities. A schedule of time, manpower, and financing needed to undertake the building of such a city is being developed, and studies made in public health, education, problems of the elderly, vocational rehabilitation, and welfare aspects of a new city. Its economic ties with other cities and towns in the region, its economic possibilities, and the role of private enterprise are also being explored.

Method. Study of the experimental city concept is being undertaken in a series of seminars for faculty and graduate students; research into previous experience in urban problems; a series of 12 to 15 workshops with specific assignments for study and discussion; a three-day conference to present findings; and a project report. (SIE)

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201. SURVEY OF NEW TOWNS, PLANNED COMMUNITIES, AND OTHER LARGE DEVELOPMENTS

(a) Jeanne M. Davis. (b) Survey completed and data assembled for review by relevant agency personnel. Report to be issued Spring, 1969. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. Conduct a survey of new towns, planned communities, and other large housing and industrial complexes being built in the U. S.

Method. The survey was conducted through the cooperation of federal, state, and county extension personnel. It includes data on the name of development, county in which located, distance and direction from nearest city, total acreage in development, former land uses of the tract (percentage in each use), size of anticipated population, year construction of improvements began, and type of development. Type of development was decided according to definitions given for new towns, various kinds of planned communities, subdivisions, and industrial areas including two or more companies. Minimum acreage was 950.

Findings. Preliminary analysis indicates that 13 states, each having more than 10 large new developments with construction commenced during 1960-67, account for 70 percent of all developments reported as commenced during this time-span. Less than half (35 percent) of these large developments are within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, while others are scattered in rural-urban fringe or deeply rural areas. Data show that 43 "new towns," a little more than 11 percent, account for 21 percent of the reported acreage, and that second-home developments were nearly 24 percent and use 17 percent of the acreage. Total area in the 376 developments reported as commenced during 1960-67 was nearly 1.5 million acres. (JMD)

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202. GREENBELT TOWNS REVISITED

(a) Albert Mayer. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. 20410, October, 1968, 34 pp. (c) National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To take a fresh look at the [illegible] greenbelt towns of Greenbelt, Maryland, outside Washington, D. C.; Greendale, Wisconsin, outside Milwaukee; and Greenhills, Ohio, outside Cincinnati. These were begun some 30 years ago by the New Deal's Resettlement Administration, and the investigator wanted to see what had happened to the towns and, specifically, what could be learned from their experience that would [illegible] towns that are being developed and soon will be developed in this country.

Findings. There is much to be learned from the greenbelt towns. Some lessons relate to the initial purposes of the towns and some flow from observation of what happens to a new town built in the orbit of a metropolitan center. In this regard, the generally chaotic state of zoning, planning, and home rule is highlighted in a way that is more dramatic than normally seen.

These towns, because of their short controlled life, never had a chance to prove whether their original high objectives and methods were valid, and the original settlements of a thousand units or less, represent but fragments of the present whole.

A pre-condition for substantial success in any significant new effort is explanation, discussion, debate, conviction, and effective organization of opinion. It is vital to have continuing pre-debate, continuing debate, and sustained action.

Many factors, not the least of which is the power of uncontrolled economic forces, operate against balanced or cross-sectional population mix and against those of lower-income living near their work in industry, which is constantly decentralizing. They also militate against other most desirable characteristics and opportunities of new towns. They stand in the way of important goals, such as the conservation of natural areas, natural topography, and ecological conditions within the towns. As an example, while land was cheap, the developers could afford to use it creatively, to follow skillfully the spirit of the topography, using steep-sided valleys for natural drainage. When prices skyrocketed, it became cheaper to fill valleys and bulldoze the hills and to "homogenize" the land. High land values and taxes eventually forced out farmers and many original environmental advantages were [illegible].

These pressures, and their effects, are the result of a complex of factors and dynamics both in the American metropolitan complex and in the wider context of American land ownership and property development institutions.

The greenbelt towns might, and should have constituted the genuine powerful spearhead for a new dimension in American life and urban development: creative prototypes for the current crop of new communities; instead, they remained vestigial. Though late in the day, with current new town experiments in the hands of private enterprise, there is a particular need for the kind of challenge that the greenbelt towns represented, to be met through energetic and sustained government action, based on sound principles. (ECF)

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203. THE FIAT CITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, WITH A CASE STUDY OF GHANA

(a) Michael Benyah Essam. (b) A doctoral dissertation completed and submitted to the Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, January, 1968, 256 pp. (c) Cornell University, Department of City and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. Explore the conditions under which success or failure is attained in the rise of the fiat city (new town), as a tool of development. The author, by means of his historical and geographical study of the creation of such towns, points out that throughout history and all over the world, there have been deliberately constructed new towns. There are fewer being created today than in many periods in the past.

Successful cities, the evidence shows, must be related to regions, and while it is possible to have administrative and economic cities, they should probably coincide, if optimum results are expected. With these principles in mind, the author studies Ghana, and concludes that the possibilities are good for that country to create new towns that could serve as a model for other countries. (CK)

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204. THE PLAN AND PROGRAM FOR THE BRANDYWINE

(a) Robert E. Coughlin, John C. Keene, Luna B. Leopold, Benjamin H. Stevens, and Ann Louise Strong. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Pennsylvania, 3400 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104, October, 1968, variously paged. $2.50 per copy. A summary of this report, The Brandywine Plan, available from Chester County Water Resources Authority, F & M Bldg., West Chester, Pa. 19380 at $1.50 per copy. Project reports published earlier are: The Brandywine: A Place for Man/A Place for

Nature, Chester County Water Resources Authority, February, 1967, 12 pp.; Coughlin, Keene, Stevens, and Strong, Private Lands and Public Benefit: Water Resource, Open Space and Urban Growth Management Through Land Use Controls, Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Pennsylvania and Regional Science Research Institute, March, 1967, 29 pp; Preliminary Plan and Program for the Upper East Branch of the Brandywine, Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Pennsylvania, Regional Science Research Institute, and U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, June, 1967, 49 pp. (c) University of Pennsylvania, Institute for Environmental Studies, Regional Science Research Institute, and U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the Upper East Branch of the Brandywine, its water resources and present development, the desires of its people for future use of the land, and the impact of future urban development on its natural characteristics, to determine whether the inevitable urban development of the Upper East Branch watershed can be accomplished with the minimum of damage and disruption to the area's water, scenic, and other natural resources of value to the people.

Method. A variety of hydrologic, legal, attitude, economic, demographic, geographic, landscape, and other technical studies were made, and discussions were held with officials and citizens of Chester County.

Findings. Recommendations of the plan include: (1) limiting further development in wooded areas and on steep slopes, and prohibiting further development on flood plains; (2) encouraging long-range planning for sewerage and water supply systems so that action can be taken quickly when future population growth makes these facilities necessary; and (3) enacting strong regulations governing subdivisions, roads, storm sewers, and control of erosion. (ML)

205. SELECTED REFERENCES ON URBAN PLANNING CONCEPTS AND METHODS

(a) F. Stuart Chapin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Department of City and Regional Planning, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514, January, 1968, 80 pp. $3.50 per copy. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Department of City and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography contains entries on a wide variety of subjects relating to planning. The major headings are: information systems, the urban economy, population studies, human interaction and spatial environment, social problems and policy, urban environmental setting, land-use planning, planning for industrial and commercial areas, planning for central business districts and other retail areas, special purpose areas, planning for residential areas, school plant planning, planning for open space and recreation areas, urban transportation planning, thoroughfares and streets, parking analysis, mass transportation planning, transportation systems, planning for utilities, wastes and related aspects of environmental engineering, the comprehensive plan, plan evaluation, and plan effectuation. (TGO)

206. CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF DESIGN (HARVARD)

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed. Published under the above title and available from G. K. Hall and Co., 70 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass. 02111, 44 volumes. $2,600 per set in the U. S.; $2,860 outside the U. S. De- [illegible] available from publisher upon request. (c) Harvard University, Graduate School of Design. (d) None.

Problem. In these 44 volumes, Harvard University [illegible] pamphlets, periodicals, and theses of its [illegible]. The Catalogue provides a valuable tool for [illegible] landscape architecture, and urban planning. Topics within the urban planning field in- [illegible] computer technology. Landscape architecture [illegible] reflects the special emphasis, in recent

. on contemporary architecture, building and construction. (JS)

. ABSTRACTS OF "701" PLANNING REPORTS

reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from Consumer Relations, Division of Public Affairs, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh St., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20410, 1968. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Intergovernmental Relations and Planning Assistance. (d) None.

Problem. This report is a synopsis of selected reports from planners and researchers who completed projects funded through HUD's Urban Planning Assistance program during the first six months of 1968. These practical experiences in urban planning described in the publication include some of the newest concepts developed by planners. Projects summarized include studies of administrative problems, public facilities planning, and economic development. (JS)

. DIES IN ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

(a) Albert Ando, E. Cary Brown, and Ann F. Friedlaender (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Brookings Institution, Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, August, 1968, . $6.75 per copy, cloth; per copy, paper. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 67-30588. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the effects of various n devices on the economy through the use of econometric techniques. In the t papers, Ando and Brown use ata to explain the quarterly movements of the various components of the personal 964 and 1965. In the second paper, Howard Pack evaluates the performance of some proposed automatic formulas to trigger countercyclical changes in taxes. iam Oakland, in the third paper, com- tomatic stabilizing strength of the corporate income tax with the value added tax, which has often been proposed as a new source of revenue. In the fourth r, Ann Friedlaender analyzes expenditures on highway construction and the possibilities of making them useful as a countercyclical tool. The fifth paper ana- rsonal income taxes and consumption following the 1964 tax reduction. Michael Spiro, author of the sixth paper, explores the reactions of the aircraft industry to changes in government procurement. The effects on the stability of one economy of stabilizing action in another is analyzed by Stephen A. Resnick in the seventh paper. In the final paper, Ando and Stephen M. Goldfeld present an econometric model of the U. S. economy, with a detailed description of the monetary and fiscal sectors. (BI)

209. BUDGET CONCEPTS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

(a) Wilfred Lewis, Jr. (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., ington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 198 pp. $6.75 per copy. Library of Con- s Catalogue Card No. 68-26185. This volume is reprinted from a larger government publication, Staff Papers and Other Materials Reviewed by the President's Commission on Budget Concepts, 1968, which contains most of the materials prepared in the course of the Commission's studies. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. The papers in this volume fall into two major areas that were the subjects of a two-day conference of experts sponsored by the President's Commission on Budget Concepts and the Brookings Institution on July 31 and August 1, 1967. The areas are t treatment of federal lending and borrowing and measures of the economic impact of the budget. Some of the important issues that were analyzed included the cases for and against a single unified budget concept (as opposed to several budgets de- ed for different purposes); the computation of loan subsidies; the budget treatment of government lending and borrowing; economic impact of the federal budget; and the merits of accounting on an accrual basis r than a cash basis. (ML)

210. REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVENUE AND TAXATION, NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

(a) See below. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Governors' Conference, 1735 De Sales St., N. W., Washington, D. C., July, 1968, 27 pp., mimeo. A limited number of copies are available. Price not indicated. Four reports are included in one publication. A fifth report has been reproduced separately, "Grant Packaging - A Partial Step Toward a System of Grants-In-Aid," July, 1968, 23 pp. + appendices, mimeo. Price not indicated. (c) National Governors' Conference, Committee on Revenue and Taxation. (d) None.

Problem. In the first report, "New Tax Frontiers," William Vickrey, Columbia University, analyzes the increasing role state and local governments play in the economy, and their abilities to finance new programs. Vickrey suggests the following sources of additional revenue: special charges for the use of streets and expressways that are subject to congestion, charges for the use of congested airports and airspace, charges for air and water pollution, charges with respect to accident-causing activity, greater fees for higher education, and new adaptations for property and land taxes.

In the second report, "State Revenue Estimating Experience--1967-1968," Leon Rothenberg, Federation of Tax Administrators, evaluates the 1967 state revenues in the light of earlier estimates. He concludes that in a large majority of states, the percentage error was smaller than in previous years, and the operational deficits were not of major magnitude.

In the third report, "Raising State and Local Revenues: Emerging Patterns in Revenue Systems," Rodney L. Scribner, State of Maine, Department of Finance and Administration, reviews some of the recent history of state and local revenues in order to give perspective to proposed changes in state and local revenue structures.

In the fourth report, "Constitutional Debt and Tax Limitations," George A. Bell, Council of State Governments, recommends the removal of tax and debt restrictions for maximum efficiency in state financing.

In the final report, "Grant Packaging: A Partial Step Toward A System of Grants-In-Aid," Selma J. Mushkin, George Washington University, describes a program by which federal agencies could combine related grants into a single financial package so that financial and administrative procedures could be simplified and state and local governments use federal assistance more effectively and efficiently. (ML)

211. SOURCES OF INCREASED STATE TAX COLLECTIONS: ECONOMIC GROWTH VS. POLITICAL CHOICE

(a) Richard Gabler. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Information Report M-41, by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D. C. 20575, October, 1968, 19 pp. No charge for single copies. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This is an informational and reference document designed to provide current information as well as an historical perspective on the quantitative aspects of state government tax policies. Data are presented concerning the relative importance of various sources of state government revenue growth in order to determine what portion of revenue growth during the period 1950-1967 was due to the behavior of the economy, and what portion was due to legislative decisions. A more detailed analysis for the individual states by type of legislative activity is presented for the fiscal years ending 1966 and 1967.

Previous Research. This report complements an earlier Commission report, State and Local Taxes, Significant Features, 1968, Report M-37, January, 1968, 212 pp. Available from agency. (See Digest report 15:1-354.)

Findings. (1) Over the period 1950-1967, an estimated 53 percent of the growth in the major state government tax sources re- [illegible] tiative, and 47 percent directly from the automatic response of existing state t[illegible] to economic growth. (2) For the two-year period 1966 and 1967, however, economic growth was the predominant source (67 percent) [illegible]. (3) Aside from any legislative tax action, [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]. [illegible] AND EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES [illegible] YEARS 1965-67

(a) Harriet J. Halper and I. M. Labovitz. (b) Completed and publi[illegible] under the above title, as a Committee Print, by the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, Committee on Gov[illegible]ent Operations, U. S. House of Representatives, 90th Congress, 2nd Session. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Govern[illegible] D. C. 20402, October, 1968, 44 pp. [illegible].25 per copy. (c) U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Govern[illegible]

Problem. This publication consists of two parts. The first, prepared by the Legis[illegible]nce Service, Library of Con[illegible] federal revenues originating in each state with federal expenditures made in the same state for three fiscal years: 1965, 1966, and 1967. Summary comparisons presented [illegible] (1959-61, 1958, and 1952) permit ana[illegible]

[illegible]nd part of this report, prepared by [illegible] [illegible]enue "origins" and expenditure [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]-411, [illegible]

Problem. To survey the use by states of budgetary application on automated data processing (ADP) equipment, and to evaluate current applications and suggest future directions.

Findings. There are 14 states now utilizing ADP primarily as a clerical tool, and for revenue projection and budgeting. In no instance is the system being used to its [illegible] potential. ADP equipment should be used in conjunction with Planning-Programming-Budgeting Systems (PPBS) on the state level to define goals and objectives in quantitative terms, and then to assess alternative methods of achieving the goals. [illegible]

214. PUBLIC SERVICES IN OLDER CITIES

(a) Dick Netzer, Ralph Kaminsky, and Katherine W. Strauss. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Bulletin 109, by the Regional Plan Association, Inc., 230 W. 41st St., [illegible] York, N. Y. 10036, May, 1968, 56 pp. Price not indicated. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. A38358. (c) New York University, Graduate School of Public Administration, under contract with Regional Plan Association, Inc. (d) None.

Pr[illegible]. Propo[illegible] [illegible] strate[illegible] which the nation can meet its responsibilities to the poor, the states can perform their key role in public education, and the older cities can adequately finance essential community improvement and housekeeping programs.

Findings. The older cities are neither ungovernable nor insolvent, but are burdened with special kinds of fiscal responsibilities which they cannot and should not sus[illegible] by themselves. The cities should request federal aid for the really costly [illegible] related to anti-poverty services and programs. Poverty is a national problem; many of the poverty-stricken began life far from the cities in which they now reside. [illegible] of these responsibilities, the cities will be better able to finance a wide range of service improvements, including police and fire protection, parks, and street maintenance.

A number of specific recommendations are [illegible]e for solving this financial dilemma. [illegible]deral government should assume [illegible]bility for poverty-related

health, welfare, and special education services, and double the investment now being made in maintaining the poor and breaking the cycle of poverty. (2) Much of the additional funding should pay for better education for disadvantaged children; the states should also increase their financing of school costs. (3) The cities should plow the released funds into improved transportation, recreation, and other public facilities and services which make city life safe and attractive. (ML)

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215. VARIATIONS IN PROPERTY TAXES AND INVESTMENT IN OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING

(a) Michael A. Stegman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International City Managers' Association, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 44 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) University of North Carolina, Department of City and Regional Planning, under sponsorship of ICMA. (d) None.

Problem. To explore quantitatively and conceptually the hypothesis that the property tax, acting as a sales tax, tends to divert resources from housing to other commodities, thereby reducing both the demand for home ownership and the consumption of housing services. The report is designed to explore whether variations in average property tax burdens among households in different market areas account for differences in levels of housing investment.

Method. Three indices are employed to measure housing investment by home owners: (1) the average rate of consumption of standard dwelling equivalents in a market area; (2) the ratio of new construction between 1950 and 1960 to net household additions during that period; and (3) the average income elasticity of demand for housing for households in each market area. Various tests of the adverse effect of the real estate tax on housing investment are made using the three indices of investment as dependent variables and the average household tax as the independent variable.

Findings. While relative differences in property taxes explain little of the variations in rates of ownership, new construction, and consumption among market areas, the absolute magnitude of most average taxes probably prevents large numbers of low-income families from becoming homeowners. For upper-income families the tax reduces household allocations of resources to non-housing goods rather than acting to reduce the level of housing investment. (CM)

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216. APPRAISAL OF DIFFERENTIAL TAX ASSESSMENT OF LAND IN NEW JERSEY

(a) A. Robert Koch. (b) In process. (c) Rutgers University, Department of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Evaluate the implementation of the Farmland Assessment Act by local assessment districts, and results of the program in terms of land utilization; (2) identify land characteristics and tenure relationships that affect the responsiveness of various types of farmland owners to the program; and (3) examine changes that might occur in land utilization and agricultural production under alternative applications and modifications of the Act.

Method. Relationships between land and landowner characteristics and participation under the Farmland Assessment Act are being analyzed by appropriate statistical techniques, utilizing data obtained by a mail survey and from administrative records. The mail survey will be taken of landowners in a sample of minor civil divisions. Linear programming analyses of typical farm operations in selected regions is being employed to estimate possible land-use effects of differential taxation. (RCO)

● INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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217. AN ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL DECISION-MAKING AND IMPACT: THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN OAKLAND

(a) Charles Patterson and Marshall Kaplan. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Oakland Task Force, San Francisco Federal Executive Board, 380 First St., Oakland, Calif. 94607, August, 1968, 216 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) San Francisco Federal Executive Board, Oakland Task Force, under sponsorship of U. S. Departments of Housing and Urban Development; Health, Education, and Welfare;

. None.

. provide a meaningful evalu- ... task force can ... linkages with a counter- ... am in order to establish a more ... tive working relationship and more ef- ... here is increasing con- ... ince more ... l array of physical, ... problems facin ... 's cities.

. ... ary critical evaluations ... ederal governmental efforts in Oakland. ... Task Force ... ted to establish better local partner- ... in order to overcome the difficul ... ed by a multiplicity of federal pro- ... ith disparate objectives that have ... everage of the federal ... ernment in solving urban problems.

Findings. The implementation of federal ... al coordination ... ng agencies, and a common ... in Oakland has not ... cilitating development of a common federal strategy, and coordinating procedures and ...

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218. ... RT TO THE PRESID

... ot reported. (b) Complete ... published under the above title by ... ce of the Vice President, U. S. ... ust, 1968, 19 pp. + appendix. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Government, Office of the ... President. (d) None.

. This report chronicles the activ- ... partnerships among all levels ... inistrative improvements, Coun- ...

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219. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS, NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ...

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by ... ational Governors' Conference, 1735 De Sales St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, July, 1968, 13 pp., mimeo. A limited number of copies are available. Price not indicated. (c) National Governors' Conference. (d) ...

Problem. This is a report made to the 60th National Governors' Conference, July 20-24, 1968, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference theme, "The Modern State in the Federal System: Challenge and Responsibility," evoked the realization that the state is the essential element in the federal system, rather than an obstacle or roadblock to future progress. The states have shown increasing initiative in coordinating programs directed toward the cities; in developing professional competence in public service; in upgrading and modernizing state services; in initiating governmental reorganization and constitutional revision; and in raising adequate revenues to meet public demands placed on state and local governments. There is still ..., however, for increased participation of Governors in national government activities that relate to state administered programs and intergovernmental relations. (ML)

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220. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE-URBAN RELATIONS, NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

(a) Richard J. Hughes, chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Governors' Conference, 1735 De Sales St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. 29 pp. A limited number of copies are available. ... National Governors' Conference, Committee on State-Urban Relations. (d) None.

Problem. Examine ways of implementing the recommendations on state government contained in the Kerner Commission's Report. Basically, the states were urged to play a greater ...rtive role to the cities. Primary ... state concern and action were ... Conference as: employment,

housing and urban development, transportation, crime control, the strengthening of state administrative capability, and the redress of fiscal imbalances within the American federal system.

Other problems needing action and study include: development of state, multi-state, and federal-state policies to govern the growth of cities and the movement of people from rural to urban areas; determination of a role for the states in rationalizing federal manpower programs; coordinating federal-assistance programs at the state level; cooperation between the states and the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and guaranteed employment programs.

Findings. In the nine months since the previous meeting of the Conference, there has been uneven progress by the states toward new legislation, organizational and cooperative arrangements, and financial and technical assistance programs among other levels of government and the private sector, on matters relating to city problems.

The Committee therefore recommends that governors promote such action as: (1) greater and more progressive state involvement in all major federal-urban programs; (2) establishment of state housing goals and policies, with a program of implementation; (3) focusing attention on rural poverty and its impact upon the movement of the poor to the cities; (4) formation, strengthening, and adequate funding of cabinet-level departments of community affairs; (5) greater responsiveness on the part of state government in general to the attitudes and wishes of citizens, particularly of urban minority groups; (6) strengthening of the state planning and programming functions; (7) more effective citizen participation in local planning and programming; and (8) greater use of the states' broad based taxing potential, and assumption at the state level of primary financial responsibility for programs of state-wide importance. (CK)

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221. DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL COUNCILS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed. Final report submitted to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. 1,000 copies to be available from the National Service to Regional Councils, 1700 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006. Price not indicated. The National Service also plans to publish a summary of its major findings. In addition, eight Special Reports have been issued: Regional Review (204), Regional Alternatives, Organizing a Regional Council, Regional Council Bylaws, Regional Programs, Program Implementation, Key Federal Programs, and Regional Councils and the States. Available from the National Service at the above address. $1.00 per copy; $5.00 for the set of eight. (c) The National Service to Regional Councils, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and partial support from the National Association of Counties, the National League of Cities, and the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Evaluate the status and potential of regional councils; determine how local governments can work together to solve common problems; and examine the experiences of other areas in regional cooperation.

Previous Research. Royce Hanson, Metropolitan Councils of Governments, report for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Method. Data were gathered through questionnaire surveys to all regional councils, municipal and county associations, and a random sample of local government officials; and through personal visits and discussion.

Findings. The study reports on history and definition of regionalism, regionalism and governmental organization, the cooperative approach, some basic issues and suggested approaches, state and regional councils, and the role of federal government in the regional council movement. It concludes that local governments are finding it to their advantage to meet mutual area[illegible] problems through cooperative multijuris[illegible]tional agencies. (BI)

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222. UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER SERVICE

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. [illegible] sued. (c) National Service to Regional Councils, under contract with American Telephone and Telegraph Company. (d) None.

Problem. Assist local governments in the [illegible] areas throughout the country. The [illegible]

several multijurisdictional areas to facilitate an evaluation of the issues, problems, costs, and available alternatives. It plans to have several regional installations underway by the conclusion of the project.

National Service will also establish a clearinghouse for information on the single emergency telephone number service to make the information available to local elected officials undertaking or interested in the project. (BI)

[illegible]. RECENT RESEARCH IN INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS: A REFERENCE--1968

(a) Norman Beckman, Director. (b) Completed. Published under the above title by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 108 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Clearinghouse Services Division, Urban Management Assistance Administration, with assistance from the Science Information Exchange and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This volume presents a cross-section of current research projects which deal with intergovernmental relations. The projects were selected from the files of the Science Information Exchange.

The purpose is to present in one convenient form a listing and brief description of current and recently completed research in the above field. (CK)

[illegible]. A MODEL LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE

(a) Allison Dunham. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Tentative Draft Number 1, by the [illegible]ican Law Institute, 101 N. 33rd. [illegible]. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104, April, 1968, 271 pp. Price not indicated. Tentative Draft Number 1 contains approximately 50 percent of the material which will subsequently be published [illegible]sion in the model code. (c) [illegible] Law Institute, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Develop a model code, an integrated body of enabling legislation governing the type of planning and control that now is typically authorized by statutes addressed to zoning, subdivision, city planning, and urban redevelopment. Existing legislation is being re-examined in light of recognized inadequacies and contemporary land development practices. Most of the state enabling acts are based on the model acts drafted by the U. S. Department of Commerce some 45 years ago.

Method. Based on extensive nationwide surveys, interviews in the field, and personal research, the investigators developed seven preliminary drafts which have been considered and debated in the meetings of the ALI advisory group established for this project. Additional review has been conducted with: National Association of Home Builders, American Society of Planning Officials, American Institute of Planners, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, National Association of County Civil Attorneys, and the American Bar Association Committee on Public Regulation of Land Use.

Findings. Tentative Draft Number 1 includes five articles: Article I--General Provisions; Article II--Land Development Plans; Article III--Regulation of Development and of Pre-existing Uses and Structures; Article VII--State and Regional Planning Agency; and Article VIII--Local Administration. New articles will cover the following: Article IV--Acquisition and Disposition of Land by Governmental Agencies; Article V--Payment of Compensation at Request of Owner; Article VI--Enforcement of Development Controls; Article IX--Judicial Review of Local Land Development Actions; Article X--Financial Provisions; Article XI--Public Records of Land Development Plans and Controls; and Article XII--Miscellaneous.

Supplementing the proposed text of the legislation is a commentary explaining the intended purpose of the article and general historical treatment of the various subjects. An attempt has been made to redefine much of the vocabulary of planning law which is familiar to most practitioners. While this may result in some confusion, it also contributes to the value of the enabling legislation as a fresh approach to urban planning. (CWF)

225. NEW ZONING LANDMARKS IN PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS

(a) Lenard L. Wolffe. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Technical Bulletin 62, by the Urban Land Institute, Department RL, 1200 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, January, 1969. $6.00 per copy. (c) Urban Land Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the increasing acceptance of planned unit developments (PUD), and their public and legal ramifications. The report covers a landmark decision by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on the constitutionality and validity of the PUD concept; the adoption by New Jersey of an enabling statute that authorizes local governments to adopt PUD ordinances; and, a new approach to the problem of the continued maintenance of common open space through the use of the Funded Community Trust. Three PUD's are studied to illustrate their different uses: a simple-residential PUD, an office-commercial PUD, and a "Micro-City" PUD.

Previous Research. Legal Aspects of Planned Unit Residential Development (Technical Bulletin 52), Urban Land Institute. Available from agency at $6.00 per copy. This study deals with all phases of the PUD, including suggested legislation upon which the New Jersey statute is based. (ML)

226. INTERIM ZONING ORDINANCES

(a) David Heeter. (b) In process. To be published under the above title as Report No. 242 by American Society of Planning Officials, January, 1969, 30 pp. Report available only to subscribers to American Society of Planning Officials, Planning Advisory Service. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the legality of interim ordinances and identify the various approaches which have been used. The process by which a local governmental body prepares a general land-use plan, adopts it, and enacts legislation to implement it is invariably time-consuming. During this period there is often an increase in applications for permits to construct structures and uses which may be prohibited by the pending plan and ordinances. Communities often attempt to counter such applications by adopting interim zoning ordinances which temporarily suspend or limit the issuance of some or all building permits for a period of time. Such ordinances have been used most often to preserve the status quo during the preparation of a community's original general plan and comprehensive zoning ordinance. They are also used while amendments to existing zoning districts are being studied or while zoning regulations are being prepared for newly annexed territory. Some communities have utilized them in urban renewal rehabilitation districts to suspend development during the period between the delineation of a project area and the adoption of preliminary plans for the project.

Method. Cases, state statutes, and local ordinances were analyzed.

Findings. The courts which have examined the legality of interim zoning ordinances have been far from unanimous in their conclusions. As a result, many communities have tended to rely upon informal techniques, such as administrative delay, which are legally and professionally even more indefensible than formally adopted interim ordinances. The doubts about the validity of interim ordinances arise primarily from the lack of statutory authority under most state zoning enabling acts and the ease with which interim ordinances can be employed for discriminatory purposes.

In an effort to make interim ordinances more palatable to the courts and more effective as planning tools, suggested ordinance provisions are presented. (DH)

227. HEIGHT REGULATION IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

(a) Frederick H. Bair, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Report No. 237, by the American Society of Planning Officials, Planning Advisory Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, August, 1968, 12 pp. Report available only to subscribers to ASPO's Planning Advisory Service. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. To suggest a system of height regulations for residential areas. The approach used will make the system applicable to public purposes, and especially to urban development on sloped land. Height regulations have five principal purposes: (1) protection from fire hazards; (2)

protection against aviation accidents; (3) protection of view; (4) protection of the character of the neighborhood; and (5) protection of light and air. The investigator considers lots which are not level, districts with mixed housing types, regulatory language, and lot coverage as related to slope. A model zoning ordinance proposed for the City and County of Honolulu is used as a practical application of the author's approach. (ML)

Brief Mention

- RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

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228. THE URBAN CENTER

Columbia University has established The Urban Center, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation, to enable the University in, as McGeorge Bundy put it, "helping to open a wider future to New York, and to all cities, to Harlem and to all who have disadvantage in our urban life...by study, by teaching and by action."

The Center will not establish its own teaching or research staff or run action projects itself, but will work through and seek to strengthen the regular arms of the University. It will support new teaching and research efforts, and will explore innovative ways in which the University's skills and its educational enterprise can be made more relevant and responsive to urban community needs. A staff of program specialists or experts will not be formed, but instead the knowledge which already exists in the community, as well as in the University, will [illegible].

The Center will support projects which will [illegible] urban communities. However, successful on-[illegible] eventually become in-[illegible] [illegible] ves and views of faculty, students, and community members will be [illegible]comed and sought.

[illegible] further information, write The Urban [illegible]er, 206 Lewisohn Hall, Columbia University, New York, 10027. (CK)

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229. THE INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES, QUEENS COLLEGE

Queens College, New York, has created an Institute for Community Studies as a necessary step toward the urban university's pursuit of renewal both of itself and of its urban environment. The Institute views itself as a link between town and gown. On one hand, it brings to bear on urban problems academic research and technical facilities. On the other, within the University, it provides studies of urban affairs. At present, the Institute has received a Ford Foundation grant to assist experimental school districts in New York City.

The Institute is also publishing a bulletin, called <u>community</u>, which capsules its work and relates news of pertinent research. The first issue was published December, 1968. A series of occasional papers, called <u>community issues</u>, will deal in scholarly fashion with various aspects of urban problems.

For further information, write Queens College, Institute for Community Studies, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. 11367. (CK)

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230. SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL STUDIES OF DEVELOPING AREAS, MIT

This Special Program for Urban and Regional Studies of Developing Areas (SPURS) provides an opportunity for a small number of especially qualified persons to spend a year at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) studying the problems of urban and regional change within a broad context of national development. The program is designed for mature individuals who are now occupying or are likely soon to occupy important positions in private or public organizations. Most of the participants will be from developing areas, but a few from economically advanced countries will also be admitted. Their training and experience may be in such varied fields as architecture, engineering, sociology, economics, or other fields in which there is a concern with problems of urban and regional development.

The principal criteria for admission are the exceptional ability, experience, and position of the individual. Though the

program involves advanced studies, it does not lead to a degree. All applicants must have a thorough command of English.

Information may be obtained from Lloyd Rodwin, Director, Special Program for Urban and Regional Studies of Developing Areas, Department of City and Regional Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02139. (CK)

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231. THE URBAN ACTION EXCHANGE, U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

This is a voluntary effort of national organizations to share information and to cooperate for more effective action in dealing with serious urban problems. The program is open to all national voluntary organizations with state and local memberships and affiliates. At the request of the participating organizations, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States compiled an Urban Action Exchange Catalogue which consists of research studies, program guidelines, and case studies. The Catalogue is organized under major subject headings corresponding to most of the significant problems facing the cities: community development, consumer relations, crime prevention and control, education, employment, entrepreneurship, government modernization, health, housing, legal aid, manpower training, pollution, recreation, and youth programs.

For copies of the Catalogue and further information about the Exchange program, contact James G. Watt, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006. (ML)

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232. FOREIGN URBAN DEVELOPMENTS ANALYSIS (HUD)

Foreign Urban Developments Analysis (FUDA) is a cooperative system for the utilization of advanced foreign knowledge in the field of urban development. Organized by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and in coordination with the Federal Council on Science and Technology, the National Science Foundation, the Office of Science and Technology of the Executive Office of the President, and the Department of Agriculture, it has invited a number of U. S. research institutions to participate in the program.

HUD will send foreign documents to cooperating specialists according to their fields of interest, and request in return a comment, abstract, or review suitable for publication in the quarterly HUD International.

For additional information, contact James A. Moore, Director, Division of International Affairs, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. 20410. (ML)

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233. CANADIAN URBAN INFORMATION SERVICE

The Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research (Conseil Canadien de Recherches Urbaines et Regionales) is sponsoring the groundwork needed to set up a comprehensive Canadian urban information service. The aim is to design a coast-to-coast network through which relevant data can be brought to bear on the making of urban policy.

The Council proposes to enlist a representative group of municipal officials and others who use urban information to guide the project, and to entrust specific design of the service to a small team of experts in the organizing and delivery of information. A panel of advisers has agreed that the job should include: (1) an inventory of present Canadian sources of urban information; (2) a survey of the way policymakers go after what they need; and (3) the development of indexing and transmission facilities to bridge the gaps and to tie in with related information services. For further information, write Alan Armstrong, Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, Suite 308, 225 Metcalfe, Ottawa 4, Canada. (CK)

● RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

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234. THE DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL STATISTICS FOR STATES: 1967

This directory, issued by the Bureau of the Census, is intended to serve as a comprehensive finding guide to available published sources of federal statistics on social, political, and economic subjects. It presents, in tabular form, a summary of the kinds of detailed information to be found in each source document cited and the frequency with which it is presented. The subject matter is organized under 24 major

headings. A subject index and complete bibliography are included.

Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. 350 pp. $2.25 per copy. (ML)

235. CENSUS USER DICTIONARY

This is the first draft of a census dictionary designed to provide definitions of concepts, information about the census questions, and additional data not tabulated but stored on record tapes. Information is not provided on more technical aspects of census processing, such as sample weighting, sampling error, editing, and allocation procedures. The Dictionary consists of the following sections: Part I, Geographic Areas; Part II, Population Census Concepts; Part III, Housing Census Concepts; and Alphabetical Indexes.

Available from Mrs. Carol A. Sellner, Data Access and Use Laboratory, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233. (ML)

236. FIRST COUNT SUMMARY TAPE FROM 1970 CENSUS

The U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, will make available data from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing on computer tape before publication of the printed reports. Census data users may plan and test the systems and procedures they will use in analyzing their 1970 data by ordering a computer tape reel based on the results of the May, 1968, Madison, Wisconsin census pretest. This prototype "First Count Summary Tape" contains computer count totals for groups of city blocks, enumeration districts, places, and minor civil divisions. It is in IBM compatible seven- or nine-channel format, binary coded decimal language, with a density of 556 or 800 characters per inch.

For order blanks and further information, write Data Access and Use Laboratory, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233.

● NEW PERIODICALS

237. THE JOURNAL OF DEVELOPING AREAS

This journal, first published in 1966, is a scholarly publication of international scope, designed to stimulate the descriptive, theoretical, and comparative study of regional development, past and present, with the object of promoting fuller understanding of man's relationship to the developmental process. It is a quarterly, each issue including three to five articles together with sections devoted to bibliography, news and notes, and book reviews. The July issue is distinctive in that it emphasizes human reactions to and interpretations of development, short essays suggesting specific areas for further research, guest editorials, and letters to the editor, rather than formal scholarly studies. Subscriptions are available from The Journal of Developing Areas, Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois 61455. Rates per year: North America--$4.00; South America and Europe--$4.50; all other areas--$5.00; via air mail--by special arrangement. (CK)

238. DMG NEWSLETTER

Founded in 1966, the Design Methods Group represents people engaged in research or application of rational theories and methods of environmental design. The Newsletter, published monthly, explores the general field of rational design, puts researchers with mutual interests in contact, and communicates ideas to other interested people. Its principal interest is work in progress or work completed but unpublished. It contains abstracts of reports, outlines of work in progress, reviews, criticisms, and bibliographies of design methods.

For further information, write Thomas Thompson, Editor, Department of Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130. Subsc iptions are $7.50 per year for individuals, $10.00 per year, institutional. Outside the U. S. and Canada, add $1.00 per year for postage. Subscriptions should be addressed to Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212. The DMG Newsletter is published by Sage Publications, Inc., for the University of California (Berkeley), College of Environmental Design. (ML)

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

I. Physical Environment

● AIR

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239. AIR POLLUTION SURVEY: AN ENVIRONMENTAL CASE STUDY IN SHEFFIELD (GREAT BRITAIN)

(a) Alice Garnett. (b) In process. Research initiated in 1963. Completion of present work expected in 1969, but further work will continue beyond that date. Results are to be published as reports to the grant awarding bodies and research papers in scientific journals. To date, the latter includes papers published in: Biometeorology II, 1966, pp. 601-607 and 641-647; International Journal of Air and Water Pollution, 1963, Vol. 7, pp. 963-968; and Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, 1967, No. 42, pp. 21-43. (c) University of Sheffield, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of D. S. I. R., the Ministry of Technology, the Gas Council, and the Centre for Environmental Studies. (d) None.

Problem. To study the levels, causes, and effects of air pollution in Sheffield, England; to determine the collective effects of effluents from countless numbers of source points related to a wide variety of fuels, within a region of diverse forms of land use--domestic, residential, administrative, commercial, and industrial. In addition to socioeconomic factors and urban land use, the nature of the surface relief and terrain, and variations in all aspects of local climate and weather patterns, will be considered.

Method. A survey was conducted involving continuous daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide at no less than 50 sampling stations located within an area of about 40 square miles. At a number of stations, there has been continuous recording of hourly variations, so that differences in the diurnal pattern of pollution changes can be identified in different parts of the city. With this work, and in addition to other urban conditions, the daily and hourly recording of meteorological and climatological parameters has been associated.

Findings. Analysis of the record reveals marked local changes and variations. Some are related (over longer periods) to the development and operation of smokeless zones within the city, under the Clean Air Act. The drift of masses of heavily polluted urban air can also be demonstrated within and without the city, under special meteorological circumstances. A further feature is the evidence of unexpected, sudden pulses of very high pollution at ground level of longer or shorter duration and severity. Sometimes those for smoke and sulphur dioxide are coincident, but very often severe sulphur dioxide occurs at times of low smoke, and vice versa. The close relationship of many of these occurrences with subtle meteorological variations is revealing and important, particularly with regard to the possibility of their forecast. The coincidence, or otherwise, in the degrees of urban pollution in Sheffield with that associated with towns widely separated from this locality is also under consideration. (AG)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● THE FAMILY

240. THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF FAMILY WAY OF LIFE AND HOUSING CONDITIONS (HUNGARY)

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. Completion expected by 1970. (c) The Hungarian Institute for Town and Regional Planning and Research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the relationships between the sociological aspects and the physical structures of Hungarian settlements. The study will investigate the social and demographic composition of the population, housing conditions and housing demands, the establishment of family functions, and the particular problems of accommodating migrant populations. The findings of the study should be useful in urban planning and urban sociology, and have practical applications for settlement development.

Method. Survey construction zones characteristic of settlement structure. The data collected are being analyzed by computers. [illegible]

241. FAMILY, WORK AND LEISURE (GREAT BRITAIN)

(a) Michael Young and Peter Willmott. (b) In process. Completion expected by March, 1971. The study will be published as "Report of the Institute of Community Studies" by a commercial publisher. (c) Institute of Community Studies (London), under sponsorship of Centre for Environmental Studies and Nuffield Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Study the relationship between work and life outside work (leisure time), with emphasis on the influence and role of family life. The study will describe the present and emerging patterns of life in the London area; forecast how these are likely to change over the next 30 years; assess the probable consequences for the environment, including public and private transport; and discuss the planning and social policies that will be needed in the decades ahead.

Previous Research. Michael Young and Peter Willmott, Family and Kinship in East London, London, Routledge, 1957; Michael Young, The Rise of the Meritocracy, London, Thames and Hudson, 1958; Peter Willmott and Michael Young, Family and Class in a London Suburb, London, Routledge, 1960; and Peter Willmott, The Evolution of a Community, London, Routledge, 1963.

Method. Data will be collected through interviews with a sample of people who are 18 years or older, and which includes both men and women, single and married; persons living in different types of local districts, from Central London to suburbs; in distant country towns and commuters' villages. There will also be work-based studies, in which employees will be interviewed first at their place of work and then at home with their families. (PW)

● MIGRATION

242. MOTIVATIONAL STRUCTURES AND TYPES OF MOBILITY: STUDIES OF GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY IN THE OUTER METROPOLITAN REGION (GREAT BRITAIN)

(a) R. C. Taylor and P. S. Taylor. (b) In process. A three-year project initiated August, 1968. (c) University of Kent at Canterbury, Centre for Research in the Social Sciences, under sponsorship of The Centre for Environmental Studies (London). (d) None.

Problem. To describe and explain the process of geographic mobility in the Outer Metropolitan Region.

Method. Conduct a sample survey of the population using Electoral Registers as a sampling frame. (PST)

● URBANIZATION

243. MODELS OF URBAN POPULATION STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT (DENMARK)

(a) Poul Ove Pedersen. (b) Completed May, 1967. Three reports have been issued to date: Poul Ove Pederson,

Models of the Population Structure and Development in Urban Areas - With Special Reference to Greater Copenhagen, Statens Byggeforsknings Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1967, in Danish, 70 d. Kr. per copy; An Empirical Model of Urban Population Structure. A Factor Analytical Study of the Population Structure in Copenhagen, Proceedings of the First Scandinavian-Polish Regional Science Seminar, Polish Scientific Publishers, Warsaw, Poland, 1967; and "Multivariate Models of Urban Development," Socio-Economic Planning Science, Vol. 1, pp. 101-116, 1967. (c) Royal Technical University, Denmark, under sponsorship of the Education Ministry (Denmark). (d) None.

Problem. (1) Prepare factor analyses of the demographic and socioeconomic structure of greater Copenhagen in 1950 and 1960, and discuss the resulting structure and its change in time. (2) Examine six theories of the development and inner differentiation of urban areas (land rent, ecological development, value-oriented, central place, communication-specialization, and communication-organization) and interpret the last 100 years of urban development in greater Copenhagen in terms of these theories. (3) Analyze the existing quantitative models of urban development (density-saturation, potential, multivariate, simulation, and programming) and the application of some of them to the recent growth of greater Copenhagen. (POP)

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244. STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN RURAL AREAS (BELGIUM)

(a) F. Van Mechelen and H. Baeyens. (b) In process. A five-year project initiated September, 1967. (c) M & R (Mens en Ruimte), for the National Fund for Collective Fundamental Research. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Examine and describe rural areas in their historical perspective, their relation to towns, and trends of evolution and urbanization in rural areas. (2) Describe the social and economic consequences of technological-economic changes in rural areas. (3) Examine the social changes resulting from urbanization. (4) Describe changes in the physical and structural pattern of rural areas as a result of urbanization. (5) Examine the future pattern of rural areas, particularly in relation to the urban system, or as a part of a more urbanized social system. (HB)

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

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245. A SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS OF THE WEST MIDLANDS CONURBATION (GREAT BRITAIN)

(a) J. Edwards and K. Wood. (b) In process. A two-year project to be initiated in March, 1969. (c) University of Birmingham, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, under sponsorship of the Centre for Environmental Studies (London). (d) None.

Problem. Delineate "homogeneous" areas within a large urban aggregation, the West Midlands Conurbation comprising eleven local authorities. (The field of social area analysis has a short history in Grest Britain. It was not until 1961 that census material was available in a form which allowed analysis of urban areas in terms of a small constituent part--the enumeration district.)

"Homogeneous" in the context of this study means that such areas as can be called homogeneous will be distinguishable from others by virtue of a complex of characteristics which may be measured from data relating to enumeration districts in the census material. To this extent such areas will be statistical constructs and called homogeneous only by virtue of the clustering of various statistical measures relating to them. Subsequently, the areas will be examined in terms of their social meaningfulness rather than as statistical constructs by using various indices of social pathology such as crime figures, suicide and divorce rates, numbers of children taken into care, number of people receiving social security benefits, as well as measures of medical pathology such as incidence of tuberculosis and bronchitis. It is hoped to establish the homogeneous areas as social constructs as well as statistical agglomerations.

Hypothesis. The conurbation area is composed of identifiable social areas which can be described in terms of various socio-economic-demographic indices and which will be characterized by the various types of social behavior occuring within them, and their physical composition.

Method. The basic data are the enumeration district data from the censuses of 1961 and 1966, along with other material mentioned above. Three methods of ordering the data to form homogeneous areas are being used, the Shevky-Bell approach, a cluster analysis, and ranking procedures. Data presentation will be in statistical and cartographic form. (CA)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

● ECONOMIC THEORY

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246. LOCATIONAL CHOICE IN AN INVESTMENT DECISION PROCESS (GREAT BRITAIN)

(a) P. N. Townroe. (b) In process. A one-year project initiated October, 1968. (c) University of Birmingham, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, under sponsorship of Centre for Environmental Studies, London. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the locational choices of industrial managers as a process of decision making in the framework of an investment analysis. Studies of the location and movement of industrial plants have previously concentrated upon either a direct empirical approach of mapping spatial patterns or interviewing concerns to discover their locating factors, or have focussed upon the building up of a theory of location based on the premises of the economic theory of the firm. Rather than study the results of a multitude of past decisions, this study considers the individual, or organizational framework, in a selected group of firms responsible for assessing the need for a new location and searching for and deciding upon a new site. Thus, an attempt can be made at assessing the importance of the subjective factors in the location decision, while at the same time seeing how the more objective factors are analyzed, weighted, and processed within the organization of the firm.

Hypothesis. The financial, organizational, and ownership structure of the firm will influence the process of decision making, affecting the choice of industrial sites. Factors external to the firm influence different firms in different ways; the search procedure for a new location is an important variable, with information availability and the degree of spare management effort devoted to this problem as important subvariables; the goals and motivations in searching for a new site differ fundamentally between the smaller owner-manager category of firm and the larger public company run by professional executives. (PMT)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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247. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES IN SWEDEN

(a) Gosta Guteland. (b) In process. This study forms part of a larger project undertaken in collaboration with Gunnar Tornqvist at the Department of Social and Economic Geography, Lund University. Four articles have been published to date; one is in English in the periodical PLAN, 1968 (Special Issue). (c) Stockholm University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of the Tri-Centennial Fund of the Bank of Sweden and the Swedish Ministry of Housing and Labor. (d) 15:2-261.

Problem. To survey regional differences in productivity for certain branches of the Swedish economy, and to apply the findings towards analysis of regional development tendencies and estimation of the effects of regional shifts of production factors on the national economy.

Hypothesis. Within regions (commuting areas) of relatively large population, positive external effects are engendered for the companies, resulting in higher returns per unit of factor input than in regions of small population. This is one reason why the already large regions grow faster than others, inasmuch as the greater return permits the payment of higher wages to labor, which in turn acts as an incentive to move to these regions.

Method. Companies in selected industries are grouped by regional affiliation. Value added, capital, and wages per employee are estimated for companies in the same size class for each size of region. The measurements are carried out for several years, making it possible to examine changes in productivity conditions.

Findings. Pilot investigations indicate that levels of productivity and wages in Sweden's three largest regions (commuting areas) are higher than elsewhere in the country, and that these differences were not equalized between 1961 and 1965. (GG)

IV. Social Services

● HEALTH

248. PRESENT HYGIENIC CONDITIONS OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS (HUNGARY)

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. A three-year project initiated in 1966. (c) The Hungarian Institute for Town and Regional Planning and Research. (d) None.

Problem. To survey general hygienic conditions of the Hungarian settlements; examine the possibilities of improving disadvantageous conditions; and determine further research tasks concerning the interdependencies not yet discovered. The purpose of the research is to improve the technical design of the settlements as it relates to hygienic conditions; and to improve present hygienic conditions where deficiencies exist. (PG)

249. DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES OF THE HEALTH RESORTS NETWORK IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROUMANIA

(a) C. Spiride. (b) In process. Completion expected by 1970. (c) State Committee for Building, Architecture, and Planning, Research and Design Institute for Building, Architecture, and Planning (ISCAS), under sponsorship of the Ministry of Health, Institute of Balneology and Physiotherapy. (d) None.

Problem. Analyze the possibilities for developing the health resorts in the Socialist Republic of Roumania, considered in the zonal and republican network.

Method. Weigh the development possibilities of each resort in respect to the following elements: (1) value of the properties for therapeutic agents; (2) evolution of morbidities in the last five years; (3) expected growth of the population, especially the urban one; (4) planning sketches formerly completed; and (5) field investigations.

Findings. Data from studies completed of 36 main resorts have been gathered concerning the following criteria: (1) practical size; (2) site; (3) capacity of treatment plants; (4) accommodation possibilities; (5) sites for residential, public, and commercial buildings; (6) some characteristic indexes concerning use of the territory in different zones of utility; needed service teams; and protective perimeters. (GP)

● RECREATION

250. PLANNING FOR TOURISM IN NORTH MOLDAVIA (ROUMANIA)

(a) C. Spiride. (b) Completed, 1967. (c) State Committee for Building, Architecture, and Planning, Research and Design Institute for Building, Architecture, and Planning (ISCAS). (d) None.

Problem. Analyze tourism development possibilities of the zone of the monasteries in North Moldavia, looking for such elements of the natural environment as relief, landscape, climate, and therapeutic bathing.

Method. Field studies, investigations, and analysis of the potential for tourism available in this region were made, including a study of the network of access ways.

Findings. The following elements needed for planning of tourism were established: (1) the equipment of the monasteries; (2) sites for new resorts; (3) diversification of such needs as service and sporting equipment; (4) estimates of arrangements proposed in the first stage; and (5) technical and organizational provisions for the running of tourism in the region. (GP)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● URBAN RENEWAL

251. URBAN RENEWAL 1968 (GREAT BRITAIN)

(a) Stanley Millward (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, consisting of papers presented at a Symposium held in the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Salford, Salford, England, May 29-30, 1968, 177 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Salford, Department of Civil Engineering. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the contribution that the citizen can make to improving the environment in which he lives; to establish guidelines for citizen participation in planning.

The Symposium consisted of seven lectures. The first, by Lorraine F. Baric, "The Meaning of Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal" defines terms, examines the behavior of people in society with a view to the identification of patterns of conduct under certain conditions and pressures, and relates individuals to community involvement.

In the second paper, "How the Citizen Can Participate in Planning," Joan Ash considers the difficulties that arise when citizens participate in the planning process.

In the third paper, "The Contribution and Influence of Regional Bodies and Local Societies," W. L. Mather explains that their lack of executive power may be a benefit in that it enables them to operate in a much wider manner and without the restrictions of more powerful agencies. They can produce realistic appraisals of conditions which may generate support and eventually lead to action.

In the fourth paper, "Mass Communication and the Citizen," John Dutot considers how wider use of television could bring planning and people closer together, especially in the area of urban renewal.

T. Constantine, author of the fifth paper, "The Citizen and Transportation," examines the motor vehicle in its various forms, and how it influences the pattern of the environment.

In the sixth paper, "The Impact of Transport Technology on Urban Development in the U. S. A.," Norman Kennedy relates some American experiences with a view toward comparison with Great Britain.

In the seventh paper, "Planning Advisory Group Report and Future Policy," Wilfred Burns examines the new planning processes which will be introduced when the Town and Country Planning Bill becomes law, and indicates some of its implications for the citizen. (ML)

● LAND USE

252. INSTRUCTIONAL SIMULATION SYSTEMS PRESENTING THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS (GREAT BRITAIN)

(a) John L. Taylor. (b) In process. (c) University of Sheffield, Department of Town and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To establish a clearer overall appreciation of simulation usage and research for pedagogical purposes in urban and regional studies.

Method. Two investigations are being made: (1) A survey to reveal the extent to which gaming-simulation and related approaches to land-use planning have been developed, disseminated, discarded, or utilized at various academic levels. As part of this survey a "simulation usage" questionnaire is being circulated to all recognized schools of architecture and planning in the United Kingdom and United States. (2) A survey to build up a directory of gaming-simulation and related models classified according to the "Sheffield Urban and Regional Instructional Simulation System" (SURISS). Over twenty American and European models have been classified so far, and once a bank of simulation data is built up, it is hoped to issue from time to time a series of directories covering the collation and dissemination of comparative instructional simulation material for up-to-date, clear, and quick reference.

Anyone using or developing gaming-simulation or related techniques in the above mentioned fields and not yet having received a questionnaire or any of the literature related to this project is invited to contact: John L. Taylor, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Sheffield,

Shearwood Rd., Sheffield S10 2TN, England. (JLT)

VI. Government

● PLANNING

253. THE ORGANIZATION OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING RESEARCH IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

(a) Cynthia Cockburn. (b) Completed and published under the above title as an Information Paper, by the Centre for Environmental Studies, 5 Cambridge Terrace, Regent's Park, London N. W. 1, England, October, 1968, 99 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Centre for Environmental Studies. (d) None.

Problem. Summarize by country and by major European region, the role played by three or four hundred European bodies in the urban and regional planning research field. The emphasis is on research structure, rather than research content. The countries studied are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U. S. S. R., and Yugoslavia. (For a separate, similar study of Great Britain, see 16:1-254.)

Method. Data are drawn from a number of sources: (1) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, papers prepared for the Stockholm conference of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, held in April, 1968; (2) the ECE "Directory of National Bodies concerned with Urban and Regional Research"; (3) files of the Centre of Environmental Studies; and (4) the experience of individuals within the Centre.

Findings. In all countries of Europe, governments are by far the most important sponsors of urban and regional planning research. This follows from the nature of the subject and its large territorial scale. Only governments can carry responsibility for planning, whether at national or local level, and consequently are the main buyers of research. Industrial and commercial groups sponsor a little applied research. Private trusts and funds sponsor some urban and regional planning research for philanthropic reasons.

It seems possible to trace a pattern of change in urban and regional research that parallels development. In the less developed economies, what research there is consists of surveys, studies, and other applied work directly related to planning practice, and carried out by physical planning authorities. The next step is a concurrent development of central government research activity and sponsorship of research, and the growth in response to government needs of institutes and research departments attached to universities. Only in the more highly developed market economies is use of private consultants developed to a level where such groups proliferate and begin to undertake theoretical research.

There is noticeable, accompanying development of regional planning, an increase in the use of the region as a framework for research. There is, however, little interpretation in current research of the word "region" to imply natural geographic or economic areas crossing national boundaries and linking two or three countries, even though the disciplines of economics, geography, and sociology are turning to urban and regional studies. A few studies, however, that are truly international in scope are: (1) research projects common to all four countries in Scandinavia; (2) Yugoslavian and Italian research linking N. E. Italy and Slovenia; (3) a Swiss organization with membership from France and Germany, studying the Basle region comprising areas of N. E. France, S. W. Germany, and N. W. Switzerland; and (4) the proposed Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, arising from a Netherlands initiative, which may eventually take as its area of research the N. W. European region. (CK)

254. THE STRUCTURE OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING RESEARCH IN BRITAIN

(a) Cynthia Cockburn. (b) Completed and published under the above title as an Information Paper by the Centre for Environmental Studies, 5 Cambridge Terrace, Regent's Park, London N. W. 1, England, October, 1968, 51 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Centre for Environmental Studies (London). (d) None.

Problem. The goal of this project was to delineate the structure of urban and regional planning research in Britain. To accomplish this, the investigator sought to determine: (1) which planning agencies in Britain are the main ones; (2) how they define, voice, and achieve their research needs; (3) the relationships between these agencies; (4) their channels of funds for research; (5) how their policies are coordinated; (6) the type and number of research organizations carrying on the work; and (7) their provision for dissemination of results.

No attempt is made to evaluate the quality of the research and planning, only to map its incidence and framework. The major elements are sketched by type of institution, i.e., professional institutions, private institutes, industry, consulting firms, universities, rather than by the nature of their participation in research activities. To some extent, however, this begins to reveal relationships, channels of funds, and instances of coordination.

No attempt has been made to define "urban and regional planning research." Since the nature of the contributions to this research are greatly varied, ranging from geography, through economics and sociology, to construction, and in physical scale from the road intersection to the nation, the investigator feels that to have imposed a definition would have arbitrarily excluded some field of interest.

Findings. While there is much research activity in Britain that is relevant to the urban and regional planner, there is no outstandingly important single research center. In spite of the magnitude of current problems, the research effort in the field is relatively small, fragmented, and uncoordinated. (CK)

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255. TOWN PLANNING IN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS (U.S.S.R.)

(a) Y. G. Davidovich. (b) Publ[illegible] in Russian by Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Literatury po Stroitel'stvu, Arkhitekture i Stroitel'nym Materialam, Moscow, 1960. Engl[illegible] translation by A. Skotnicki. Published by the Israel Program for Scientific Translations for the [illegible]tional Science Foundation, Washington, D. C., 1968, 314 pp. Available [illegible] U. S. Department of Commerce, Clearinghouse for Federal, Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151. Price not indicated. (c) Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Literatury po Stroitel'stvu, Arkhitekture i Stroitel'nym Materialam. (d) None.

Problem. To find solutions to problems of site selection and to the forms of town and regional planning for decentralized enterprises located throughout the industrial areas of the U.S.S.R.; to present guidelines and formulas relating to town and regional planning; and to devise a systematic method for selecting sites and overall plans.

The study is based on existing theory and practice in the U.S.S.R., as well as relevant experience of other countries. Though special emphasis is given to technical and economic aspects, public health, architecture, and esthetics are considered to illustrate the complexity of the problems and to provide a comprehensive approach to solutions.

The study consists of three parts: (1) Existing patterns of settlement distribution and factors influencing their development were examined, using a classification of towns by number, type, and initial "gravitation." Data are given for the entire U.S.S.R., showing a dominant occurrence of group forms of settlement distribution, especially in towns of 100,000 population and above. (2) A comparative study of towns and settlements of various sizes was made according to: regional population distribution related to industrial distribution; interdependence between building height, population density, and size of towns and settlements; technical-economic indices for estimating cost of residential and public facilities; journeys to work, shopping, cultural and service facilities; capital investment and maintenance costs in new towns and settlements; level of economic and cultural facilities, services and sanitary standards. (3) Selection of sites and forms of settlement distribution in industrial centers were examined, based on a suggested town planning sequence. The investigator predicts that "planning of settlements for all workers...will be approached as a single problem."

[illegible]ludes many charts and tables, [illegible]ive bibliography of [illegible] in Russian and other languages. (BK)

256. DEFINITION, STANDARDS AND OPTIMUM DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNING UNITS (BELGIUM)

(a) J. Zwaenepoel and E. Lagrou. (b) In process. Project initiated July, 1965. (c) M & R (Mens en Ruimte) for the National Fund for Collective Fundamental Research. (d) None.

Problem. Three main areas of research are currently under investigation. (1) A hierarchical scale of planning units has been defined, with the following main categories distinguishable: micro-planning units (neighborhood or district), meso-planning units (village, small town, or city), and macro-planning units (metropolis or megalopolis). Planning tendencies and urbanization trends will be studied at diverse hierarchical levels and under diverse conditions.

(2) Standards and norms relating to the equipment of planning units will be developed at each hierarchical level of planning entities. Socioeconomic factors--commercial and industrial facilities, needs of the population--as well as sociocultural factors--social, cultural, administrative, and recreational equipment--will be analyzed. Norms will be based on existing needs as well as socioeconomic development possibilities.

(3) The integral, optimum development of planning units will be considered in the light of social, economic, sociocultural, and technical norms weighed against each other. The investigators will attempt to produce a set of principles guiding classification and design of planning units at diverse levels. (HB)

257. DIRECTIVES OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SETTLEMENT NETWORK (HUNGARY)

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. A three-year project initiated in 1966. (c) The Hungarian Institute for Town and Regional Planning and Research. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a method by which alternative patterns of settlement networks in Hungary can be devised; to examine the interdependence of factors forming the settlement network--relation to work place, institutions of public service, and other institutions of the settlement infrastructure.

Method. Formulate a quantitative model which expresses national settlement conditions and surveys the factors influencing patterns of settlement networks.

Findings. To date, some of the factors influencing settlement networks have been identified and their effects on alternative patterns have been quantified. (PG)

Brief Mention

- NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

258. SCANDINAVIAN INSTITUTE FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING (SWEDEN)

An urban and regional planning institute common to Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden was formed on July 1, 1968. Its objectives are to arrange for postgraduate education in planning fields, conduct training of researchers, and carry out and promote research projects.

Postgraduate education, the Institute's main task, is aimed chiefly at planning professionals who have obtained first degrees at a university or institute of technology, or who hold equivalent qualification. The Institute seeks to develop an interdisciplinary approach to planning problems by training the different specialists of the planning team--such as architects, economists, geographers, sociologists, and highway engineers--to collaborate on joint studies and plans.

Courses run for about one year, div[illegible] into [illegible] with teachers of the Institute [illegible] spondence. Fifty graduates are enrolled each year. The Institute headquarters are in Stockholm [illegible] arrangements will be made with the School of Architecture at the Swedish College [illegible] Art.

Initially, the Institute's permanent teach[illegible] physical planning, transport and communica[illegible]

cum community planning. There are to be instructorships in sociology, applied mathematics, regional economy, and administration. The services of professors from the School of Architecture will also be engaged.

: further information, contact the Scandinavian Institute for Urban and Regional Planning, Skeppsholmen, 100 14 Stockholm 100, Sweden. (IL)

. 1969 ATHENS EKISTICS MONTH (GREECE)

The Athens Ekistics Month, a series of international meetings organized annually by the Athens Center of Ekistics of the Athens Technological Organization, has been planned and will consist of seven international programs held July 7-August 1, 1969. The subject of the 1969 programs will be the crisis confronting human settlements and the attempts to establish efficient methods for coping with these problems. The program will include research discussions to analyze and define the problems; a symposium on policies for the future; a tour of Greek settlements through the ages; and, an international seminar on Ekistics and the future of human settlements. The programs are open to practitioners, administrators, educators, researchers, and other interested persons. The programs will be conducted in English.

For further information, contact P. Psomopoulos, Director, International Programs, Athens Center of Ekistics, P. O. Box 471, Athens, Greece. (ML)

260. DEVELOPING AN URBAN SCIENCE DISCIPLINE (HUNGARY)

For two years, the Hungarian Institute for Town and Regional Planning and Research has been conducting research to establish a concept of "urban science." The main thrust of the study is to determine the relationship of different disciplines to urban science, the possibilities for interdisciplinary cooperation, and the way this cooperation should be structured. To accomplish this aim, the project has been reexamining and appraising basic ideas concerning urban science, and soliciting the opinions of organizations and persons con- ert in this field.

For further information, write the Hungarian Institute for Town and Regional Planning and Research, Krisztina Blvd. 99, Budapest 1,

INTERNATIONAL

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● URBANIZATION

261. THE NEW URBAN DEBATE: A CONFERENCE REPORT

(a) Milton Kaplan. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Agency for International Development, Washington, D. C. 20523, February, 1968, 79 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The State of Hawaii, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the U. S. Agency for International Development all acted as co-sponsors of the Conference. (d) None.

Problem. This document is the final report of the first Pacific Conference on Urban Growth, held in Honolulu, Hawaii from May 1-12, 1967. The report is not a proceedings in the usual sense, but is, rather, a summary and interpretation of the Conference, as seen by the author.

Attended by some 160 delegates from 17 Asian countries in the Pacific area--largely government officials, together with the United States and Guam, the Conference had as its principal purpose discussion of effective techniques for attacking the social, physical, economic, and political aspects of unplanned urban growth in Asia. More specific objectives were to: (1) identify problems of urban growth common to the areas represented and encourage a more comprehensive approach to finding a solution for those problems; (2) demonstrate how available domestic resources may be effectively mobilized to attack urban growth problems; (3) promote the adoption throughout the Asian area of appropriate planning and institutional techniques; (4) emphasize the need for immediate action to meet the growing crisis; and (5) seek means for future cooperative actions in the Pacific area in solving urban problems.

Findings. The sponsors had hoped that new assessments and evaluations of rapid urban growth would emerge from the Conference, and this hope appears to have been realized, at least in part.

Early sessions reviewed the nature of the problems under consideration--migration; unemployment; inadequate housing; squatting; absence of mass sanitary facilities; shortage of potable water; lack of even primary sanitary facilities; crowding; filth; squalor; repugnant odors; disease; high mortality; overburdened and insufficient transportation facilities; lack of parks, playgrounds, and recreation facilities; soaring land prices; breakdown of the social order; high crime rates; communal conflict and competition; loss of personal identity; political instability; and many more. Close attention was also paid to the findings and policy recommendations of more than a dozen related international seminars and conferences from 1956 on, particularly as summarized for purposes of the United Nations Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional Development, including Metropolitan Areas, New Towns, and Land Policies, held in Nagoya in October, 1966. The extent to which these policies were reflected in the planning and development efforts of the participating countries was examined, and against this background, initial thinking directed to specific ways in which such efforts might be strengthened.

As the discussions proceeded, however, in[illegible]ing doubts began to arise in the minds [illegible] [illegible]ants concerning the central thrust of these efforts. Were the meager [illegible] [illegible]ributable in fact to a lack of [illegible] Or did they stem, rather, from misguided emphasis on secondary centers, [illegible] and rural redevelopment origi[illegible] [illegible] the large city in national development? Would a more tenable view be (as argued particularly by Dr. Takashi Fujii, on the [illegible]is of recent Japanese experience) that the growth of the large city, based on [illegible]tal accumulation, will in the long run stimulate rather than hinder the growth of the nation? Reviewing the debate, the author infers a widespread readiness to reexamine objectively every facet of urban growth, in terms of its functions as well as its symptoms, and to take a fresh look in particular at policies with respect to large cities, in such areas as attitudes toward migrants, treatment of squatter[illegible] housing, education, the planning process, encouragement of the private sector, and the building of secondary urban centers.

Actual recommendations of the Conference, however, were general in character, and included: (1) establishment of new training centers, particularly for planners; (2) establishment of research facilities at one or more centers to service the Asian countries; (3) the holding of a series of short, intensive conferences on special urban problems; (4) another general conference at an appropriate time to review the urbanization programs and developments considered by this Conference; and (5) loans on reasonable terms by the Asian Development Bank for housing construction and urban developm[illegible]. (SK)

262. SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Elizabeth Wood. (b) Completed. Published under the above title and available from United Nations, Sales Section, New York, N. Y. 10017, or Geneva, Switzerland; U. N. Publication Sales No.:67.IV.12, 1967, 58 pp. [illegible].1.00 per copy or equivalent in other currencies. This is part of a continuing project under the direction of the U. N. Centre for Housing, [illegible]ing and Planning on the subject of "Social Aspects of Housing and Urban Development." (c) United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. This report examines the problem of the social aspects of housing and urban development, based on experiences in both developed and developing countries. It stresses the point that a fragmented approach to human problems is wasteful, that even where a total approach is impossible, it is necessary to see the problem as a whole and deal with it in as complete a manner as possible. Housing and urban development are viewed as vehicles for advancing the development of people as well as the development of a city. The summary includes recommendations for planning and implementation at the national and local [illegible]. [illegible]

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

263. THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF PEACE

(a) Makaminan Makagiansar and Peter Lengyel (eds.) (b) Completed and published under the above title in Impact of Science on Society, Vol. VIII, No. 2, by UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7^{e}, France, April-June, 1968, 133 pp. $1.00 per copy. Annual subscription, $3.50. Available in the United States from UNESCO Publications Center, 317 E. 34th St., New York, N. Y. 10016. Prices and national distributors for other countries listed in each issue. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (d) None.

Problem. Study ways of achieving peace other than by diplomacy and statesmanship alone. Provide information about scholarly investigation in peace research, since, it is felt, the achievement of a sound and enduring peace depends on obtaining precise information about the variables in human [illegible].

This issue of Impact includes five articles: (1) Bert V. A. Röling, "Peace Research, the Science of Survival"; (2) Kenneth E. Boulding, "A Data-collecting Network for the Sociosphere"; (3) Gaston Bouthoul, "Polemology and the Solution of Conflicts"; (4) Anatol Rapoport, "The Application of Game Theory to Peace Research"; (5) Ignacy

Sachs, "Ethnocentrism--Source and Aggravating Factor of Conflicts." Also included is a "synthetic" round-table discussion of the topic, "Why is Man Aggressive?" with participants Alex Comfort, G. M. Carstairs, Frank Fraser Darling, Kenneth Donald, Philip Noel-Baker, Joseph A. Weiner, Gaston Bouthoul, and C. H. Waddington. (CK)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

264. TOWARDS A GLOBAL STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT

(a) Raul Prebisch. (b) Completed. Published under the above title as a "Report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the Second Session of the Conference, "United Nations Publication TD/3/Rev.1; Sales No.: E.68.II.D.6; and available from United Nations, Sales Section, New York, N. Y. 10017, or Geneva, Switzerland, 1968, 76 pp. $U. S. 1.00 per copy or equivalent in other currencies. (c) United Nations. (d) None.

Problem. In this report, the Secretary-General examines the present policies and status of social and economic development throughout the world, and considers various aspects of international cooperation which should be included in a global strategy for better development. This strategy necessarily includes international financial cooperation and a new pattern of international trade.

Findings. This has been a development decade without a development policy, in the sense of converging measures involving concerted action by the industrial centers and peripheral countries to tackle the problems of development. Though these centers have reached extremely high levels of prosperity, this prosperity has not radiated into the vast peripery of the world economy where visible signs of social and political tension are on the increase. With a few exceptions, the developing countries are adrift.

A global strategy must be formulated to solve the three major problems: (1) the persistent trend towards external disequilibrium; (2) the savings gap; and (3) external economic vulnerability.

To solve the first, the centers must facilitate access to their markets for the exports of the peripheral countries. However, it is also necessary for the peripheral countries to demonstrate in practice their determination to avail themselves of the trade opportunities thus offered to them. Their reciprocal trade must also be expanded so as to widen the economic area of their industries and make them internationally competitive. This trade expansion could lead to the economic integration of more or less large groups of peripheral countries, for the better exploitation of their industrialization potential and of their agricultural resources that are usually so badly neglected.

With regard to financial cooperation, the action of the centers consists essentially in making international finance fully accessible to those peripheral countries which are prepared, under a well-concerted development plan, to take the steps necessary to halt the trend towards external disequilibrium, which propose to mobilize their own resources progressively in order gradually to close the savings gap, and which show their determination to lessen their external economic vulnerability and its internal effects. Granting of international finance should thus be closely linked to the way in which a development plan proposes to achieve these aims. One of the most important objectives of the development strategy must be to combine the flow of international finance with the mobilization of domestic investment resources, so as to achieve a growth rate that will prevent the phenomenon of inadequate dynamism from becoming worse.

Once this minimum is achieved, it will be possible to concentrate on [illegible] rates that will enable the count[illegible] question to deal with the earlier consequences of insufficient dynamism, i. e., [illegible]

... vulner-
ability and offset its internal effects, ... only for the continuity of the development plan but also to speed it up. The amount of income lost is also considerable, when a fall in exports slows down or lessens the rate of growth, preventing the utilization of capital and other available factors of production. Here again converging measures are essential. Commodity agreements are intrinsically converging measures, because they call for the concerted action of producing consuming countries. Similarly, supplementary financing must be combined with internal measures for promoting stable economic development. (JS)

● MANUFACTURING

265. CRITERIA FOR LOCATION OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

(a) A. Kuklinski and others. (b) Completed. Published under the above title as United Nations Publication E/ECE/652, Sales No. 67.II. E/Mim.3, and available from United Nations, Sales Section, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, 1967, 117 pp. $U.S.1.50 per copy. (c) United Nations, Economic Commision for Europe. (d) None.

Problem. This report examines the criteria used to determine the location of industrial plants. The study attempts to provide an overall picture of the experience of ECE (Economic Commission for Europe) countries in the application of various criteria for industrial location. Attention is focused on the institutional con... of the economies of the countries, the growing importance of macro-economic criteria, and the change in the structure and mechanism of the decision-making process of industrial location. Significant developments in industrial technology, economic management, regional policies, and economic integration on an international ... amined to determine their ...ts on locational factors and crite... ...l section of this study is devoted to evaluating the relevance of the experience derived by industrialized countries to problems of industrial location faced ... countries. (ML)

IV. Social Services

● HOUSING

266. FINANCE FOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as United Nations Publication ST/SOA/79, and available from United Nations, Sales Section, New York, N. Y. 10017, or Geneva, Switzerland, March, 1968, 67 pp. $U. S. 1.00 per copy or equivalent in other currencies. (c) United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To prepare a study on international financing for housing and community facilities at the request of the United Nations Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning. The following specific items were to be examined: (1) the volume, nature, and origin of current foreign investment in building, housing, community facilities, general urban development, and the building materials industry; (2) the criteria and priorities appropriate for foreign investment in this field; (3) the practical measures that can be taken to increase foreign aid; and (4) an analysis of the productivity of investment in housing and urban development and the proportion which investment in these fields should bear to the national product, to capital formation, and to total investment in building.

Findings. The study includes analyses both of causes of the capital shortage in the housing sector as well as of capital requirements for housing and related facilities. Sources of capital for the housing sector are presented along with measures to increase the flow of capital to the housing sector. Fourteen specific promotional activities that governments of developing countries can undertake to increase the flow of private saving and investment are given. (CLS)

267. THE HOUSING SITUATION AND PERSPECTIVES FOR LONG-TERM HOUSING REQUIREMENTS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed. Published under the above title, as United Nations Publication ST/ECE/HOU/32, Sales No. E.68.II. E.6; and available from United Nations, Sales Section, New York, N. Y. 10017, or Geneva, Switzerland, 1968, 116 pp. $U. S. 2.00 per copy or equivalent in other currencies. (c) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the changes that have taken place in the housing situation in Europe since the Second World War and analyze estimated dwelling shortages and perspectives for long-term housing requirements. The report also contains an analysis and an appraisal of the different norms and methods employed by countries when making their estimates, so that information and experience can be made available on the methods that are likely to give the most accurate results. Estimated dwelling shortages and future housing requirements were analyzed by individual countries in order to consider the implications of these estimates on the future house building rates that would have to be attained if both estimated dwelling shortages and tentative future normative housing requirements were fully included in housing construction programs.

Findings. (1) The methodology adopted by the ECE (Economic Commission for Europe) proved to be of great help to most countries developing their own methods in the field. (2) Where statistics were well-developed and internationally agreed upon concepts and definitions were used, more accurate estimates of normative housing requirements were obtained. (3) Norms for the estimates do not lend themselves to international uniformity since they reflect particular traditions, and economic, social, and demographic differences. (4) No country has yet attained a standard of housing which is sufficient or satisfactory, despite great efforts during the 1950's and 1960's. (5) A direct comparison of the housing situation or of the estimated normative housing requirements in different countries can seldom be reliable. The report also includes recommendations for developing and refining the methodology for estimating dwelling shortages and future requirements, both on national and international levels. (ML)

268. ASIAN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 1970 HOUSING CENSUSES

This report, based on recommendations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, is intended to help countries in planning and carrying out housing censuses to be taken around 1970. These recommendations were made after reviewing the experience of the countries of the region in carrying out the 1960 censuses, and taking into consideration their needs and conditions. The recommendations include information on the following aspects of housing censuses: definition; essential features and uses of a housing census; planning, organization, and administration of a housing census; and use of sampling in a housing census.

Designated as United Nations Publication E/CN. 11/772; Sales No.: 67.II.F.9, and available from United Nations, Sales Section, New York, N. Y. 10017, or Geneva, Switzerland, 1966, 43 pp. $U. S. 1.00 per copy or equivalent in other currencies. (ML)

● EDUCATION

269. NEW EDUCATION MEDIA IN ACTION: CASE STUDIES FOR PLANNERS

(a) Wilbur Schramm, Philip H. Coombs, Friederich Kahnert, and Jack Lyle. (b) Completed and published as 3 volumes under the above title by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1967, Vol. 1, 203 pp.; Vol. 2, 226 pp.; Vol. 3, 198 pp. United Nations Publication Nos. II.E.P.66/III.1/A, --2/A and --3/A, respectively. Each volume $4.50. Available from Unesco Publications Center, 317 E. 34th St., New York, N. Y. 10016. (c) Unesco, International Institute for Educational Planning, under sponsorship of U. S. Agency for International Development. (d) None.

[illegible]. [illegible] three volumes are the [illegible] [illegible] ulated experience [illegible] countries which have been [illegible] ng in new educational media, for [illegible] in appraising some of the newer technology [illegible] emphasis to give such technology in overall strategies. Reports of twenty-three [illegible] studies in seventeen countries on educational projects using radio, TV, films, correspondence, and programmed learning make up this study. Full analyses of costs, administrative and logistic problems, and educational results are presented. (CLS)

● [illegible]

270. THE PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF HEALTH [illegible] DARDS FOR DW[illegible]

[illegible] M. S. Goromosov. (b) Compl[illegible]. Published under th[illegible] Public Health [illegible]. World Health Organiza[illegible] [illegible] 90 pp. $U. S. 1.75, 10/-, or Sw. fr. [illegible] available. (c) USSR Academy of Medical Scie[illegible] [illegible], Department of Health Aspects of the Microclimate [illegible].

Problem. To conduct research on conditions in the home in various locales f[illegible] purpose of proposing local standard[illegible] investigation had as its three main aims: (1) definition of the optimum physiolog[illegible] n dwellings; (2) adaptation [illegible] res to various climatic zones; and (3) coordination of housing planning and community planning.

Specific topics treated in the report are: [illegible] and the microclimate of the home; (2) the indoor atmosphere [illegible]; (4) acoustic comfort in the home; (5) the psychohygienic aspects of comfort; (6) new materials of public health importance in housing construction; and (7) housing sanitation in relation to effective community planning. Con[illegible] ions are presented within each section along with recommended standards. (CLS)

● WELFARE

271. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES: A SERIES OF COUNTRY STUDIES: THE [illegible] D KINGDOM OF GREAT BRIATIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed. Published under the above title as United Nations Publication ST/SOA/68; Sales No.: 67.IV.6, and available from United Nations, Sales Section, New York, N. Y. 10017, or Geneva, Switzerland, 1967, 48 pp. $U. S. 1.00 per copy or equivalent in other currencies. (c) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. This publication is one of a [illegible] of country studies on the organization and administration of social wel[illegible] vices. Though applicable to the [illegible] ingdom generally, detailed refer[illegible] England and Wales.

The material is organized under five [illegible] rs: (1) Concept and Extent of [illegible]; (2) Major Determinants [illegible] nal Pattern--i. e., historical [illegible] ideological factors, governmental [illegible] ioeconomic considerations, [illegible] physical and demographic influences; (3) General Social Welfare Environment--[illegible] islation, programmes, and [illegible]; (4) The Structure of Social [illegible]--including planning, education, training, and research; and (5) Administrative Arrangements and Procedures. (JS)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● URBAN RENEWAL

272. URBAN RENEWAL

(a) Georg Conditt (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The International Federation for Housing and Planning, Wassenaarseweg 43, The Hague, Netherlands, August, 1967, 130 pp. Price not indicated. (c) International Federation for Housing and Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This publication contains reports on 22 urban renewal projects in 14 countries with a view towards comparing and contrasting problems encountered in different countries. General aspects, town planning, and implementation procedures are considered for each project. Urban renewal projects in the following cities are examined: Ahmedabad City, India; Avignon, France; Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.; Berlin, West Germany; Glasgow, Scotland; Goteborg, Sweden; Hannover, West Germany; Koper, Yugoslavia; Lille, France; Liverpool, England; Mlada Boleslav, Czechoslovakia; Newcastle, England; New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A.; Nitra, Czechoslovakia; Padua, Italy; Stockholm, Sweden; Tel Aviv, Israel; Tokyo, Japan; Utrecht, Netherlands; Warsaw, Poland; and Vienna, Austria. (ML)

VI. Government

● PLANNING

273. LOCAL PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

(a) Lyra Srinivasan and others. (b) Completed. Published under the above title, as United Nations Publication ST/SOA/77; Sales No.: E.68.IV.2, and available from United Nations, Sales Section, New York, N. Y. 10017, or Geneva, Switzerland, 1967, 64 pp. $U. S. 1.00 per copy or equivalent in other currencies. (c) United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. This report is a preliminary study of the relationship of community development to national planning. Specifically, it addresses the question of how people can be helped to play their most effective role in development, and to what extent this role includes some share in decision-making, both in the preparation of plans and in their implementation.

Method. The findings are the product of extended consultations and review of field experience, incorporating suggestions and data contributed by U. N. specialized agencies and consultants. A comparative analysis is made by reporting on experience in Pakistan, India, Eastern Nigeria, Tanzania, and Yugoslavia.

Findings. Interest in relating community development to national planning has spread so rapidly that action in most regions has outstripped theory. This is good because nothing can teach as effectively as first-hand experience, but bad because some costly mistakes could have been avoided if theory had been more carefully examined and evaluative measures introduced along with action programs. Planning for community development would greatly benefit from the models developed by anthropologists and sociologists for purposes of research into human reaction to technical innovations. (CK)

274. URBAN PLANNING IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) John D. Herbert and Alfred P. Van Huyck (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 150 pp. $12.50 per copy. Library of Congress Catalogue Card [illegible] (c) [illegible] (PADCO). (d) None.

Problem. [illegible]

It examines the relevance of present con- [illegible] the problems of implementing the carefully prepared plans. The rapid growth of urban [illegible] is considered as a part of the world- [illegible]enon of economic and social [illegible]lopment. (ML)

This issue of the Review has 130 pp. and includes a bibliography.

Designated as United Nations Publication ST/SOA/Ser. X/1; Sales No.: E.68.IV.1, and available from United Nations, Sales [illegible]on, New York, N. Y. 10017, or Geneva, Switzerland. $U. S. 2.00 per copy or [illegible] in other currencies. (CF)

Brief Mention

- [illegible]

[illegible]. [I]NTERNATIONAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT [illegible]

In 1968, the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, brought [illegible] International Social Development Review. The [illegible]'s purpose is to focus attent[illegible] on the ways in which social policy and planning, housing, population, community [illegible]pment, and social welfare are related. It replaces three previous United Nations publications: International Social Service Review; Housing, Building and Planning; and the Population Bulletin.

[illegible] on: Development Policies and Planning," contains revised and condensed versions of papers presented [illegible]nar on this theme, held Octo[illegible] - November 7, 1966, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The papers are: (1) "An Urbanization Policy for Economic and [illegible]l Development"; (2) "World Urbaniza[illegible] tion and Economic and Social Change"; [illegible] in Africa"; (5) Urban - Rural Popula[illegible] Distribution and Settlement Patterns in [illegible]"; (6) "Recent Chan[illegible] Countries"; (8) "Economic Aspects of [illegible] and the Distribution of Social Servi[illegible] t Republics"; and (12) "Uncontr[illegible]

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276. RESEARCH NOTES

The first issue of Research Notes, a review of recent and current studies conducted at the United Nations Research I[nst]itute for Social Development, was published June, 1968. The purpose of the Institute, which started work in 1964, is conducting research into "problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth."

It has been the Institute's policy to issue, for general distribution, brief progress reports, and to a limited list of organizations and individuals, complete studies. The purpose of Research Notes, is to provide more substance than is [give]n in progress reports, and at the same time provide for wide distribution in several languages. The Notes contains reports on completed studies and on those in process, written to convey the main points to the nontechnical, as well as the technical, reader.

This issue contains 21 articles, arranged under five headings: (1) The Interrelations between Social and Economic Development; [illegible] Social Planning; (3) The Introduction of Social Change and Innovation at the Local Level; (4) [illegible]nal Development Research; and (5) [illegible] and Study Groups.

Available from the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, c/o [Pala]is des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland, 1968, 82 pp. Price not indicated. (CK)

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[a] U. S. Government agencies are listed in the order in which they appear in the United States Government Organization Manual, 1968-1969. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 842 pp. $2.00 per copy. The mailing address of the agency is the same as that of the parent body except where otherwise noted.

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*Terminated in 1969.

CANADA

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EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

INTERNATIONAL

CORRESPONDENTS

UNITED STATES

Dr. Helga Roth
Science Information Exchange
Room 300 Madison National Bank Building
1730 M Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

CANADA

Mr. Alan Armstrong
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research
Suite 308, 225 Metcalfe
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Europe

AUSTRIA

Mr. F. Kastner
Osterreichischen Institut fur Raumplanung
Franz Josefs Kai 27
Wien 1, Austria

Mr. Reinhard Breit
Stadt und Landesplanung
Rathaus, Wien, Austria

BELGIUM

Mr. Herman Baeyans
Algemeen-Secretaris Mens en Ruimte V.Z.W.
Froissartstraat, 118
Brussels 4, Belgium

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dr. Jaroslav Plsek
Research Institute for Building and Architecture
[illegible]
[illegible]e 1, Czechoslovakia

DENMARK

Mr. Einer Engberg
Chief of Section
Ministry of Housing
Stormgade [illegible]
Copenhagen, Denmark

ENGLAND

Mr. W. Pearson
Chief Librarian
Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Whitehall
London, S. W. 1, England

FINLAND

Arch. Lars Hedman
Helsingin Seutukaavaliitto
[illegible]tu [illegible], A 6
Helsinki 12, Finland

FRANCE

Mr. Jacques Dreyfus
Head of the Documentation Center
Central Technical Service for Urban Planning
Ministry of Equipment
23 rue Tronchet
Paris 8e, France

Mr. [illegible] Menou
International Group for Cooperation and Research on Documentation
[illegible], rue Chardin
Paris 16e, France

GREECE

George A. Skiadaressis
Planning Consultant
32 Skoufa Street
Athens 136, Greece

HUNGARY

Arch. Ivan Gyarfas
Director
Hungarian Institute for Town & Regional Planning and Research
Kristina Boulevard 99
Budapest, Hungary

ISRAEL

Mr. H. Darin-Drabkin
Economist
Department of Economic and Sociological Research
Ministry of Housing
26 D Street, Hakirya
Tel-Aviv, Israel

ITALY

Dr. Luigi Mazza
Architetto
Centro D Documentatione
Via De Togni 29
Milano, Italy

NETHERLANDS

Dr. N. C. Shouten
Sub-Department of Urban Studies
Central Directorate of Housing and Building
Van Alkemadelaan 85
The Hague, Netherlands

NORWAY

Tor Fr. Rasmussen
Utvalg For Byplanforskning
Kjelsasveen 160
Oslo, Norway

POLAND

Dr. Antoni Kuklinski
Executive Secretary
Committee for Space Economy and Regional Planning of the Polish Acedemy of Sciences
Krakowskie Przedmiescie 30
Warsaw, Poland

ROUMANIA

Mr. G. Pavlu, arch.
Director
ISCAS
Institutul de Studii si Proiectare Pentru Constructii
Arhitectura si Sistematizare
Bucarest 22, Roumanie

SWEDEN

Ingrid Lundahl
Forskningssekreterare
Statens Rad for Byggnadsforskning
Linnegatan 81
Stockholm, Sweden

YUGOSLAVIA

Arch. Vladimir Music
Urbanisticni institut SR Slovenije
Dimiceva 12/II
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia

Other

AUSTRALIA

Dr. Alex Kerr
University of Western Australia
Nedlands, Western Australia

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RBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 2 SUMMER 1969

REAU OF COMMUNITY PLANNING · UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · URBANA

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
BUREAU OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

[illegible]
Eric C. Freund

QUARTERLY DIGEST OF URBAN
AND REGIONAL RESEARCH

[illegible]
Scott Keyes

[illegible]
Joyce Sozen

[illegible]
Martin Leitner

[illegible]
Martin E. Lipinski
Charles T. McCaffrey, Jr.
John G. Pickard

[illegible]
Alice Rodgers

[illegible]
Deanna Brewer
Lisa Lee
Larry Mitchell

[illegible] Consultants:

Alan Armstrong, Executive Officer, Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, Suite 511, 151 Slater, Ottawa 4, Canada

F. Stuart Chapin, Jr., Research Director, Center for Urban and [illegible] Studies, Evergreen House, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Irving K. Fox, Professor of Regional Planning, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Jorge Hardoy, Director, Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales, [illegible] Instituto Torcuato Di Tella, Virrey del Pino 3257, [illegible]

Per Holm, [illegible] Linnégatan 81, Stockholm Ö, Sweden

Mary K. Nenno, Associate Director for Program Policy and Research, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, The Watergate Building, 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]rmen: **Eric C. Freund** and **Willard B. Hansen.**
[illegible] **Ven Te Chow, Ellis Danner, Carl Deal, Jerome Fellmann, Anthony F. Gregore, Rudard A. Jones, Michael Lewis, Hugh O. Nourse, Hubert E. Risser, Earl R. Swanson, Merlin Taber,** and **Mary A. Vance.**

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Established in [illegible] by an informal organization known as the Urban Planning Research Group, the *Quarterly Digest of Urban and Regional Research* (formerly the *Research Digest*) is prepared by the Bureau of Community Planning of the University of Illinois. Its objective is to serve as a medium of communication among individuals and groups engaged in urban and regional research. Abstracts are invited covering research projects recently initiated, projects well underway on which significant progress or findings can be reported, and projects recently completed. Brief notes on items of interest to researchers in this field are also desired.

Subscription price for libraries, university departments, government laboratories, industrial and other multiple-reader institutions is $16.00 a year; individual subscription rate is $10.00 a year. Single copy price is $4.50.
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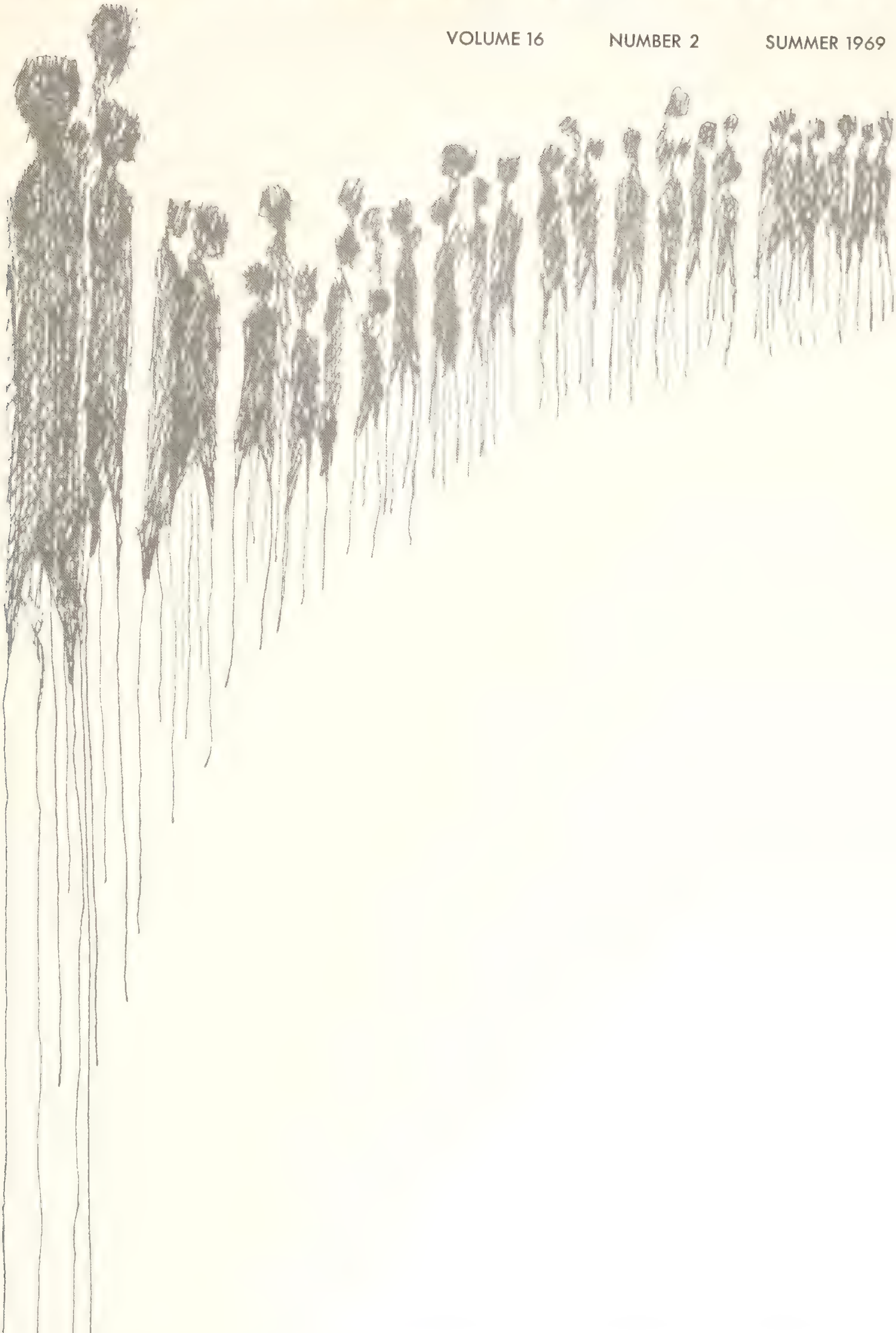

EAU OF COMMUNITY PLANNING · UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · URBANA

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The following letter designations are used ughout this journal:

(a) -- indicates the principal investigator(s) or project director.
(b) -- indicates the status of research and/or publication.
(c) -- indicates the agency conducting the research, together with the sponsorship, if given.
(d) -- indicates any previous <u>Digest</u> report.
m -- is used in conjunction with a sur- . any reason, the full name of a person is not known to us.
(CRZ) -- initials at the end of an abstract indicate the person preparing it, or, if this is not known, the source from which the abstract ined.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Among the more than three hundred studies reported in this issue, we might first single out Shaping an Urban Future: Essays in Memory of Catherine Bauer Wurster. All who knew Mrs. Wurster, either personally, or through her writings and activities, were saddened at her untimely death a few years ago. Here, seven writers take a fresh--and it should be added challenging--look at the fields to which she devoted so much of her life. We were particularly interested in Britton Harris' call for what could be essentially a new social science, drawing on the strengths of several disciplines concerned with the urban environment, to provide a foundation for planning adequate for the times. These remarks started the lights flashing and the buzzers buzzing around the shop here, for they came so close to stating our own interests and motivations. We suspect they are the interests and motivations of a great many kindred spirits--scholars and practitioners alike, in whatever fields or disciplines--who have become so aware of limitations and of interrelatedness, and who are struggling to comprehend the larger picture.

A recent publication of the International Union of Local Authorities, Urbanization in Developing Countries, (Item 315) could well be read in this same connection, expressive as it is of the universal nature of the problem and the questions.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development appears to have had similar considerations in mind when it contracted, a couple of years ago, with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering for a report and recommendations on urban research strategy. The first results are now available (see Item 205, A Strategic Approach to Urban Research and Development: Social and Behavioral Science Considerations). Commenting on the limited extent to which federal, state, and local governments have drawn on social and behavioral science knowledge, the authors observe that had the launching of urban programs been accompanied by the understanding that it is virtually as important to learn about the nation's cities as it is to do something for them, they might not be in their present plight.

Three other studies at the national level deserve special comment--the report of the President's Committee on Urban Housing, the so-called "Kaiser Committee," (Item 126); the first assessment of the nation's water problems by the relatively new Water Resources Council, (Item 16); and the final report of the National Commission on Urban Problems, together with related research monographs (Items 202, and 55, 125, 166, 255, and 256, respectively.)

The latter report reflects a number of hopeful aspects of the current urban scene, not the least of which is the vast number of people who are working hard to improve conditions and to find answers to difficult and complex problems. In carrying out its assignment, the Commission personally inspected the ghettos as well as the suburbs of 22 cities, heard testimony from 347 witnesses at public hearings in these cities, studied more than 40 detailed research reports prepared by its staff or by consultants, and held meetings on more than 70 days to direct and review the research effort and to frame recommendations. Building the American City, as the report is called, reflects the work and contributions of literally hundreds of concerned individuals and organizations.

[illegible] . . . ue of EriC Ex-[illegible] ice, and in perusing it, we came across a paragraph which spoke, as the Quakers would say, to our condition. If you have not heard of this publication, it is the monthly newsletter of the CEC Information Center on Exceptional Children, an Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), headquartered at 1201 Sixteenth St., [illegible], Washington, D. C. 20036.

"Your help is needed in the acquisition [illegible]rt of the CEC Information Center," said this paragraph, under a beckoning center head which read "Call for Documents." "The construction of a complete 'acquisitions net' in a field so vast in geographical area and subject scope is a difficult project," it continued. "Therefore, in addition to its own acquisition efforts, the Center requests individuals in the field to be alert to new literature that should be brought to the attention of the educational community. . ."

Well, now! Vast geographic area and subject scope--. We uttered a fervant "amen" and made a mental note to repeat this call to our own readers as soon as possible.

We are extremely pleased to introduce ten new correspondents to our readers. Two of them are in Europe, and eight in Latin America. We are most grateful to our consulting editor, Jorge Hardoy, President of the Interamerican Planning Society, as well as to Luis E. Camacho, Executive Secretary of that group, for their assistance on this matter. The new Latin American correspondents are: Alejandro B. Rofman, Argentina; Arq. Carlos R. Calvimontes, Bolivia; Peter Jose Schweizer, Brazil; Professor Ignacio Santa Maria S. C., Chile; Alfredo Arcos C., Ecuador; Arq. Federico Fahsen, Guatemala; Ing. Louis Jadotte, Haiti; and Fernando Correa Miller, Peru.

The new European correspondents are: Professor A. A. Dittrich of Germany and H. Zinn of Switzerland.

We are also pleased to announce that Anthony F. Gregorc, of the College of Education of the University of Illinois, has joined our campus advisory committee.

Though we wish him well, it is with regret that we announce Martin Leitner's departure from our staff for a position as a planner in the field. His work has been extremely valuable to the operation of the Digest for several years, especially this last year as Managing Editor. (SK)

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

I. Physical Environment

● GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

1. THE SUBVERSIVE SCIENCE: ESSAYS TOWARD AN ECOLOGY OF MAN

(a) Paul Shepard and Daniel McKinley (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02107, 1969, 439 pp. + bibliographies. $5.95 per copy, paperbound. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this book is to study the dilemma that industrialization tends to create as many problems as it solves. The 37 essays on the ecology of man contained here have as their central theme ways of healing our present world, since the well-being of man is inescapably associated with a healthy, productive, and beautiful environment.

The book is divided into five sections: (1) "Men As Populations," (2) "The Environmental Encounter," (3) "Men and Other Organisms," (4) "Men in Ecosystems," and (5) "Ethos, Ecos, and Ethics." The writers come from such fields as landscape architecture, planning, anthropology, biology, demography, and sociology. The discussions range over urban and regional planning, architecture, agriculture, environmental pollution, traffic, cybernation, economics, education, health, overpopulation, hunger, technology, the problems of youth, and the quality of life.

This diversity of backgrounds and subjects is a hallmark of the ecological approach. As one contributor defines it, human ecology is a study of the pressures between human communities and their environment and between the communities themselves. The same writer goes on to state that the practical value of ecology is the ability to forecast consequences of certain courses of action and of observable trends. He feels that the ecologist is as necessary a servant to the statesman as the economist.

There is a challenge in these essays to the public or private right to pollute the environment, destroy animals, spread chemical pesticides indiscriminately, meddle chemically with food and water, and appropriate space and surface for technological and military ends. There is opposition to the uninhibited growth of population, needless addition of radioactivity to the landscape, the extinction of species of plants and animals, the domestication of all wild places, and large-scale manipulation of the atmosphere or the sea.

Alternatives to all this call for a retreat from over-centralization, over-organization, and over-mechanization. There must be a re-emphasis of the human scale, a closer symbiosis between the human community, the soil, and the total pattern of living and inorganic resources. Such a shift would result in a society with less applied horsepower, but more applied science, skill, and artistry. Social planning would be needed, initiated, and implemented by the community itself, with the cooperation of social, physical, and biological scientists. And in all of us there would have to be, as one essay sums it up, "a renaissance of pride and delight in grasping and manipulating the stubborn but priceless realities of the soil, of rock, of timber; of growth, muscular effort, discomfort, and even danger" in order to escape the "sterile domination of unrelieved mechanism." (CK)

[illegible]. THE FITNESS OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT
([illegible] [illegible]NUAL II)

(a) Robert McC. Adams and others. (b) Completed. Published under the above title by Random House, Inc., 457 Madison [illegible], [illegible] York, N. Y. 10022, 1968, 250 pp. $5.95 per copy. (c) The Smithsonian Institution. (d) None.

Problem. This volume is a collection of papers expressing a central theme--that alteration of man's environment must come through interrelated actions rather than a series of fragmented, unrelated, individual decisions. A number of papers suggest that man should be considered in a symbiotic relationship with his environment. For example, urban and rural areas must be treated as a unit, because problems in one area necessarily affect the other. One author is pessimistic and suggests that our problems will remain unresolved because of a lack of commitment to change. Beauty is not considered important because it is not "good business." An anthropologist expresses his concern that the education of planners and architects places no emphasis on man's spatial needs and provides no training in ecology. Consequently, planners and architects tend to use themselves as reference groups for their plans and designs, rather [illegible] people who will use them. He suggests that universities will see the need [illegible] training only when they become truly involved in the urban process. Another author discusses the historical evolution of [illegible] and gives examples of how cities [illegible]e been and could become more livable. [illegible]s suggest that while technology enlarges what is possible, such possibilities must be used to extend order and stability to the [illegible]. The pastoral view should be taken seriously, not just to bring nature into the [illegible], but in creating within the urban environment that sense of belonging to an [illegible] pattern of life which has for so [illegible]n associated with the relatively unspoiled, natural landscape.

[illegible]ect, the book presents a view of en[illegible]tal conservation which looks at the [illegible] of the environment, at man, his cities, the countryside, the wilderness, and the resources and tries to relate them all [illegible]ity of life. The envi[illegible]o longer limited to the natural [illegible] the cultural, which necessarily leads to greater emphasis on urban areas. (MJM and JS)

3. THE QUALITY OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT: ESSAYS ON "NEW RESOURCES" IN AN URBAN AGE

(a) Harvey S. Perloff (ed.). (b) To be published in early 1969 by Resources for the Future, Inc., 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. Nine papers presented at a conference in November, 1967, sponsored by Resources for the Future, Inc., are being published in this volume. They inquire into the relative scarcity of an important group of natural resources which were once taken for granted--such as good quality air and water, space (both over- and underground), and amenity resources--and their interrelationship with man-made features of the urban community which affect the quality of life of people who live in cities. The papers attempt to clarify the nature of the complex problems of the urban environment, sharpen concepts, review existing sources of information, and improve measurement tools (including measurement of alternative proposed solutions). The main purpose of the book is to probe concepts that will be useful to scholars concerned with environmental research and to policy makers concerned with narrowing the gap between intellectual speculation and practical application. The papers included are: (1) Harvey S. Perloff, "A Framework for Dealing with the Urban Environment," with an appendix by Richard J. and Beverly F. Frankel; "Microenvironmental Responses to Changes in the Urban Environment"; (2) Robert U. Ayres and Allen V. Kneese, "Pollution and Environmental Quality"; (3) Irving Hock, "The Three-Dimensional City: Contained Urban Space"; [illegible] [illegible]rion Clawson, "Open (Uncovered) Space as a New Urban Resource"; (5) Arthur A. Atkisson and Ira M. Robinson, "Amenity Resources for Urban Living"; (6) Wilfred Owen, "Transport: Key to the Future of the Cities"; (7) Edwin S. Mills, "The Value of Urban Land"; (8) Brian J. L. Berry and Elaine Neils, "Location, Size, and Shape of Cities as Influenced by Environmental Factors"; and (9) F. Stuart Chapin and Thomas H. Logan, "Patterns of Time and Space Use." (JS)

4. FROM GEOGRAPHY TO GEOTECHNICS

(a) Benton MacKaye; Paul T. Bryant (ed.). (b) Completed. Published by University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801, December 31, 1968, 194 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 68-22272. (c) Independent research. (d) None.

Problem. From the long and prolific writing career, which began in 1916, of Benton MacKaye--forester, conservationist, planner --the editor has chosen thirteen essays he considers to be representative works of continuing interest to planners, scholars, conservationists, and private citizens concerned about the effects of our urbanized and deteriorating environment on the quality of our lives. The essays are grouped under three headings: "Geography to Geotechnics," "Control of the Landscape," and "Uses of the Wilderness." In this volume, geotechnics is defined as the applied science of making the earth more habitable, and MacKaye is described as a geotechnist. (JS)

5. CONGRESSIONAL WHITE PAPER ON A NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

(a) Richard A. Carpenter and Wallace E. Bowman. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a committee print for the 90th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and House of Representatives Committee on Science and Astronautics. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. October, 1968. 19 pp. Price not indicated. See also Joint House-Senate Colloquium to Discuss a National Policy for the Environment. Hearings before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. Senate, and the Committee on Science and Astronautics, U. S. House of Representatives, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, July 17, 1968. Available from the Government Printing Office, November, 1968, 233 pp. $1.00. (c) Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service. (d) None.

Problem. To contribute to continuing and broadened consideration, by the entire U. S. Congress, of the problem of developing a coherent and unified national policy for environmental management. This White Paper is an attempt to synthesize materials presented at a colloquium on the subject held July 17, 1968, by members of the two committees listed above, together with executive branch heads, and leaders of industrial, commercial, academic, and scientific organizations. The basic concern of the colloquium was the need to rationalize and coordinate existing environmental and related policies, and to provide means for review and for determination of priorities. More specifically, attention was devoted to (1) equitable ways of charging for environmental abuses within the free market economy; (2) adequate ecological guidance on the character and impact of environmental change; (3) measures to protect the public interest in cases where corporate resource development does not preserve environmental values; (4) coordination of the activities of governmental agencies which share with industry the dominant influence in shaping our environment; and (5) establishing judicial procedures so that individual rights to a productive and high-quality environment can be assured.

Findings. Nine action alternatives were proposed for the Congress: (1) a concurrent resolution declaring a strong interest in establishing a national environmental policy; (2) a joint resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of environmental values; (3) joint committee(s) on environmental management; (4) an environmental surveillance unit to conduct information gathering and research for the Congress; (5) a nongovernmental task force to study environmental policy needs; (6) an environment management council; (7) a governmental commission to produce a blueprint for legislative action in the environmental field; (8) a central research and evaluation unit on environmental matters in the Legislative Reference Service; and (9) an environmental counselor on the staff of each appropriate standing committee of the Congress.

Five points were made in a suggested policy statement for the federal government: (1) environmental quality shall be considered in a world-wide context; (2) purposeful, intelligent management shall be a national responsibility; (3) information required for management shall be provided; (4) education shall develop citizen understanding and participation in decision-making; and (5) science and technology shall provide management with options and capabilities for enhanced productivity and constructive use of the environment. (CM)

6. THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY AND THE [illegible]

(a) Laurance S. Rockefeller, Chairman, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "A Report to the Citizens Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty by the Electric Utility Task Force on Environment," Room 5600, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10020, 1968, 105 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-57661. (c) President's Citizens Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty, Electric Utility Industry Task Force on Environment. (d) None.

Problem. The Electric Utility Industry Task Force on Environment was established by the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty to find, where possible, solutions to environmental problems concerning the electric utility industry, and to recommend interim measures where immediate solutions are not feasible. It explored what it considered the most important facets of the industry where conservative programs for improvement could and should be created: in the planning and building of transmission lines; the undergrounding of distribution lines; the urban siting of nuclear plants; the protection of air and water; and the general beautification of facilities. The Task Force was a joint industry-citizen-government group headed by Laurance S. Rockfeller.

Findings. The Task Force made these recommendations: (1) Utilities, regulatory agencies, municipalities, and home builders should cooporate in achieving the goal of setting 1975 as a target date for the undergrounding of electric distribution lines in all new urban and suburban residential areas. (2) Local ordinances and laws should be changed wherever necessary to encourage con- [illegible] isting overhead distribution [illegible] underground in urban areas being redeveloped. The cost of undergrounding all existing overhead lines on a nationwide basis would be enormous and could only be accomplished with massive federal assistance. Priority should be given to urban and sub- [illegible] areas. (3) Research looking toward the location of nuclear power generating [illegible]s in urban areas should be intensified, in an effort to reduce air pollution and [illegible] rhead transmission lines. [illegible] f high-voltage transmission lines on a large scale will not be technologically possible or economically feasible for many years, state regulatory agencies should have a "right of review" over the planned routing of such lines by electric utilities. (5) Utility industry groups and equipment suppliers should continue to seek important breakthroughs which would make underground transmission lines feasible and the Congress should support proposals to have the federal government join in this research. (6) The industry should do whatever is possible to alleviate the environmental problems caused by transmission line construction and routing. Further use of improved transmission structures to minimize damage to the landscape was urged. (7) State governors should appoint advisory committees to work with state regulatory bodies on environmental questions involving electric utilities. (JS)

7. WASTES IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

(a) Cecil H. Wadleigh. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 1065. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, March, 1968, 112 pp. $.60 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil and Water Conservation Research Division, Agricultural Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. This publication first considers ten major categories of entities that contaminate the air, water, and soil of our environment in relation to agricultural and forestry endeavor: radioactive substances, chemical air pollutants, airborne dusts, sediments, plant nutrients, inorganic salts and minerals, organic wastes, infectious agents and allergens, agricultural and industrial chemicals, and heat. A brief discussion is also presented on economic evaluation.

The major portion of the book is divided into four sections which consider: (1) how agriculture and forestry are adversely affected by wastes; (2) what wastes are contributed by agriculture and forestry; (3) how research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations has contributed to amelioration of waste problems; and (4) what problems in waste

production and management continue to need attention by agriculture and forestry. (JS)

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8. REMOTE SENSING OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) William A. Howard. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Exchange Bibliography No. 69, by Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, March, 1969, 6 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Denver, Department of Geography, under contract with the U. S. Geological Survey, Geographic Applications Branch. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography was compiled in connection with research on developing remote sensing display modes to satisfy urban planning data input needs. Materials are arranged in two sections: (1) basic introductory sources and (2) sources relating to urban and regional analysis. (JS)

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX OF ILLINOIS GEOLOGY THROUGH 1965

(a) H. B. Willman, Jack A. Simon, Betty M. Lynch, and Virginia A. Langenheim. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Illinois State Geological Survey Bulletin 92, Illinois State Geological Survey, Urbana, Ill. 61801, 1968, 373 + index. Price not indicated. (c) Illinois State Geological Survey. (d) None.

Problem. This bibliography of Illinois geology incorporates all the fields of research and publications of the Illinois State Geological Survey, including economic geology, educational geology, engineering geology, general geology, geochemistry, geophysics, and mineral economics. It does not include the literature on related subjects, such as archeology, climatology, modern soils, and surface waters, that are the primary interests of other Illinois state organizations. The index combines, in one alphabetical unit, references arranged by location, subject, and key words and phrases from titles. (JS)

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10. NEW PROGRAMS IN ENVIRONMENT AND AIR IMPROVEMENT RESEARCH: THE TRAVELERS RESEARCH CORPORATION

The Travelers Research Corporation has established two new research programs, The Center for the Environment and Man, and the Air Improvement Resources program.

The CEM will work to achieve a better understanding of the interactions between the environment and man, and will include study of population growth, urbanization, and industrial and technical development. The program complements the already established program of applied research and services conducted by The Travelers Research Corporation because CEM will concentrate on basic research.

The Air Improvement Resources program is designed to provide assistance to industry and government in solving the growing problems of air resource management. It will provide research and services in areas such as analysis of air pollution potential, air quality and meteorological measurements, engineering evaluation, and recommendations for long-range air pollution control programs. The group will develop alternative solutions to air quality problems and assist management in establishing effective and economic pollution control programs. (JS)

● AIR

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11. AN ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE AIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICIES: A METHODOLOGY FOR PUBLIC POLICY MAKING

(a) J. R. Norsworthy and Azriel Teller. (b) In process. Completion expected December 31, 1969. (c) Temple University, School of Business Administration, under sponsorship of Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Design a logically complete analytic approach to the assessment of policy alternatives using estimates of the marginal costs and marginal benefits of air pollution control. (2) Conduct a more detailed analysis of the cost of alternative strategies for air pollution control. Emphasis is to be placed on combined continuous and noncontinuous abatement to meet nominal air quality standards. Such an objective

... pair offers the greatest flexibility and hence will probably permit the nearest approach to an optimum air quality environment. The major classifications of the problem are: (a) abatement: uniform or ...; (b) abatement: continuous or noncontinuous; (c) air quality standard: uniform or nonuniform; (d) analysis: static or dynamic; and (e) number of pollutants. (3) Conduct an analysis of the sensitivity ... ir pollution control policy selection to uncertainty in estimates of meteorological parameters, costs and benefits of air pollution control, and (separately considered) costs of administration of various pollution control policies. (JRN and AT)

LAND

. .NGINEERING GEOLOGY: ITS IMPORTANCE IN LAND DEVELOPMENT

(a) James E. Slosson. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Technical Bulletin 63, by the Urban Land Institute, 1200 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 20 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 68-59461. (c) Urban Land Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To outline the contributions that engineering geology can make to the increasingly complicated field of land development and planning to meet the growing demands for urban land. The geological aspects of land development have achieved a growing importance, equal to that of economic and social aspects, due to population expansion ... suburbanization, and the resulting need to build in less favorable geologic and topographic areas.

Findings. A complete, analytical geological study prior to the design and construction ... tructure or development can avoid the possibility of an unsafe or unstable condition, and minimize the possibility of landslides and other geologic hazards. Such ...rs as grading, drainage, and rock materials can be taken into consideration before large sums of money have been spent on a particular project. (ML)

13. ESTUARINE LANDS OF NORTH CAROLINA: LEGAL ASPECTS OF OWNERSHIP, USE AND CONTROL

(a) David A. Rice. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Government, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514, April, 1968, 67 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Institute of Government, under sponsorship of the Belle Baruch Foundation. (d) None. (For a companion study, see Item 14, below.)

Problem. This study examines the legal history of estuarine ownership and use in North Carolina from the time of its settlement to the present with a view to providing a backdrop against which title claims to estuarine lands may be evaluated and future action for the preservation of estuarine resources may be taken.

The vast estuarine areas of North Carolina are one of the State's most valuable resource Estuarine areas and their preservation from spoilage are essential to a wide variety of fish and wildlife resources, all of which are important to the State not only in terms of resource conservation as such, but also as significant factors in its economy. Although North Carolina presently has at its disposal some measures permitting control of water pollution and registration of marshland dredging activities that adversely affect the strong public interest in its extensive sounds, salt marshes, bays, and inshore waters, it is important to know whether or not any given estuarine lands are publicly or privately owned. To the extent that they are privately owned, North Carolina may be severely limited under these and other laws, as well as in the future exercise of the police power, in its ability to cope with the increasing impact of private activity on the estuarine resources of the State. (JS)

14. STATE PROGRAMS FOR ESTUARINE AREA CONSERVATION

(a) Milton S. Heath, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a "Report to the North Carolina Estuarine Study Committee," published

by the Institute of Government, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514, April, 1968, 25 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Institute of Government, for the North Carolina Estuarine Study Committee. (d) None. (For a companion study see Item 13, above.)

Problem. This publication summarizes and analyzes programs of estuarine management and protection in all of the coastal states, together with their legal foundations. The report first describes existing programs, agencies, laws, and budgetary conditions in North Carolina, then presents resumes of programs of the remaining coastal areas, state by state. (JS)

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15. NOTES ON THE EARTHQUAKE OF NOVEMBER 9, 1968, IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

(a) Paul C. Heigold. (b) Completed. Published under the above title as Environmental Geology Notes, No. 24, Illinois State Geological Survey, Urbana, Ill. 61801, December, 1968, 16 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Illinois State Geological Survey and the Illinois State Water Survey. (d) None.

Problem. In response to wide interest in the November 9, 1968, earthquake, centered in southern Illinois, but which shook a large area of central and southeastern United States, this report was prepared on the subject of earthquakes in general, and on the effects of that particular earthquake. Effects upon the various mineral industries, water levels and water wells were surveyed. Results indicate that most observations were related to ground motion and, with the exception of a few structures in the immediate vicinity of the epicenter, only minor damage occurred.

A bibliography of materials pertaining to earthquakes is appended. (JS)

● WATER

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16. THE NATION'S WATER RESOURCES

(a) Stewart L. Udall and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 472 pp. $4.25 per copy. LC 68-62779. A 32-page summary report has also been published which may be obtained from the same address. $.65 per copy. (c) U. S. Water Resources Council. (d) None.

Problem. The Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 established the Water Resources Council to carry out the policy of the U. S. to encourage the conservation, development, and use of water and related land resources on a coordinated basis by the federal, state, and local governments, and private enterprise. This report, carrying out that mandate, deals with these problems projected over the next 50 years.

Method. Current and expected water conditions were studied in the 20 major water resources regions of the U. S., which covered every state and Puerto Rico. The Council feels that this first assessment was somewhat limited because of the available data, and has recommended steps to improve future assessments, including a Council analytical and information system.

Findings. The assets and problems of the country's water resources are described in each of the 20 regions. Though the regions differ greatly, the total picture of the nation is considered in the Council's recommendations. Some recommendations are: (1) Comprehensive river basin planning will give increased attention toward achieving community and regional development goals. (2) Major storage and conveyance works should be planned with cooperation by local, state, and federal authorities. (3) There should be control of industrial and cooling water withdrawals and discharges. (4) Irrigation and drainage potentials should be related to national food and fiber requirements and regional social and economic goals. (5) Conventional and pumped-storage hydroelectric sites should be included in a program for reservation of reservoir sites. (6) A long-range study of the inland navigational system should be made. (7) Public interest in the quality of the environment should be fully considered in planning water developments so that the [illegible] for natural as well as for man-made water-oriented recreation opportunities be realized. (8) The Council will direct its planning policies toward cooperative federal, state, and local action for a unified program of flood plain management. (9) There should be vigorous

pursuit of cooperative programs for effective water quality management. (10) There is a need for increased research regarding the impact on human health of water resource development and use. (11) Studies should be made to identify the natural areas to be preserved and developed in the public interest. (12) In view of the present and projected inadequacy over the next 50 years of the water supplies available in several regions, means of alleviating such shortages should be identified and effectuated. (CK)

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17. THE CRITICAL NEED FOR A NATIONAL INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES

(a) Robert E. Jones, Chairman, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as the Thirtieth Report by the Committee on Government Operations, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, House Report No. 1579, by the Committee on Government Operations, Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee, June 24, 1968, 28 pp. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20401. Price not indicated. Subcommittee hearings preceding this report were printed in nine volumes under the heading Water Pollution Control and Abatement in the 88th Congress; in four volumes as Water Pollution--Great Lakes in the 89th Congress; and in two volumes entitled Water Pollution--Central and Northern California and Pollution of Lake Michigan--Conference of Illinois Congressional Delegation, House of Representatives, and Federal and State Participants, in the 90th Congress. (c) U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Operations, Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee. (d) None.

Problem. Pursuant to the charge of the Committee on Government Operations to investigate the economy and efficiency of the federal government's activities at all levels, the Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee has, since May, 1963, held hearings and conducted studies in Washington and elsewhere in the country to determine whether [illegible]rnment agencies are effectively and [illegible]iently coping with pollution of the nation's waters.

Method. The Committee's conclusions are [illegible]rings at which hundreds of experts representing federal, interstate, state, and local government, industry, civic groups, conservation and professional organizations, as well as other groups, testified.

Findings. The Committee concluded that: (1) Since industrial plants discharge vast quantities of complex pollutants, it is essential that water pollution control agencies at all levels be able to obtain information as to the source, composition, quantity, and points of discharge of industrial wastes and effluents. (2) Though information on waste discharges by municipalities and federal installations is generally available, inventories of municipal waste discharges prepared by the states at 5-year intervals are seriously deficient because they do not include information concerning the characteristics or composition of the municipal effluent. (3) The phenomenal growth of industry, with an increase in industrial demand for clean water, has made it more imperative that information on industrial waste discharges be provided to help insure plentiful supplies of clean water for the future. (4) The enormous variety, complexity, and quantities of mineral and chemical wastes contained in industrial effluent are even more serious in their pollutional effects than the vast quantities of organic wastes. (5) It is essential that accurate information of industrial waste discharges be obtained point-by-point on a watercourse. (6) The Interior Department's lack of knowledge as to the quality and quantity of industrial waste discharges greatly impedes the development of adequate studies, as directed by Congress, on (a) the costs of controlling industrial pollution, and (b) what incentives are necessary to enable industry to control and abate pollution caused by industrial waste discharges. (7) The Committee anticipates that the national industrial waste inventory will be prepared with the cooperation of industry, and believes that proposals to broaden the federal government's present limited authority to compel the furnishing of such information should be deferred at this time.

The principal recommendations made are: (1) The Interior Department should promptly establish, and annually review and revise, a national inventory of industrial wastes which would provide definitive information on the source, composition, points-of-discharge, and quantity of industrial effluent. (2) The Budget Bureau--which 4 years ago withheld approval of a proposed questionnai

form designed by the Interior Department to compile a national industrial wastes inventory--should promptly review, revise if necessary, and approve, the amended questionnaire form submitted by the Interior Department for such an inventory, and thus eliminate a critical loophole in the national program of water pollution control and abatement. (3) The Interior Department's present inventories on waste discharges from municipalities and federal installations should be expanded to include data concerning the source, characteristics and composition of the discharges, as well as the quantity and points of discharge. (JS)

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18. OCEAN ENGINEERING

(a) John F. Brahtz (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by John F. Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, March, 1968, 720 pp. $17.95 per copy. LC 67-30912. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Engineering and Physical Sciences Extension. (d) None.

Problem. To present an interdisciplinary approach to the planning, designing, and constructing of systems for the effective use of the sea. This book, in effect, summarizes the University of California State-Wide Lecture Series on Ocean Engineering, which was presented during the spring of 1966.

The individual authors have been concerned with the needs, opportunities, environment, and technology for ocean-centered operations, and the way in which these factors can be integrated and polarized for support of the various national and state objectives for use of the oceans. The national policy of the U. S. is to develop, encourage, and maintain a coordinated, comprehensive, and long-range national program in marine science for the benefit of mankind to assist in (1) protection of health and property; (2) enhancement of commerce, transportation, and national security; (3) rehabilitation of our commercial fisheries; and (4) increased utilization of these and other resources.

In Part I of this work, the specific aim has been to indicate planning opportunities for matching socioeconomic, civil, and military needs with resources of the ocean. Part II extends the implications contained in the earlier chapters regarding benefits of systems methodology for ocean engineering, so as to include both planning and design in a unified approach to achievement of national objectives for marine resources. (ML)

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19. WATER AND CHOICE IN THE COLORADO BASIN

(a) Gilbert F. White and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as publication 1689, by the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1968, 107 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-61720. (c) National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Committee on Water. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze water problems and management in the Colorado Basin as a means of providing an example of the quality of planning and decision making that enters into regional water management programs; to review the history of water development and planning in the Colorado Basin in order to bring out the several aims of that development; to point to alternative ways of achieving those aims; and to suggest research efforts needed in support of planning and management.

Findings. Public agencies should continue to make the strongest effort practicable to examine and present alternatives for public consideration. At the same time there must be a national research endeavor dealing with the institutional, cultural, and evaluative factors that affect the presentation of relevant alternatives. Investigations are needed to expand the range of choice for planning purposes in the Colorado Basin and to improve the planning and decision processes. (ML)

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20. ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF WATER POLICY IN ARIZONA

(a) M. M. [illegible], [illegible] Young, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Clark, and [illegible]. (b) In process. Two subprojects are completed: (1) John A. Straayer, "The [illegible]," [illegible]; and (2) [illegible] Project [illegible] [illegible]," [illegible]. [illegible] University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.

85721. Six additional doctoral dissertations are in varying stages of completion. (c) University of Arizona, Department of Agricultural Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. Determine whether the content of water policy affects aggregate economic efficiency with which water resources are developed and used and, possibly, the distribution of resulting income.

The six dissertations being completed deal with the specific areas of the politics of water management among the municipalities in the Phoenix area, policies relative to water management on Indian reservations, the role of state agencies and of organized interest groups in water policy making, and the economic implications of these water policies.

Method. Existing water law and water-managing organizations in Arizona are being examined to determine whether and how they constrain contemporary decision making by water-using firms as to water development, use, and transfer. It is presumed that present water development, use, and transfer are the result, in part, of contemporary constraints on water-using firms found in present water policy. Further testing involves synthesizing an array of seemingly practicable changes in water policy and testing the constraints peculiar to each by programming them into economic models of the water-using firms. This will determine whether such modification in water policy might, in fact, increase the magnitude of economic rent produced by the aggregate water input and whether such increases, if any, [illegible] be accompanied by changes in the distribution of that return. (MMK)

[illegible]

[illegible]. [illegible] PRESERVATION SYSTEM

(a) Orville L. Freeman and Stewart L. [illegible]. (b) Completed and published under the title Fifth Joint Annual Report of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior Concerning the Status of [illegible] System, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 14th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20250, 1969, approx. 14 pp. + appendices, mimeo. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Interior. (d) None.

Problem. Part I of this report, by the Secretary of Agriculture, discusses the status of the 12 National Forest Primitive Areas and proposals for 9 additional areas. Part II deals with the functions of the Department of the Interior regarding (1) the administration of mining laws and mineral leases on National Forest land; and (2) the reviews of National Forests, National Park System, and National Wildlife Refuge System lands conducted pursuant to the Wilderness Act to ascertain their suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness.

Previous Research. Proposals for nine additional areas to be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System are contained in the following U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service papers: (1) Proposed Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests, Colorado, August, 1967, 68 pp.; (2) Proposed Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest, Montana, August, 1967, 57 pp.; (3) Proposed Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, August, 1967, 76 pp.; (4) Proposed High Uintas Wilderness, Aschley and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, September, 1967, 81 pp.; (5) Proposed Mt. Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest, Arizona, September, 1967, 53 pp.; (6) Proposed Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott and Tonto National Forests, Arizona, September, 1967, 58 pp.; (7) Proposed Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino-Kaibab-Prescott National Forests, Arizona, September, 1967, 70 pp.; (8) Proposed Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, California, September, 1967, 41 pp.; (9) Proposed Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, California, September, 1967, 18 pp. + appendices. (ML)

22. SITE PLANNING FOR SAND AND GRAVEL OPERATIONS

(a) John G. Baxter. (b) Completed and published under above title by National Sand and Gravel Association, 900 Spring St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910, 1968. 45 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Landscape Architecture, under sponsorship of National Sand and Gravel Association. (d) None.

Problem. Plan how the sand and gravel industry can implement physical improvements outside and inside the operating site which will be conducive to a harmonious landscape, with public acceptability.

Previous Research. This is Project No. 4, published under the Research Program, sponsored by the National Sand and Gravel Association at the Department of Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture of the University of Illinois. Previous reports are: Project No. 1, Anthony M. Bauer, Simultaneous Excavation and Rehabilitation of Sand and Gravel Sites, 1963-1964; Project No. 2, Craig Johnson, Practical Operating Procedures for Progressive Rehabilitation of Sand and Gravel Sites, 1964-1965; and Project No. 3, David R. Jensen, Selecting Land Use for Sand and Gravel Sites, 1965-1967. A related study, Kenneth L. Schellie and David A. Rogier, Site Utilization and Rehabilitation Practices for Sand and Gravel Operations, also sponsored by the National Sand and Gravel Association, was published in 1963.

Method. Analyze the physical components of the operating site of the sand and gravel pit, and point up functional and visual relationships of typical problems from outside and inside the operation. Develop alternative solutions to typical problems and demonstrate site planning proposals by means of a case study in an area 35 miles southeast of San Francisco. This site represents one of the most active sand and gravel mining areas in the U. S.

Findings. Sand and gravel excavating can be utilized as attractive extensions. Or they can ultimately provide the site for a valued new neighbor--a campus, or a shopping center. But effective reuse requires foresight and the power to visualize realistically, aesthetically, and functionally. Visual and functional considerations involving operating problems must be solved simultaneously by total site planning. Such organization relates mining techniques to site conditions and the surrounding public by providing multi-purpose transition zones of planting screens and land-form buffer areas. "Image areas" identified in this report consider typical areas of public contact with the mining site condition. There is a need in all existing and future operations to review physical conditions and public use areas surrounding the mining operation, with special emphasis upon areas which are imageable and provide a positive working relationship between machine and man. (CK)

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23. TOWARDS A STRATEGY FOR CONSERVATION IN A WORLD OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

(a) Colin A. Gannon. (b) Preliminary report completed and published under the above title as RSRI Discussion Paper No. 24, October, 1968, 43 pp. This and its forthcoming sequel available from the Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101. $1.00 per copy. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of the National Institutes of Health Research. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Formulate the framework for a mathematical model to describe growth in demand for natural phenomena resources and prescribe technological changes to make these resources available. (2) Develop guiding principles for categorizing consumer tastes and for defining natural phenomena. The forthcoming sequel to this report, "A Two-Sector Model of Natural Services with Asymmetrical Technological Change," by the same author, proposes to extend the present study mathematically.

Method. The study examines traditional consumption theories and the nature of demand for the services provided by natural phenomena in a developed economy. A static macromodel of natural services is built for a two-product economy consisting of (1) the services of natural phenomena (recreation, food, water) and (2) fabricated goods. The model is developed graphically, linking consumer preferences with the opportunity costs of utilizing these products. The results are interpreted in terms of the effects which changing social tastes and technology have on the desired level of supply of natural resources and of manufactured goods. (JGP)

● WASTE DISPOSAL

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24. WASTE MANAGEMENT RESEARCH AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

(a) Edmund S. Muskie, Chairman, and others. (b) Completed and published

under the above title as Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution of the Committee on Public Works United States Senate, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, 95-825, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 451 pp. + index. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Senate, Committee on Public Works, Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution. (d) None.

Problem. This document contains the testimony of some fourteen witnesses representing government and universities, concerning the need to establish an important national quality policy, with particular emphasis on waste management practices, which minimize environmental pollution, and testimony on federal research activities and strategies in air pollution control, water pollution control, and solid waste disposal, presented at hearings held May 22, June 3, July 9 and 10, 1968. The document also includes additional data submitted for the record, including several articles such as one by R. Buckminster Fuller, "What Quality of Environment Do We Want," summaries of research and training grants in solid waste disposal, and a fiscal report of federal expenditures on research and development related to pollution. (JS)

25. SOLID WASTES MANAGEMENT IN GERMANY

(a) Samuel A. Hart. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "Report of the U. S. Solid Wastes Study Team Visit June 25-July 8, 1967," SW-2, PHS Publication No. 1812. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 18 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Urban and Industrial Health, Solid Wastes Program. (d) None.

Problem. This publication reports on a trip to Germany by a U. S. solid wastes study team for inspection of collection, landfilling, composting, and incineration equipment and practices in that country in order to evaluate immediate and potential application of German technology to U. S. needs, and to foster information exchange and closer working relationships with German counterparts.

Findings. The U. S. team was impressed ... solid waste management in Germany. Such factors as architectural appearance of facilities and the safety and welfare of the employees are favorably weighed. Engineering is not performed on an absolute minimum cost basis, but rather on an optimum design basis. Special attention was paid to the German practice of steam and electricity production using refuse as a fuel. But the study team concluded that significant economic, political, and philosophical differences between the situation in Germany and the U. S. were paramount in evaluating application of this system to any given U. S. community. (JS)

26. A STUDY OF METHODS OF PREVENTING FAILURE OF SEPTIC TANK PERCOLATION SYSTEMS

(a) P. H. McGauhey and J. H. Winneberger (b) Completed. Published under the above title and available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, October, 1967, 30 pp. $.25 per copy. (c) University of California (Berkeley), College of Engineering, Sanitary Engineering Research Laboratory, and School of Public Health, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Housing Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This study of septic tank percolating systems examines soil absorption factors, test procedures, and individual sewage system design. The individual soil absorption sewage disposal system is essential in many developing suburban areas. Because of the variability in soil absorption capacity as well as design and construction deficiencies, this system has limited application. Since no practical substitutes for this essential type of disposal system have been developed, homeowner interests can best be served by its improvement. Guidelines for improving design and adapting the system to the soil are also suggested. (JS)

27. THERMOPHILIC METABOLISM IN SOLID SUBSTRATES

(a) Marvin E. Stephenson, Karl L. Schulze, and Raymond F. Rodrigue. (b) In process. (c) Michigan State University, College of Engineering, under

sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a valid laboratory model of the reacting system of the sanitary landfill, one of the two generally accepted methods of refuse disposal of solid wastes, and to measure both the macro- and micro-components of the products of the decomposition process. Published field investigations have not provided quantitative information regarding the full extent and composition of the products of decomposing refuse or the generalized kinetics of conversion to a stable condition. Recent field studies indicate that a rapid rate of approach to stability may be obtained under aerobic, thermophilic conditions. As an ancillary objective, this study will provide for the development and/or evaluation of analytical techniques necessary for the determination of the physical and chemical constituents related to the decomposing mass. Practical parameters of stability should also result from this investigation. (SIE)

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28. SANITARY LANDFILL--A BIBLIOGRAPHY

This 1968 bibliography by R. L. Steiner and Renee Kantz of The Drexel Institute of Technology is a revised edition of a 1967 version by B. A. Begg, also of Drexel. Its materials, primarily references to journal articles, are arranged in chronological order, from the year 1925 through 1968. The publication was sponsored by the Solid Wastes Program, Environmental Control Administration, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Available under the above title as Public Health Service Publication No. 1819, from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 37 pp. $.35 per copy. (JS)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● POPULATION

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29. PEOPLE OF RURAL AMERICA

(a) Dale E. Hathaway, J. Allan Beegle, and W. Keith Bryant. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 238 pp. + appendices. $3.50 per copy. LC A68-7381. (c) Social Science Research Council and U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, under sponsorship of the Russell Sage Foundation and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the rural population as reported in the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, and evaluate the residence categories used. In view of the rapid decline in the number of farms, and the widespread dissatisfaction with portions of the residence definitions themselves, some systematic analysis appears necessary. The study develops the hypothesis that the proximity to large metropolitan centers plays a crucial role in determining the characteristics of rural areas.

Previous Research. This volume is the third in the 1960 Census Monograph Series. The two studies published earlier, and available from the Government Printing Office, are Herman P. Miller, Income Distribution in the United States, and John K. Folger and Charles B. Nam, Education of the American Population. Tentatively scheduled for future publication are Changing Characteristics of the Negro Population, The American Family, The Metropolitan Community, and Population of the United States in the 20th Century.

Method. Multiple regression techniques were used in the analyses of median family incomes and of age-specific birth rates. Variations among counties in the median incomes of rural-farm, rural-nonfarm, and urban white families were analyzed separately for each division, region, and for the coterminous U. S. Variations among counties

in the median incomes of rural-farm, rural-nonfarm, and urban nonwhite families were analyzed separately for each of the three southern divisions and for the South.

Findings. The monograph describes the rural population in terms of age, sex composition, educational status, employment, and income. In evaluating the census residence classification used, the authors feel that the divergence between rural-farm residence, and dependence upon farming for a living, substantially decreases the relevance of the commodity price support programs to rural-farm welfare. It is pointed out that the continued emphasis upon commodity price supports and the propensity of agricultural policy makers to ignore the welfare of groups not touched by these programs--subsistence farmers and hired farm labor, etc.--strongly suggest that the political power structure has been little concerned with rural people as such.

The recommendation is made that a metropolitan-nonmetropolitan distinction be made as an essential part of the residence classification scheme; and that a rural category be subdivided into "village" and "open-country." Also, there should be greater coordination among the censuses of agriculture, population, and housing. This, the authors believe, would yield more meaningful data on the rural population as well as the characteristics of those dependent upon agriculture as an occupation. (CK)

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30. MEXICAN-AMERICANS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

(a) Joan W. Moore. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Institute for Research on Poverty, The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. 53706, 58 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the social, educational, and economic conditions of the Mexican-Americans.

Findings. Primarily urban, concentrated in the Southwest, Mexican-Americans represent a poverty-stricken provincial subpopulation. In 1960, 35 percent of Mexican-American families had incomes of less than $3,000. Unemployment rates are very high, increasing with age. Most employed males are semi-skilled workers or laborers; only 19 percent are in white-collar occupations. Poverty, a high dependency ratio, unemployment, poor housing, disease, inadequate public services, segregated schools, low educational attainment, lack of leadership, nonparticipation in political life, and a high rate of delinquency point to a problem population. Their educational deprivation is marked: they average 7.1 years of school compared with 12.1 for Anglos and 9.1 for nonwhites. (PHRA)

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31. HUMAN FERTILITY IN LATIN AMERICA: SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

(a) J. Mayone Stycos. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, 1968, 318 pp. $11.00 per copy. LC 68-14115. Spanish and Portugese editions to be available. (c) Cornell University, Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. This book investigates the reasons for the high fertility rate in Latin America and examines the forces that are working for and against lower birth rates. Major attention is devoted to the problem of population policy in areas where the ideology of the elite is a blend of nationalism, Catholicism, and Marxism, and where significant proportions of the intellectuals fail to recognize the existence of population problems.

The book is composed of eighteen chapters or papers. Some have been published earlier in journals and books; others appear here for the first time. The papers are arranged in four sections: I A General View; II Attitudes Toward Family Size and Family Planning; III Social and Demographic Contexts of Fertility; and IV Conclusions. (JS)

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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32. TECHNOLOGY AND JOBS: AUTOMATION IN PERSPECTIVE

(a) A. J. Jaffe and Joseph Froomkin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 176 pp. + appendices. $8.00 per copy. LC 68-11319. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To consider the nature of technological change and its past and future effect on the labor force, primarily in the United States. Comparisons are made with various foreign countries in order to better appraise the U. S. experiences. The book is divided into four parts: Part I outlines the process of technological change and examines recent increases in labor productivity; Part II measures the effects of rapid technological change on such characteristics of the labor force as skill, educational requirements, and employability of younger and older workers; Part III compares U. S. labor productivity development with that of other countries; Part IV considers the possible effects of labor force growth in the balance of the 20th century with a series of policy proposals that stem from these findings.

Findings. (1) Neither automation nor technological change has significantly affected employment in most industries. Nor have rapid increases in technology brought about a "manpower revolution." (2) Changes in labor force growth and productivity are caused by changing technology as well as such social determinants of the size and composition of the labor force as birth rates, educational levels, and changing needs. (3) Recent increases in productivity resulting from technological change are not unique, having occurred at other points in history and in other countries. (4) Among the authors' national policy recommendations to accommodate the changing character of the U. S. labor force are a flexible fiscal policy, periodic increases in social security benefits, and a significant increase and extension of unemployment insurance. (ML)

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33. ON MANPOWER FORECASTING

(a) J. E. Morton. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as "Methods for Manpower Analysis No. 2," by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 300 S. Westnedge Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007, September, 1968, 51 pp. No charge for single copies; $.50 for additional copies. (c) W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. (d) None.

Problem. To present a nontechnical introduction to the use of forecasting techniques in the field of manpower development. Manpower forecasts are designed to predict the future demand for workers, the expected composition of the labor force with reference to educational and training need, the feasibility of new programs and ventures in terms of availability of required skills, early warning systems foreshadowing disruptive effects of automation, and the development of vocational guidance and occupational outlook information. (ML)

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34. THE EMERGING LABOR FORCE: A STRATEGY FOR THE SEVENTIES

(a) Seymour L. Wolfbein. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Council on Trends and Perspective, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C. 20006, 1968, 44 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Council on Trends and Perspective. (d) None.

Problem. This study analyzes and forecasts the work force to 1975. It consists of five parts. Part I describes expected developments in population change, the projected trends in job distribution, and present and expected educational conditions. Population changes will be marked, with proportionately large increases in the younger groups. The nonwhite labor force will increase by 25 percent, with a more than 50 percent upturn in those in their early twenties. Young nonwhites in the ghettos and disadvantaged persons elsewhere are of primary concern in the recommendation. Part II presents potential problems arising from occupational shifts, the large increase in younger workers, the unemployment factor, the urban ghetto problem, and the impact of economic policy. Part III reviews and recommends a strategy for the U. S. and the American business community. Part IV describes ten programs to implement the recommended policy: (1) giving priority to unemployed youths; (2) initiating a cost and effectiveness study of employment and training programs; (3) developing an evaluation program; (4) restructuring vocational education programs; (5) devising means to involve the private sector; (6) changing employment requirements to make room for the dropout; (7) creating accelerated programs for younger workers; (8) relating welfare programs to manpower programs; (9) reviewing the problem of regional development; and (10) collecting more and better data. The volume includes a commentary by Herbert E. Striner on this

ten-point program. Part V presents possible private enterprise involvements. (PHRA)

35. LABOR MARKET STUDIES

(a) Charles Holt and Harvey Garn. (b) In process. Papers by Charles Holt, "How Can the Phillips Curve be Moved to Reduce Both Inflation and Unemployment," and "Improving the Labor Market Tradeoff Between Inflation and Unemployment," to be published in The Microeconomic Foundations of Employment and Inflation Theory, Edmund Phelps (ed.), W. W. Norton, 1969, and Papers and Proceedings of the American Economic Association, May, 1969, respectively. A final report expected in Fiscal Year 1970. (c) The Urban Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This project is a broad program of theoretical and empirical research on urban employment, with these primary objectives: (1) further develop knowledge of the basic relationships in the labor market; (2) understand and, where possible, quantify those forces which produce and perpetuate mismatches between available labor force and employment opportunities in metropolitan areas; (3) analyze problems relating to low-income and long-term unemployed persons; and (4) evaluate public policies relevant to the operation of labor markets, changing the demand for labor, and changing the supply of labor.

Current research is mainly concerned with establishing an analytical framework within which policies related to achieving a sustainable level and growth of aggregate demand, low unemployment rates, relative price stability, and high earnings can be investigated. Essentially building upon previous labor market analysis done by the investigator, an attempt is being made to estimate a comprehensive system of relationships to predict unemployment durations for a number of different socioeconomic groups. Estimation of the probabilities per unit of time that various age, race, sex, and occupational groupings will find work, quit, and be laid off and how these variables affect and are affected by wage rates is being attempted. Consideration is being given to the possibility of developing a simulation model to help draw implications of the component results of this and related research for the overall operation of the labor market.

An effort is also being made to estimate various economic and noneconomic costs associated with unemployment, unfilled job vacancies, and inflation. Subsequent research will seek to determine how various policy measures contribute to the reduction of unemployment, vacancies, and inflation, with a view toward making recommendations with respect to policy actions and data needs. It is expected that the results of this research will provide information relevant to public policy choices at the aggregative monetary and fiscal policy level and with respect to manpower policies at lower levels of aggregation. (HAG)

36. HOW TO MAKE AN INVENTORY OF HIGH-LEVEL AND SKILLED MANPOWER IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) Evelyn R. Kay. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as International Labor Statistics Manual Report No. 331, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, 14th St. and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20210, 1968, 60 pp. + appendices. No charge. This manual is one of a series prepared by several Bureaus of the U. S. Department of Labor for the Agency for International Development. The first manual, Manpower Programs and Planning in Economic Development, 1959, dealt with the general problems of getting a manpower program under way and with the information and administrative machinery needed to plan and carry out such a program. Subsequent manuals dealt with specific techniques for carrying out a manpower program in developing countries. These included Techniques for Determining Manpower Skill Needs and Training Requirements and The Forecasting of Manpower Requirements. (c) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (d) None.

Problem. To provide assistance on the initial problem of estimating current levels of skilled manpower. This manual traces the various steps that may be required to complete a manpower survey and outlines the major considerations in making a high-level and skilled manpower inventory. It describes in detail the economic techniques necessary

for obtaining an occupational composition pattern for each economic activity. The depth of the study and the exact procedures for constructing an inventory must be tailored to fit the situation existing in each country and the ultimate purpose of the inventory. (ML)

manpower policy should be articulated; (3) State Employment Services should be transformed into more effective arms of manpower programs; (4) resources for training programs should be expanded; and (5) funding procedures should be simplified and streamlined. (ML)

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37. OPENING THE DOORS: JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS

(a) Hazel S. McCalley and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title in two parts, "Part I - Recommendations and Summary Findings" and "Part II - Text and Tables," by Greenleigh Associates, Inc., 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, February, 1968, 99 pp. + appendices and 119 pp. + appendices, respectively. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Committee on Administration of Training Programs, under contract with Greenleigh Associates, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the administration of job training programs in Oakland and Fresno, California, and St. Louis and Springfield, Missouri, to determine whether there is waste, duplication, and inefficiency in their operation. The study penetrated every level of government involved in the administration of training programs: federal, regional, state, county, and local.

Findings. (1) There is waste and inefficiency and--to a much more limited extent--duplication, in the training programs as presently operated. (2) The extent to which these conditions exist is not so great that the usefulness of the programs is vitiated, although their effectiveness is diminished. (3) These conditions are not entirely attributable to administrative shortcomings. They are often caused by other factors, such as statutory constraints and fiscal limitations. (4) These conditions are not solely the result of administering the many job training programs as individual programs, although this is a contributing factor. (5) There is nothing wrong with the programs that better structures and better support will not remedy. The recommendations of the study aim towards this goal.

The study recommended, among other things, that: (1) program administration should not be consolidated into a single cabinet-level agency at this time; (2) a national

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38. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELECTED OUT-OF-SCHOOL NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS PROGRAMS

(a) Regis H. Walther. (b) Completed. The following reports have been submitted to the U. S. Department of Labor: (1) "A Retrospective Study of the Effectiveness of Out-of-School Neighborhood Youth Corps Programs in Four Urban Sites"; (2) "Implications for Program Operations and Research"; (3) "The Measurement of Work-Relevant Attitudes"; and (4) "A Study of Terminated Enrollees in Three Urban Out-of-School Neighborhood Youth Corps Programs." Additional reports are to be submitted during the Spring of 1969. Copies of reports available from Jesse Davis, Bureau of Work Training Programs, Research Group, Office of Manpower Research, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210. Price not indicated. (c) The George Washington University, Social Research Group, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation and Research, Office of Manpower Research. (d) None.

Problem. This project was a two-phase, longitudinal study of the effectiveness of out-of-school Neighborhood Youth Corps programs in five urban sites. During Phase I, data regarding program operations were developed and bases established for more sophisticated studies. During Phase II, subjects were studied over a longer period of time and more intensive analyses of program components (such as remedial education, job development, and formal skill training) were completed.

Findings. In general, the NYC programs studied were reaching disadvantaged youths with programs that were well-accepted by these youths and resulted in improved work and community adjustments in the post-NYC period, when the NYC program emphasized vocational assistance. As a specific example, a study of a formal clerical

skill-training program in Cincinnati showed that such a program can achieve far more employment effectiveness than can NYC programs which provide work experience alone. Despite these achievements, it was apparent that the NYC program, even in cities where it is best organized, was not achieving its potential effectiveness. It tended to attract more Negro than white youths, and more Negro females than males. It appeared to fit the needs of young Negro women better than the needs of other disadvantaged young people. At the time of the follow-up contact, the unemployment rate for enrollees after leaving the NYC program was high (30-40 percent), even though it was lower than that found among youths without NYC experience.

These findings have the following implications for the NYC program administration: (1) the employability of enrollees is enhanced primarily through vocationally relevant NYC experience; (2) enrollees can be categorized according to their needs and differential program strategies developed; (3) the educational needs of enrollees require active and innovative intervention; (4) the continuation of counseling responsibility into the post-NYC period can improve the employment adjustment of former enrollees; (5) combinations of multiple assignments, multiple enrollments, and maintained work standards appear to give the best results for some enrollees; (6) NYC enrollment policy that concentrates on "hard core" youth tends to limit program effectiveness; and (7) maximum effectiveness of program operation is achieved through a balance of program components. (RHW)

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39. THE ROLE OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF HARD-CORE YOUTH

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Labor Relations and Research Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002, 1968, 102 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) University of Massachusetts, Labor Relations and Research Center. (d) None.

Problem. This publication reports a training project conducted in Massachusetts from July, 1966, to March, 1968, to explore mechanisms through which organized labor might involve itself more fully in new and existing programs for preventing and controlling youth crime. The report describes the following stages of the project: (1) planning; (2) a statewide conference involving representatives from labor and from social service agencies concerned with problems of the young offender; (3) summary of workshops and training sessions; and (4) impact and recommendations.

Findings. The workshops informed participants of the issues involved in youth crime, its relation to employment, the problems of the young offender within correctional institutions, and the assistance of young offenders to reintegrate into society. The training session phase established procedures in each community for implementing a program of employment opportunities and on-the-job counseling. As a result of this training project, young offenders have been employed in plants in New Bedford and Springfield. Increased placements are anticipated.

Organized labor should be involved in the initial and final stages of planning for the employment of the hard core on the state, city, and county levels. Labor should work with other community agencies to establish facilities to prepare the young offender for suitable employment. (PHRA)

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40. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGRO, PUERTO RICAN, AND JEWISH EXECUTIVES IN SELECTED NEW YORK CITY INDUSTRIES

(a) Philip Harris. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Research Report 1968-25, by the Office of Research and Reports, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D. C. 20506, April, 1968, 41 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Research and Reports. (d) None.

Problem. Examine and analyze the employment opportunities for Negro, Puerto Rican, and Jewish executives in ten selected New York City industries and offer recommendations to increase recruitment of minority group members for these positions.

Method. Data for this study were derived from an open-end questionnaire and interview at one large company in each of the following ten categories: wholesale trade, insurance company, consumer credit agency, stock brokerage house, business consultant,

private employment agency, advertising agency, television network, newspaper, and book publisher. In addition, twenty interviews were conducted with executives from minority groups employed in these companies.

Findings. Data analysis indicates that underutilization of minorities remains a persistent characteristic of American blue-chip companies. The project also concluded that: (1) A company without Jewish executives probably will not have Negro or Puerto Rican executives. (2) A company hiring a minority executive who is a specialist may do little other meaningful integration. (3) The validity of hiring standards must be continually questioned. (4) Patterns of prejudicial behavior are strong. Company officials see their hiring standards and promotion policies as completely satisfactory. Only some major force can cause a change in perception. (5) The loss of Negroes to higher-paying jobs cannot be taken seriously. (6) Some companies are knowingly subverting equal opportunity laws when compiling data for the EEO-1 Report. (7) Manifestations of the social responsibility felt by businessmen include financial donations to universities, charities, and cultural activities. (8) Many of the Negro executives have had long tenure in their present titles, but in these same companies few other Negro executives are found. (9) Negroes and Puerto Ricans in particular companies are usually assigned jobs requiring limited contact outside the organization.

Recommendations are given for recruiting more minority group members into executive positions, and areas for future research are indicated. (PHRA)

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41. EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1909-68

This publication of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics presents detailed industry statistics on the nation's nonagricultural work force. Included are monthly and annual averages on employment covering all employees in manufacturing and mining, construction, and nonsupervisory workers in most of the remaining nonmanufacturing industries.

Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, August, 1968, 500 pp. $5.75 per copy. (ML)

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42. EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS, 1939-67

This bulletin is the sixth comprehensive historical reference volume of state and area employment and earnings statistics prepared by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment data relate to the nonfarm sector of the economy, and exclude proprietors, the self-employed, domestic workers in private homes, and unpaid family workers. Detailed industry data are reported for 204 major labor areas, most of which are SMSA's.

Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, August, 1968. $3.50 per copy. (ML)

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43. EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT IN A REGIONAL CONTEXT

(a) Niles M. Hansen. (b) In process. Completion expected in 1969. (c) University of Kentucky, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Manpower Research. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate significant research and recent experience with regional and urban manpower and employment problems and their proposed solutions in order to provide a sound basis for the development of coordinated and integrated policy and program strategies for dealing effectively from the national level with such problems. The research will consider the nature and consequences of manpower and employment problems in the context of metropolitan areas and lagging regions, and from a regional and national perspective. It will consider the relevance of both the market mechanism and government action, as well as the role of natural resources, private economic activity, government infrastructure investment, human resource development, and population migration, and integrate each of these factors into a coherent and systematic scheme of analysis. (SIE)

... UPPER GREAT LAKES DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND MANPOWER ESTIMATES: 1960-1967

(a) Anthony Radspieler. (b) Completed in 1968. Subsequent research with manpower projections to 1975-80 also completed by the economic staff of the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission. For information, contact Federal Co-chairman, Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission, 2001 Wisconsin Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20235. A similar study was later conducted by the Economic Development Administration, Office of Regional Development Planning, for the Four Corners Regional Commission (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah). (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Office of Regional Development Planning. (d) None.

Problem. Provide an appraisal of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for the Upper Great Lakes Region and the Upper Peninsula in Michigan for use in development planning by the Regional Commissions.

Method. A complete employment breakdown for the Upper Great Lakes Region by 2-digit sectors for the years 1960-1967, was developed in cooperation with the U. S. State Employment Security Offices. Methodologies were developed for application to other Regions of the United States.

Findings. The study identified a lag in labor force participation in the Upper Great Lakes Region. Estimates of employment and unemployment between March, 1962, and March, 1967, for the Region as a whole showed little change in the estimated labor force of about 950,000 people. Unemployment rates remain [illegible] above the national average in the northern portions, and somewhat below average in the southern portions of the three states, [illegible]igan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Data [illegible]st a net out-migration and/or with[illegible]l from the Region's labor force in the [illegible]e of 30-40,000 workers during the past [illegible]. During the 1962-1966 period, a decline in the total labor force of the [illegible]igan Upper Peninsula area was also iden[illegible]d with moderate increases in employment [illegible]ibuted largely to growth in government [illegible].

45. THE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF THE COASTAL PLAINS REGION

(a) G. E. Breger. (b) Completed. Available from Bureau of Urban and Regional Affairs, Division of Advanced Studies and Research, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. 29208, n. d., 25 pp., mimeo. Price not indicated. (c) University of South Carolina, Division of Advanced Studies and Research, Bureau of Urban and Regional Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To measure and describe the human resource development potential of the Coastal Plains Region. The measure of potential for human resources is optimal welfare rather than utilization, and achieving this goal in developing regions requires rapid diffusion of advanced technology and guided industrialization.

Research is needed in three specific areas before human resource development potential can be analyzed: (1) regional research to clarify the assumptions underlying development policy and decision making; (2) research on human capital formation to determine desirable environmental circumstances and effective motivational techniques; and (3) research on acculturation to determine attitude and receptivity to change, consumer attitudes, and mobility trends. (ML)

46. THE DETERMINANTS OF LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE OZARK LOW-INCOME AREA

(a) Robert L. Sandmeyer and Larkin B. Warner. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Research Foundation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla. 70474, April, 1968, 128 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Oklahoma State University, Research Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Identify and evaluate the importance of factors responsible for (1) the low labor force participation rates in the Ozark low-income area; and (2) variations in rates within the area.

Findings. The heart of the region's poverty problem is in its resource base and its reliance on farming as an income source.

Low male participation rates from declining agricultural employment not offset by expanding labor demand in other sectors result in outmigration of economically vigorous population elements. In some counties this has been intensified by the special problems exhibited by racial minorities. Given the continued prevalence of poverty, county labor force participation rates generated in the 1970 census of population may show a continued decline for males. There is, however, the possibility that vast sums of federal redevelopment expenditures will be channeled into the area through the Ozarks Regional Commission. Further research is needed. With knowledge gained from this study and with the benefit of a more sophisticated model of family decision making regarding labor force participation, a study could be undertaken of nonparticipants in the labor force in the poverty areas of the Ozarks. A design for such a study is outlined. (PHRA)

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47. LABOR FORCE BEHAVIOR IN THE POVERTY AREAS

(a) Paul Offner. (b) A doctoral dissertation in process. (c) Princeton University, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Manpower Research. (d) None.

Problem. To compare levels of employment and educational attainment in poverty areas with those of the SMSA's and the nation as a whole; to examine differences in labor force behavior and in the impact of changing economic conditions on labor force participation rates between poverty and non-poverty areas. Such variables as earnings, educational attainment, family characteristics, geographic patterns of housing and industrial location, the availability of transportation, and industrial mix will be considered.

Method. Primary data sources for the study are: (1) a list of roughly 5,000 poverty areas in the U. S., as identified by the Bureau of the Census; (2) unpublished 1960 Census tract material; and (3) the tape from an ongoing Office of Economic Opportunity survey of poverty area residents. (SIE)

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48. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT AND COMMUTING WITHIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

(a) Louis H. Stern. (b) In process. (c) University of Houston, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the impact of commuting on the equalization of unemployment rates within labor market areas.

Hypothesis. Commuting tends to equalize the unemployment rate within SMSA's.

Method. The project will adjust for differences in the unemployment rate in segments of the SMSA's due to the composition of the population, i.e., occupation, sex, and race. It will also assess the adequacy of current and proposed alternative definitions for delineating SMSA's, particularly with respect to the use of SMSA unemployment rates as indicators of economic conditions in any geographical subdivision of the area.

A random selection of 15 SMSA's from the 1960 Census of Population will be made, and two of these will be analyzed in detail to test the hypothesis. (SIE)

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49. TRAINING PROGRAMS OF PRIVATE INDUSTRY IN THE GREATER CLEVELAND AREA

(a) John L. Iacobelli. (b) A doctoral dissertation. Status not reported. (c) University of Texas, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Manpower Research. (d) None.

Problem. To gather information about employers' attitudes, opinions, and suggestions for improving training programs, and to solicit employers' ideas on the coordination and division of training responsibility among private industry, government, and the educational system; to gather quantitative information on private training programs in Cleveland, evaluate their trend and effectiveness, and indicate potential solutions to minority group unemployment problems in metropolitan areas.

Method. Personal interviews will be held with employers, school administrators, and employment officials. Questionnaires will be used to gather information from employers in formal training programs, [illegible]

such programs, employees informally trained on the job, and trainees in a trade school program. (SIE)

● [illegible]

50. FAMILY ADJUSTMENT IN SELECTED LOW INCOME AREAS OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN, PRELIMINARY REPORT NO. 2 AGENCY AND INSTITUTIONAL ATTITUDES

(a) Douglas G. Marshall, Anne Nakamura, and Hazel Reinhardt. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Department of Rural Sociology, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. 53706, May, 1968, 9 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) University of Wisconsin, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, Department of Rural Sociology, with partial support from the Institute for Research on Poverty. (d) None.

Problem. This report is the second of two preliminary ones concerning family adjustment in low-income areas of Burnett and Forest Counties in Northern Wisconsin. This second report provides information on the assessment by selected agency and institutional heads of the economic growth and the institutional or agency functions of the two counties, gathered by questionnaires.

Findings. Of the services surveyed, housing was seen as inadequate in both counties. Both counties have experienced economic development, particularly in new or expanded industries and better land use. Private and federal efforts appear to be most effective in generating these improvements. Respondents felt all resources possessing development potential had been recognized and now must be further developed. Lack of financing appeared as the most serious problem that might hinder development. (JS)

● [illegible]

51. GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY AND FAMILY FORMA-[illegible]

(a) Jeanne S. Newman. (b) A doctoral dissertation in process. (c) Johns Hopkins University, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the relationship between geographic mobility and the tempo of family formation.

Method. The investigator has obtained 1,800 interviews which will be analyzed, including assigning geographic coordinates to each location per questionnaire. These detailed position coordinates will permit a more precise definition of settlement patterns and intra-urban flows for both migrant and nonmigrant households, making possible a more satisfactory assessment of spatial differentials in the demographic and socioeconomic impacts of in-migration within the region. (SIE)

52. FAMILY MIGRATION BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS

(a) Alan B. Kirschenbaum. (b) A doctoral dissertation. Status not reported. (c) Syracuse University, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Manpower Research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the social and demographic characteristics of families moving between metropolitan areas in order to provide a profile of migrant families by areas of destination and their size. The study will focus on occupational background and social class as determinants of migration.

Method. Data will be obtained through analysis and cross-tabulation of the 1960 1/1,000 sample census of the Bureau of the Census. The sample will consist of family units having moved between SMSA's during a five-year period. (SIE)

53. MOBILITY CHANNELS IN A WORKING-CLASS COMMUNITY

(a) Stewart Crysdale. (b) In process. (c) York University, under sponsorship of the Canada and Ontario Departments of Labour, and the Ontario Economic Council. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the mobility in a working-class community, comparing the socioeconomic and attitudinal characteristics of blue collar workers who have remained in a working-class community with those who have recently moved from the area to a middle-

class community. The project will also compare attitudes and experiences related to career preparation of youths in the two communities, and study the feasibility of a community development action project in the working-class community. (JS)

54. EQUITY AND ITS RELATION TO EFFICIENCY IN URBANIZATION

(a) William Alonso. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Working Paper No. 78, Center for Planning and Development Research, Institute of Urban and Regional Development, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, July, 1968, 23 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Center for Planning and Development Research, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This publication first discusses the goals of national policies for regional development, focusing primarily on the conceptual and operational difficulties of dealing with the goal of equity. Part two is a paradigm of the interplay between the goals of efficiency and equity in interregional migration. (WA)

● URBANIZATION

55. THE CHALLENGE OF AMERICA'S METROPOLITAN POPULATION OUTLOOK - 1960 to 1985

(a) Patricia Leavey Hodge and Philip M. Hauser. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Research Report No. 3 by the National Commission on Urban Problems. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 90 pp. Price not indicated. (c) National Commission on Urban Problems. (d) For related research, see 15:1-355, 15:2-112, and 16:1-169.

Problem. This study was contracted by the National Commission on Urban Problems as part of its overall research program in order to provide background material on the future dimensions and characteristics of metropolitan growth in the United States. The investigators were asked to prepare projections for broad regions of the country covering total metropolitan growth, comparative growth in central cities and suburbs, and prospective changes in the color composition and age structure of these populations.

Method. The total population living in metropolitan areas in each of four major regions--the North East, the North Central, the South and the West, was extrapolated to 1975 and 1985 by reference to available benchmark data, such as the 1950 and 1960 Census enumerations, the 1955 and 1965 Census estimates, and Census Bureau projections of state and state economic area populations. Color composition was extrapolated on the basis of 1940 to 1960 trends, age structure by an extension of the 1960 pattern. Assignment to central city and ring was made on the basis of the 1950 to 1960 change in central city population, adjusted for annexations.

Findings. Metropolitan growth is projected at a slower rate for the period 1960-1985 than for the preceding decade. Nevertheless, the aggregate growth, from 113 to 173 million is substantial. The South and West will experience above average growth, while the North East and North Central regions will experience below average growth. Overall, the white population will decline slightly in the central cities but will double in the suburban ring, where it would rise from about 52 to 106 million. Meanwhile, the nonwhite population of the central cities will double, from around 10 to around 20 million, and an additional 4 million nonwhites will be living in the suburbs. Changes in the metropolitan area age structure will create above average demands for jobs for younger workers, especially among the nonwhite population, while there will also be a disproportionate rise in the number of elderly persons. (SK)

56. ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

(a) Juan de Torres. (b) Completed and published under the above title, [illegible] Technical Paper No. 18, by the [illegible] Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 845 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1968, 52 pp. No charge for single [illegible]

university address; $3.00 per copy for Associates; $15.00 per copy for non-Associates. (c) National Industrial Conference Board. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a body of internally consistent economic data for meaningful quantitative economic analyses of urban problems. In the past, economic research on major metropolitan problems has been handicapped by serious data problems. Much of the statistical information is cast in a form which makes it difficult to carry out incisive comparisons among urban communities over a particular period of time. Varying methods of selection and coverage, frequent revisions, and a multiplicity of data sources have all served to limit economic research on metropolitan areas.

Findings. The investigator utilizes a two-step approach for developing a consistent data system for major urban areas: (1) selection of a manageable number of the most relevant SMSA's; and (2) adaptation of an extensive system of basic data for each of these SMSA's by means of classification and coverage which permit internal comparisons among SMSA's and, at the same time, provide historical continuity. This approach would help develop a limited data system for population, housing, employment, and income of SMSA's with a population of over 500,000. (ML)

57. THE NEW URBANIZATION

(a) Scott Greer, Dennis L. McElrath, David W. Minar, and Peter Orleans (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10010, 1968, 384 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 67-12239. (c) Northwestern University, Departments of Political Science and Sociology, University of California (Los Angeles), Department of Sociology, and University of California (Santa Cruz), Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. This volume of interdisciplinary research on the new urbanization is organized into four sections: (1) the organizational transformation of the total society and the emergence of cities where there had been no cities; (2) the internal differentiation of urban subareas and the mechanism of integration; (3) policy-making within the contemporary American metropolis; and (4) the processes of innovation and the political vocabulary of an earlier society. Urbanization is interpreted as an interlocking set of social, political, and economic developments using evidence, both recent and historical, from American, Asian, African, and European societies. (ML)

58. THE MODERN AMERICAN CITY

(a) Christopher Tunnard. (b) Completed and published under the above title by D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. 08540, 1968, 191 pp. $1.75 per copy. (c) Yale University, Department of City Planning. (d) None.

Problem. The author chronicles the recent history and development of the American city from post-Civil War times to the present, while attempting to define what a city is, in terms of social, behavioral, and psychological concepts and as a national institution, and as a physical place. He considers the myths and social attitudes surrounding the growth and development of cities, and the distinctive characteristics of American cities. The history ranges from the "Ideal Plans" of Jeffersonian times through the "Picturesque City," the "City Beautiful" movements, the rise of planners and a city planning process, suburbanization and center city problems, and the current form and role of the modern American city.

The second part of the book is a series of readings by people of the times on the specific historical periods discussed in Part I. Included are passages from the writings of Thomas Jefferson, Edgar Allan Poe, Frederick Law Olmsted, William Dean Howells, Theodore Roosevelt, Jacob Riis, Lyndon Johnson, and Adam Clayton Powell, among others. (ML)

59. THE PRIVATE CITY: PHILADELPHIA IN THREE PERIODS OF ITS GROWTH

(a) Sam Bass Warner, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Pennsylvania Press, 3729 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104, 1968, 236 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 68-21557. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To present the history of Philadelphia in order to see how tradition and

commonplace events have interacted in the past to contribute to our present conditions. The focus is on Philadelphia because this city typifies the growth and incipient decay of all American urban areas.

The investigator selects three distinct periods in the history of Philadelphia in order to describe the conditions leading to the collapse of the national private economy. The first period, 1770-1780, provides a revealing picture of the early "Environment of Private Opportunity." The second period, 1830-1860, was a turning point in American urban history, a time when tradition failed to adapt itself to modern urban and industrial life. The emerging big city and the American tradition of privatism confronted one another. The third period, the industrial metropolis of 1920-1930, depicts the 20th century failure to create a humane environment in urban America. Its old suburbs and slums, its pattern of segregation, its habits of building, and its political failures are our urban inheritance. (ML)

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60. THE MICROGEOGRAPHY OF METROPOLITAN AREAS

(a) Theodore R. Anderson. (b) In process. (c) University of Oregon, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation, Division of Graduate Education in Science. (d) 8:1-16.

Problem. To determine the extent to which the composition of metropolitan residential neighborhoods could be accounted for by the position of those neighborhoods in the metropolitan area as a whole.

Method. Multiple regression and Fourier series analysis, as well as analysis of the composition of the population of housing units revealed that variations in housing composition between neighborhoods can be accounted for by variation in distance from the center of the central city and direction from the center of the central city. A mathematical model which describes the effect of distance from the center has been identified, and the next step in the research will be to test the adequacy of the model using data currently being assembled. (TRA)

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61. MODERNIZATION AND URBANIZATION: EXISTING AND POTENTIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE "THIRD WORLD"

(a) Gerald Breese. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Exchange Bibliography 70, Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, March, 1969, 49 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) Princeton University, Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. In this unannotated bibliography, the investigator provides references to a basic set of readings on both urbanization and modernization in the developing countries or "Third World" of our society. Materials are divided into three parts, and listed alphabetically by author within each: (1) Selected Urbanization Bibliographies; (2) Basic Background Sources; and (3) Selected Journal Sources. (JS)

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62. ANALYSIS OF CULTURE CHANGE IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

(a) M. L. Perlman and W. C. Pendleton. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Department of Anthropology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze culture change in the African township of Katatura in South West Africa. Urban life is a recent phenomenon in this area, and there are many external imperatives (such as European administrative and political control) which affect the context in which Africans interact. The research will show how external imperatives and other factors affect the formation of social groups, the structure and function of marriage, and the extent to which a common urban culture is shared by a multi-ethnic community. These three areas of adaptation of behavior to the urban setting should show some of the mechanisms and processes of culture change. (SIE)

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63. CULTURAL ADAPTATION IN A REMSTAL VILLAGE

(a) George D. Spindler. (b) In process. (c) Stanford University, Department of

Anthropology, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To study the adaptation of newcomers and traditional folk to the presence of each other in a rural village in West Germany; to evaluate the influence on the traditional folk of a large urban center which is in close proximity to the village.

The study focuses on values and attitudes exhibited by school children and their parents from these two groups as they make instrumental choices relevant to their cultural adaptation, and the school is seen as a mediating institution contributing to the mutual accommodation of newcomers and natives and their response to urbanization. The study hopes to contribute to the understanding of situations where rapid adjustment is being made to urbanization and industrialization.

Hypothesis. The newcomers and natives influence each other, rather than the folk merely becoming more urban. (SIE)

[illegible]. URBANIZATION AT TEOTIHUACAN

(a) Rene Millon. (b) In process. Results to be published in a monograph series. (c) University of Rochester, Department of Anthropology, with partial support from the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Study the pre-Columbian metropolis of Teotihuacan in the Valley of Mexico, 25 miles northeast of Mexico City, not only to gain knowledge of the specific mode of life there, but also to contribute to understanding of urbanization in nonindustrial cities and to New World archaeology. The city, whose history spans seven or eight centuries from about 1 to 750 A. D., was one of the largest pre-industrial cities in the world, and covered nine square miles.

Method. Conduct an archaeological reconnaissance of the area, and prepare a detailed archaeological and topographic map of this metropolis in ruins. Limited excavations have been carved out to clarify problems that emerged during the survey. Analysis of the data, including that by computer techniques, and publication of the map and other results will be used in the monograph series. (SIE)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

65. THE SOCIAL ORDER OF THE SLUM

(a) Gerald D. Suttles. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1968, 234 pp. + bibliography and index. Price not indicated. LC 68-26762. (c) University of Chicago, Center for Social Organization Studies. (Earlier field work was carried out with University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research.) (d) None.

Problem. This study of the Addams area on the Near West Side of Chicago--an area less than one-half square mile, with about 20,000 residents of Italian, Negro, Puerto Rican, and Mexican background--is an effort to maintain a continuity in the humanistically oriented tradition of the urban community study, but also to contribute to an urban sociology based on a more precise methodological base and a sounder theoretical frame of reference. The author's work is based on the belief that intensive observation of the family and of age-graded groups is an initial step in the analysis of community structure, but that the researcher must go beyond segmental findings of the sample survey and avoid reliance on excerpts from tape-recorded interactions. Mr. Suttles spent three years in the Near West Side.

Morris Janowitz, in the preface says of this work that, "In the end, the image of the slum community that Suttles presents is different from that presented in much of the recent literature....The difference results from the more complete analysis... of its internal relations and its links with the outside metropolis. The difference centers on his ability to observe, record, and analyze the realities of the search for a moral order in the slum community....This book is no plea for utopia based on research to be completed in the distant future, but rather a contribution to immediate understanding."

The five parts of the study cover: (1) Territoriality and Ordered Segmentation, (2) Institutions and Patterns of Communication, (3) Ethnic Solidarity, (4) The Boys' World, and (5) The Meaning of Morality.

Among many other fresh insights, the concluding paragraph tells us: "The moral

order created by Addams area residents does not meet either their own ideals or those of the wider society. The local people recognize as much and view their way of life as a practical exigency. For all its shortcomings, however, the moral order they have developed includes most, if not all, of their neighbors. Within limits, the residents possess a way of gaining associates, avoiding enemies, and establishing each others' intentions. In view of the difficulties encountered, the provincialism of the Addams area has provided a decent world within which people can live." (CK)

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66. PATTERNS OF LOCAL COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

(a) Linton C. Freeman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 3 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y. 10019, 1968, 82 pp. + appendices. $2.95 per copy. LC 68-23259. (c) Syracuse University, under sponsorship of the Fund for Adult Education. (d) None.

Problem. To clarify some current issues in the study of leadership in metropolitan areas, and specifically in Syracuse, New York. The study addresses itself to three questions: (1) What is a community leader? (2) To what degree is leadership concentrated? (3) What factors affect differential rates of leadership by various segments of the population? The large numbers of people involved, their great interdependence, and the extreme complexity of metropolitan organization all contribute to the importance and difficulty of studying metropolitan leadership.

Previous Research. The three preliminary reports on which this publication is based were prepared by Linton C. Freeman and others at Syracuse University: Local Community Leadership, 1960; Metropolitan Decision Making, 1962; and "Locating Leaders in Local Communities: A Comparison of Some Alternative Approaches," American Sociological Review, October, 1963.

Findings. (1) Determining who is a community leader appears to depend upon the perspective of the investigator. Three distinct types of "leaders" were determined, and the type uncovered depended upon the research strategy employed. It is likely that the presence and the relative proportion of each of these types was determined by the size, complexity, and diversification of the community studied. (2) A large number of persons and organizations were active in community decision making. No evidence was found of the presence of a ruling elite. (3) Several distinct sets of social characteristics may provide access to leadership roles. (ML)

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67. MAN'S RISE TO CIVILIZATION AS SHOWN BY THE INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA

(a) Peter Farb. (b) Completed and published under the title, Man's Rise to Civilization as Shown by the Indians of North America from Primeval Times to the Coming of the Industrial Revolution, by E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc., 201 Park Ave., S., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 332 pp. $8.95 per copy. LC 68-25772. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. The investigator uses the contrasting customs of the North American Indian tribes to explain the evolution of man as a social being--his relationship with his family, kin groups, and outsiders; his religious, political, and economic institutions. The American Indians are highly variable in cultural complexity, ranging from simple hunting-gathering bands of only a few hundred people, through intermediate tribes like the Iroquois, to the affluent chiefdoms of the Northwest Coast, and the flamboyant empire of the Aztecs of Mexico.

This work illustrates the use of cultural evolution, the concept of adaptation to an environment, and the rise of societal complexity as an explanation for the major divergent forms of culture of North American Indians.

Some of the major topics considered are the survival of the band among the Eskimos; unity through religion among the Pu[illegible] Indians; primitive democracy as evolved by the Iroquois; and the question of "innate[illegible]" of capitalism or communism in the [illegible] bands. Among the major themes are the economics of prestige, the origins of law, the reasons behind differing marriage customs, and the rise of messiahs. (ML)

68. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF OLDER PEOPLE [illegible]

(a) Howard A. Rosencranz, C. T. Pihlblad, and Tony E. McNevin. (b) Completed and reported under the above title. A limited number of copies available from Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, [illegible] 65202. $1.00 per copy. (c) University of Missouri, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Health Services. (d) 15:1-60.

[illegible]. Gather and summarize data concerning [illegible], residence, demographic [illegible]tics, income, social participation, and social adjustment of a carefully [illegible]n random sample of older people residing [illegible].

Findings. Findings emphasize differential [illegible] as health, sex, age, and life satisfaction [illegible]res. Income, education, and widowhood, [illegible]al differences between men and women. [illegible] appear contrary to [illegible]esized expectations. For example, small town elderly appear not to be isolated [illegible]iends and relatives, particularly [illegible]lren. Even at low-income levels, these [illegible] are not economically dependent on children. Decreased social partici[illegible] not vary directly with [illegible] [illegible] formal organizations than do men; religious participation represents the dominant formal [illegible]inizational membership for both sexes. [illegible]action scores are higher [illegible] [illegible] HAR)

[illegible]

[illegible] orship of U. S. [illegible] (d) [illegible]

[illegible]

in 75 major American cities which have held fluoridation referenda. Utilizing new techniques for obtaining demographic data for small electoral units from the block statistics of the U. S. Housing Census, the study will determine the association between voting on fluoridation and several socioeconomic variables. A comparative examination of voting behavior will permit the general identification of potential sources of support and resistance concerning fluoridation as well as differences in electoral patterns between various types of cities. By investigating available data from all referenda and elections in communities, it will be possible to isolate traditional political cleavages or divisions within cities and to determine the extent to which voting on fluoridation reflects or departs from those cleavages.

Method. Various techniques will be employed to clarify the methodological value of voting statistics. Public opinion surveys will be conducted in several cities to supplement the demographic correlates of voting behavior on fluoridation and to provide a relatively complete interpretation of attitudes on fluoridation. The surveys also will be used in relating individual and aggregate data. During the final stages of the research, a simulation model will be constructed which will provide not only the explanation but also the prediction of the results of future votes on fluoridation. [illegible]

70. HOUSING AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS AND ETHNIC GROUPS IN TORONTO

(a) Anthony H. Richmond, A. Gordon [illegible]roch, Clifford J. Jansen, Wilfred [illegible]. Marston, J. Gottfried Paasche, Joan Rayfield, and Anton H. Turrittin. (b) In process. Several draft monographs are in preparation and will be available from the agency. (c) York University, Institute for Behavioural Research, Ethnic Research Programme, [illegible] sponsorship of The Canada Council and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (Ottawa). (d) None.

Problem. To examine the ecological distribution and housing patterns and conditions [illegible] and ethnic groups in Toronto; [illegible]amine the income and occupational status of immigrants and ethnic groups as [illegible] f their social status.

Italian immigrants and the German-speaking population of Toronto are being studied in terms of characteristics of "community." This implies a relatively homogeneous population, having a common value system, inhabiting a defined territory and exhibiting a high degree of cohesion based upon consensus, and having a clearly defined power structure and legitimate leadership. (ML)

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71. OPINION MAKERS IN THE MODERN WORLD - YUGOSLAVIA

(a) Bodgan D. Denitch, Allen H. Barton, George Fischer, and Charles Kadushin. (b) In process. (c) Columbia University, School of International Affairs, and the Institute of Social Sciences in Belgrade, under sponsorship of Carnegie Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. This is the first in a series of comparative studies of opinion makers in both Western and Eastern countries. The present project will examine the background, careers, communications behavior, and attitudes of several groups of opinion leaders in Yugoslavia--legislators, civil servants, mass organization leaders, economic specialists, mass communications specialists, and intellectuals; assess their response to structural changes such as decentralization and self-management; and analyze the participation of various specialized groups in the formation of public opinion and public programs concerning social problems. Attitudes of leaders will be compared with those of the general public and of students, ascertained by previous and planned surveys. (JS)

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72. COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY AND INTERACTIONAL NETWORKS

(a) Eugene A. Hammel. (b) In process. An ongoing research program initiated in 1955. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Department of Anthropology, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the social structure of a traditional peasant society which has been transformed into a socialist and industrial multinational state. Specifically, the current research will analyze a large body of data on social mobility and the effects of such mobility on kinship and friendship networks in Yugoslavia.

Method. The project is divided into two phases: (1) an index construction will be carried out and applied to interactional data; and (2) the indexes will be refined and cross-checked. At this stage, relationships will be established between indices of social mobility and those of interaction and social incorporation.

One of the main results of this work will be the development of general computer programs to facilitate similar anthropological analyses in urban milieux. (SIE)

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73. FACTORS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

(a) Manning Nash. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of Chicago, Graduate School of Business, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation, Social Sciences Division. (d) None.

Problem. To study attempts of the central government to introduce economic, social, and political change in a district town capital in the northeast area of Malaya. The town is the administrative, commercial, political, religious, and educational center for a population of about 60,000.

The study will focus on the relationship between the larger society and the local social system, how Islam is used as a basis for political action, and the factors inhibiting or facilitating economic change.

A controlled comparison is being made of village, town, and city in center-periphery interaction over a two-year period. This is expected to contribute to the understanding of social change, social integration, and conflict in Southeast Asia. (MN)

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

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74. ONE YEAR LATER

(a) Brian Duff, Donald Canty, and others. (b) Completed and publ[illegible] under the title One Year Later: An Assessment of the Nation's Response to the Crisis Described [illegible] Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, by [illegible]

Coalition. Available from Urban America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Ave., . ., Washington, D. C. 20036, March, 1969, 122 pp. Price not indicated. LC 71-82148. A clothbound edition is to be published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. (c) Urban America, Inc. and The Urban Coalition. (d) 15:1-105.

Problem. As indicated in the subtitle, the purpose of this study was to assess where the country stands a year later in relation to the diagnosis and warnings of the Kerner Commission; whether the nation is closer to, or further from, the specter of social division raised by the Commission; whether the broad changes in attitudes, priorities, and policies advocated by the Commission have been made. In a sense, the problem was to prepare an annual report of the nation's domestic crisis, as defined by the Commission; to determine where we are and where we seem to be heading in terms of our troubled urban centers.

Method. The study was directed primarily at two questions: (1) what changes have occurred in the daily conditions of life in urban slums and ghettos in terms of poverty, education, and physical environment; and (2) is there any evidence of improvement in relations between the races? This was a staff project, and was based on analysis of relevant documents of the past year, supplemented by interviews with a number of public officials and other knowledgeable persons. The manuscript was also reviewed by several members of the original Commission prior to publication.

Findings. With respect to the first question, the investigators report that progress in dealing with the conditions of slum-ghetto life has been nowhere near in scale with the problem, and that the past year has not seen even a serious start toward the changes in national priorities, programs, and institutions advocated by the Commission. Despite some improvement in employment and income, primarily attributable to generally high [illegible]nomic activity, poverty remains a pervasive fact of life and a source of alienation and discontent.

On the second question, the investigators find that the nation has not reversed the [illegible]nt toward deepening racial division. [illegible] to choose among alternative futures has resulted in a "present policies" [illegible] which involves some changes and improvements, but not enough to produce [illegible]al alterations in the key factors of Negro concentration, racial segregation, and the decay of deprived neighborhoods. This neglect may be sowing the seeds of unprecedented future disorder and division. (SK)

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75. HUNGER, U. S. A.

(a) Benjamin E. Mays, Leslie W. Dunbar, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Beacon Press (by arrangement with the New Community Press), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108, 1968, 96 pp. $4.95 per copy. (c) Citizens' Board of Inquiry, under sponsorship of Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty. (d) None.

Problem. Conduct an objective inquiry into: (1) the scope of starvation and hunger in selected poverty areas in the U. S. A.; (2) the extent of nutritional knowledge at medical schools, among medical practitioners, and within the U. S. Public Health Service; and (3) the extent and quality of public and private programs to meet this need, as well as make recommendations of immediate measures to deal with the problem, and of long-range programs to attack the basic causes.

Method. Hearings were held in parts of Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama. The hearings included testimony based on personal impressions of medical observers, data from food consumption and medical studies, statements from public officials, and accounts by community leaders. Field trips were made by a team including a physician and/or nutritionist into parts of Kentucky, Mississippi, the Navajo reservation of Arizona, the labor camps of south Florida, and the slums of Boston, Washington, and New York City.

Cooperation and material were also solicited from state and federal agencies, food industries, physicians, and appropriate private agencies. The Board also made a formal request to each federal agency for all relevant information that had been placed in the public domain by the new Freedom of Information Act. A staff collected all the data, reports, evidence, and studies that were available. These are noted in the bibliography at the end.

Findings. (1) One-fifth of the households of the U. S. have diets determined by the

U. S. Department of Agriculture to be "poor." (2) In households of low-income levels, 36 percent have inadequate diets. (3) The diet of Americans has deteriorated since 1955. (4) Some 280 counties of the U. S. have conditions so distressed as to warrant a Presidential declaration naming them as hunger areas. (5) Evidence mounts that diet deficiencies in early childhood cause irreversible organic and psychological brain damage. (6) Existing federal food programs are utterly insufficient. (7) There is a widespread absence of knowledge about the extent and severity of malnutrition in this country. (8) Concrete evidence of hunger and malnutrition was found in every part of the U. S. where hearings were conducted or field trips made, although the worst conditions were found among the oldest inhabitants--American Indians, Negroes, Appalachian Whites, and Spanish speaking residents of the Southwest.

The Board feels that the hunger they have seen contributes directly to the schisms which threaten our society. While new programs and legislation are needed, there are at the present time reserves of power, money, discretionary authority, and technical competence which could begin to alleviate the conditions at once.

In its recommendations, the report states there must be a commitment by the nation to the proposition that every child and adult has the right to an adequate diet--the same kind of commitment we made to expanding production during World War II, or to exploring space and placing a man on the moon. To this end, the Board calls upon the President to (1) declare that a national emergency exists; (2) institute emergency food programs in the most depressed areas; (3) use all available statutory authority and funds to assure completely adequate food programs in those areas; (4) ask Congress for immediate enactment of such other powers and appropriations as he needs; (5) report to the people the numbers of needy people reached, the number yet unreached, if any, and the nutritional adequacy of the diets provided; and (6) report plans for longer-range programs. These longer-range programs are spelled out in specific detail in the conclusion of the report. (CK)

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76. RIOTS AND REBELLION: CIVIL VIOLENCE IN THE URBAN COMMUNITY

(a) Louis H. Masotti and Don R. Bowen (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, 1968. $8.50 per copy. (c) Case Western Reserve University, Department of Political Science and Civil Violence Research Center. (d) None.

Problem. To present an interdisciplinary survey of theoretical approaches to urban violence from the perspectives of political scientists, sociologists, and psychologists. The papers included in this volume analyze the relationship of riots to such topics as looting, youth groups, the clergy, urban racial tensions, poverty, Negro opinions and leadership, black power, police, and the ghetto. Also included are recent case studies and hard data analyses, and an extensive bibliography on political violence. (ML)

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77. ABOUT THE POOR: SOME FACTS AND SOME FICTIONS

(a) Elizabeth Herzog. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Children's Bureau Publication No. 451-1967, by U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 77 pp. + bibliography. $.35 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Children's Bureau. (d) None.

Problem. This book is part of the Children's Bureau's program of presenting material designed to enhance understanding of the problems, and the people burdened by them, that create a need for services and programs. The ultimate goal is to cope effectively with these problems on a basis of real facts.

About the Poor draws upon national statistics, special studies, and discussions--formal and informal--published or gleaned from interviews and consultations. Its four sections are based on a number of papers delivered at different times and places, here revised, combined, and updated where needed. The sections are: (1) Problem

Populations: "They" and "We"; (2) Is There [illegible] of the Negro Family; [illegible] Some Assumptions about the Poor; and (4) Unmarried [illegible] Some Questions to be Answered and Some Answers to be Questioned.

This study scrutinizes beliefs, stereotypes, facts, statistics, and real life situations with a stringent objectivity. Such widely held beliefs as the following (among others), are listed, and then tested in the light of hard evidence: (1) The poor do not accept the values of the middle class. (2) They are impulsive, and live for the moment. (3) Among them, illegitimacy carries no stigma. (4) The low-income Negro family is in disarray, and rapidly deteriorating. (5) The family and sex patterns of the Negro poor are a direct reflection of the slavery heritage.

By such evidence as comparison of valid statistics of the white and nonwhite poor, and of the poor and the middle class; by noting our improved statistical reporting; by interviewing and coming to know people, who thereby become "human" instead of numbers on a chart;--by such methods, the oversimplifications that end up as stereotypes are fleshed out to become real and true to life. Every theme studied is supported by some evidence, yet a growing number of practitioners and social scientists are criticizing them, and finding other evidence that changes the total problem and thereby the kinds of remedies needed. (CK)

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78. RACIAL JUSTICE AND THE PRESS: MUTUAL SUSPICION OR "THE SAVING REMNANT"?

(a) Jeannette Hopkins. (b) Completed and published under the above title, [illegible] ARC Paper No. 1, by the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, Inc., 60 E. 86th St., New York, N. Y. 10028, September, 1968, 53 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Metropolitan Applied Research Center, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the role of the press as an instrument of power in effecting [illegible]l change, and specifically, to examine its relationship to civil rights groups and [illegible] demands for social justice. The in[illegible]tor considers such questions as [illegible] the press is basically exploitive and untrustworthy, or selectively so in [illegible]groes. If it is selectively exploitive, can this be overcome? Is the [illegible]nolithic, and if so, how can a minority group contend effectively with it? Examples are drawn from newspaper coverage of civil disorders and riots, civil rights marches in the South, and Negro leaders. (ML)

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79. RUMOR CENTRAL

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606, n. d., 7 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Chicago Commission on Human Relations. (d) None.

Problem. To describe Chicago's Rumor Central, recommend procedures for setting up such a system in other cities, and evaluate the system. Rumor Central is a telephone service that citizens can call during times of racial tension to report incidents and check out rumors. It consists of ten telephones connected on a sequential hunt system, personnel to man the telephones, a good system of communication with the Police and Fire Departments and other private and public agencies with staff in the field, and two men to check out rumors and to receive incoming reports from these departments.

Findings. The basic considerations in setting up a Rumor Central are publicizing the telephone number, adequate physical equipment and personnel, clearly defined procedures, and an effective communications system.

While it is impossible to quantitatively evaluate the effects of the Rumor Central on Chicago, the service has provided relief for anxious and concerned citizens and has dispelled rumors that could have contributed negatively to already tense situations. (ML)

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80. CONSUMERS IN TROUBLE: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF LAW SUITS AGAINST DEFAULTING CONSUMERS

(a) David Caplovitz and Barbara Rubin. (b) In process. (c) Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research, under sponsorship of Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. The project is designed to provide a basis for reform in the system of consumer credit as it operates in this country. It

deals with breakdowns in the system as expressed in suits against consumers by their creditors. The project will examine the causes of these breakdowns.

Four related studies are planned: (1) a fact-finding national survey to establish the frequency of such law suits and actions resulting from them such as repossession, garnishment of wages and loss of employment; (2) a detailed survey of consumers who have been sued in order to learn (a) the processes leading to such suits, (b) the consequences of the law suits for the consumers, and (c) the adequacy of legal procedures for handling such suits; (3) a study of the responses of employers to garnishment orders against their employees and the costs that processing garnishments impose on industry; and (4) in one of the sample communities, New York City, research on the other parties involved in the law suits, notably credit companies who are frequently the plaintiffs in these actions, collection lawyers, court clerks, process-servers and City-Marshalls. (JS)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

● ECONOMIC THEORY

81. UNEMPLOYMENT, IDLE CAPACITY, AND THE EVALUATION OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES

(a) Robert H. Haveman, John V. Krutilla, and Robert M. Steinberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 00013, 1968, 95 pp. + appendices and index. $6.50 per copy. LC 68-54039. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc., and The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. The primary purpose of this study is to examine the practical significance of the assumption of full employment which is implicit in nearly all benefit-cost analysis practiced until now. While the existence of unemployment has been recognized as a problem for such analysis, its solution has only recently been made possible by using two new sources of data. These are: (1) the new interindustry relations matrix with a more disaggregated treatment of the construction sector prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; and (2) an industry-occupation relations matrix, completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which permits the estimation of the indirect off-site demands on each of several occupational categories in the construction of any major undertaking, public or private. These data have enabled the development of models which trace the final bill of goods for construction to the factor sources which supply the primary inputs to public expenditures of any sort.

In this study, the investigators try to evaluate the opportunity cost of public expenditures in periods of less than full employment by analyzing one type--water resource development--among the whole range of public expenditures. However, their analysis has been prepared to present the conceptual model, computer programs, and computational methods which can facilitate carrying out such studies over the entire range of public expenditures. (CK)

82. INDUSTRIAL LOCATION AND REGIONAL POLICY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) William Alonso. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Working Paper No. 74, by the Center for Planning and Development Research, Institute of Urban and Regional Development, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, February, 1968, 46 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Center for Planning and Development Research and Department of City and Regional Planning, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the factors affecting the location of industry in developing countries. This study is also pertinent for developed countries, since regional planning has traditionally concerned itself with regions which are depressed in economic and social terms. The problems of regional development and the considerations affecting the location of industry in these islands of poverty are comparable to those which occur in developing countries involving scarcities of technical and managerial

inputs, antiquated social institutions and practices, uncertainties, and lack of in-[illegible]ation. Relative development as a factor in location is viewed in terms of a simpli-[illegible] set of alternatives: the big city or a hinterland location.

Findings. Location decisions are based upon the transportation network, the personal space preferences of management, lack of information about hinterland locations, [illegible] pressures for rapid development, and certain aspects of the labor force. Some further considerations are outlined for evaluating location in terms of economic costs in the framework of cost-benefit analysis. Regional policy, which considers long-run effects and the economic macro-geography of development, can be a useful device to generate information and conserve and stretch scarce technical manpower, and in this way affect the logic of location decisions. (ML)

83. AN ECONOMETRIC MODEL OF NOVA SCOTIA

(a) Stanislaw Czamanski. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, 1968, 144 pp. + appendices and bibliography. $3.00 per copy. This is Regional Studies Series No. 2, and is one of three major projects under way. The other two are: "An [illegible]ision of Regional Income and Product Accounts of Nova Scotia (1947-1965)" and "Regional Wealth Accounting as a [illegible]s of Quantitative Evaluation of Regional Resources." (c) Dalhousie [illegible]ersity, Institute of Public Affairs, under sponsorship of the Nova Scotia Voluntary Planning Board. (d) None.

Problem. The goal of this study is to pro-[illegible]ol for probing into the complex [illegible]ionships of the Nova Scotia economy, and thus contribute towards solving some of its pressing economic problems.

[illegible] was conducted during the summers of 1967 and 1968. The first summer, a spe[illegible] [illegible]f the model was developed. The following summer, the model was tested and reorganized into its present form.

Findings. Nova Scotia is a declining region with primary sectors stagnating, and many [illegible] sectors facing an uncertain development, despite the opening, with government help, of some new plants. Other factors in the picture include a per capita personal income considerably lower than the Canadian average, a high unemployment rate, and a net out-migration.

Various alternatives have been proposed for coping with the situation, and the main purpose of this model is to test the alternatives. Without a quantitative model, the number of alternatives which planners can develop is limited by the work necessary to assess the implications of each. The investigator feels that this present model needs more extensive exploration of more factors in order to describe satisfactorily the corresponding reality. Nevertheless, considerable experience may be gained by running the model for purposes of testing the effects of various combinations of input variables. (CK)

84. PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND LOCATION AS CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO SMALL CITY GROWTH

(a) M. Jarvin Emerson and Thomas T. Vernon. (b) In process. (c) Kansas State University, Department of Economics and Department of Regional and Community Planning. (d) None.

Problem. Systems of cities, when displayed in a rank array of size, exhibit regularities referred to as the rank-size rule. Although these distributions retain a fairly high degree of stability through time, certain individual cities are observed to be consistent "rank jumpers." This is nothing more than to say that a rank jumping city grows more rapidly than other cities in the system. The question is, are there factors other than general economic development in the city's region that influence the city's growth?

Previous Research. C. H. Madden, "On Some Indications of Stability in the Growth of Cities in the United States," Economic Development and Cultural Change, No. IV, 1956; and Brian J. L. Berry, " Cities as Systems within Systems of Cities," Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association, Vol. 13, 1964.

Hypotheses. Small city growth is influenced by the city's location relative to other cities and by the city's investment in public capital.

Method. The method is to observe small city growth patterns over a long-run period and analyze their performance with respect to the amount and structure of public capital, and the changing time distance relationships that result from improved highways and high speed autos. (TV)

● ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

85. NONSURVEY TECHNIQUES FOR CONSTRUCTING REGIONAL INTERINDUSTRY MODELS

(a) William A. Schaffer. (b) In process. Preliminary papers available from School of Industrial Management, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. 30332. Price not indicated. (c) Georgia Institute of Technology, School of Industrial Management, with partial support from U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To develop methods for simulating models of regional economies using secondary data, as well as techniques to test the validity of these simulations.

Method. Using national input-output tables and estimates of gross outputs of local industries, this project simulates interindustry transactions for a region based on procedures employing location quotients, cross-industry quotients, supply and demand pools, and an iterative allocating device. Simulations are compared with published regional input-output tables and patterns of differences are constructed for use in correcting simulations for regions where no survey is available.

Findings. These simulation techniques have been outlined and programmed and are being used to estimate interindustry transactions for the state of Washington for 1963. Initial tests indicate that local production coefficients for seven out of twenty-three industries are reasonably estimated by our procedures. (SLD)

86. THE DATA BANK

(a) Werner Z. Hirsch, Marvin Hoffenburg, Sidney Sonenblum, and Robert M. Hayes. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. This project is oriented around collection of data determined primarily by the results of a research project entitled "Design of a Regional Information System" (DORIS). The data bank, besides storing data related to DORIS, also provides references to the availability in mechanized form of additional data, much of which is of special interest to DORIS, and some of which is of a more general nature. The major determining factors for initially recommending whether specific data should be acquired and stored on a continuing basis in the bank are: (1) whether it is defined as relevant by the DORIS project; (2) whether it is data about the Los Angeles area; and (3) whether it is available and practicable to acquire on a continuing basis.

Previous Research. Hirsch, Sonenblum, Hoffenburg, and Jamieson, "Design of a Regional Information System," University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (See Digest reports 12:1-27 and 14:1-20.) (SIE)

87. CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURISM TO REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF PUERTO RICO

(a) Barclay G. Jones. (b) In process. (c) Cornell University, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To develop social accounts of the various sub-markets of the tourist trade in Puerto Rico; to provide sectoral inputs for the input-output matrix being developed for the Puerto Rican economy. Using this data, a predictive growth model of tourism will be developed to help determine the potential impact of a proposed tourism project on a particular area. (SIE)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

88. EVALUATION OF THE ARA-EDA BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAM

(a) Darius Gaskins, Charles D. Liner, and Stanley Miller. (b) Completed. Final report issued September, 1968.

(c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Office of Program Analysis and Economic Research. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the effectiveness of the EDA Business Loan Program, a program, which, through long-term, low interest loans [illegible]d investment acquisition, attempts to induce terms to expand and locate productive facilities in distressed areas. Tangible benefits resulting from this program are the number of new jobs created and additional income accruing to unemployed and underemployed in distressed areas.

Findings. The cumulative estimates of new employment created in assisted firms from December, 1967, to March 31, 1968, range from 25,734 to 36,439. The cost of the business loan program per job created has been evaluated from three frames of refer[illegible]. The first focuses on dollar amount [illegible]tal loans disbursed. It was found that the loan cost per job ranged from $5,291 to $7,705. The second considers the federal government as an investment institution. Cost includes losses on loans made and administrative or overhead costs. These combined with various estimates of total jobs created yield federal government cost per job estimates ranging from $1,348 to $2,960. A third considers costs to society, including administrative costs, loan losses, and opportunity costs. The latter costs constitute the difference between what the firms pay in interest and the maximum rate of return that could be obtained from these funds. Measurable costs to society per job created ranged from $1,372 to $4,377. New jobs [illegible] translatable into increments to a real income. A real income is increased directly by additions to payrolls of assisted firms, purchase of raw materials, and other inputs by the firms, and by the purchases of [illegible]sumer goods by new employees. Workers in [illegible]sisted firms earn on the average [illegible] employed increased their annual income by [illegible] [illegible]stment by gover[illegible] additional jobs created by industry results in extremely high returns to society. (JS)

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89. THE EFFECTS OF TAXES AND PUBLIC FINANCING PROGRAMS ON LOCAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE

(a) Thomas F. Stinson. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Agricultural Economic Report No. 133, by the Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 14th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20250, May, 1968, 24 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. This report is a brief survey of studies on the influence that taxes and financial aid programs have on regional economic development. It summarizes the results and conclusions of three groups of studies: (1) those using surveys to estimate the importance businessmen place on taxes in their location decision; (2) those attempting to determine the tax savings that firms may obtain through relocation; and (3) those attempting to correlate taxes with economic growth. (ML)

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90. APPLICATION OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY TO THE PROBLEMS OF APPALACHIA

(a) Various. (b) Completed. Six volumes summarizing an August, 1965 conference on the subject have been published and are available from the College of Engineering and the Engineering Foundation, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. 26506. They include: Vol. I, Development of High Technology Industry, 99 pp.; Vol. II, Transportation, 95 pp.; Vol. III, Water Resources, 67 pp.; Vol. IV, Mineral Industries, 97 pp.; Vol. V, Forest Industries, out of print and out of stock; and Vol. VI, Land Use Planning, 120 pp. No dates. Price not indicated. (c) West Virginia University, College of Engineering and the Engineering Foundation, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation, Engineering Division. (d) None.

Problem. To provide insight and guidance on technological matters for those charged with responsibility for development and implementation of plans for moving Appalachia into the mainstream of American life.

Appalachia has not shared fully in the fruits of technological progress, but the engineering profession, as the major source of technological change and innovation, is trying to remedy that situation. The benefits of technology should be made available to the people of Appalachia, but disruptions resulting from these changes should be kept at a minimum. (ML)

91. COSTS OF URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRY AS RELATED TO CITY SIZE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: INDIA CASE STUDY

(a) Om Prakash Mathur, Richard Morse, and M. C. K. Swamy. (b) Completed. Published under the above title and available from the Publications Department, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif. 94025, October, 1968, 359 pp. + appendices. $8.00 per copy. (c) Stanford Research Institute, School of Planning and Architecture (New Delhi, India), and Small Industry Extension Training Institute (Hyderabad, India), under sponsorship of U. S. Agency for International Development. (d) 14:2-99.

Problem. To compare the costs of supplying the physical and social infrastructure required by industry in urban centers of different size in developing countries. Possible variations in infrastructure costs in cities of different size are an important consideration in framing policies for the location of industry and for the promotion of industrial growth and employment opportunities outside major metropolises.

Findings. (1) Unit costs for urban infrastructure for a projected industrial expansion of over 180 percent in a ten-year span are not significantly different for city sizes beyond 130,000. (2) Infrastructure cost differences associated with city size are not of an order that would outweigh the influence of local factors unique to each city in determining infrastructure cost levels. (3) Cost data fail to point out a distinct minimum base or threshold size city with respect to costs. (4) Local cost factors and the absence of a sharp threshold for urban infrastructure costs suggest that it should be possible to equip selected smaller cities for appropriate new industries without undue cost handicaps.

These findings confirm the importance of a regional basis for industrial development efforts. The role and interrelationships of cities of different sizes should be taken fully into account in planning the location of industry, as opposed to the claims of any particular city size class on grounds of infrastructure cost advantage alone. (ML)

92. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING IN EGYPT

(a) Magdi M. El-Kammash. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 358 pp. + appendices, bibliography, and index. Price not indicated. The purpose of the Praeger Special Studies is to make specialized research monographs in U. S. and international economics and politics available to the academic, business, and government communities. For further information, write above address, Special Projects Division. This book is a revised and updated version of the author's doctoral dissertation, completed and submitted to Duke University in 1965. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the process of development of the Egyptian economy with special reference to the supply approach to economic development. Emphasis was placed mainly on the factors that contributed to such development in order to evaluate the advantages of supplying the economy with such factors, particularly capital and entrepreneurship. The year 1952, which witnessed the Revolution, separates two distinct periods in the history of development in the country. The first is a period of stagnation which existed before the 1952 Revolution and extends back to the nineteen thirties. The second is the period of reconstruction, development, and economic planning which took place after 1952.

The principal objective of planning in Egypt is to double national income over a period of ten years, 1960-1970. Another objective is to secure a more equitable distribution of income. Although there has been some progress, the main obstacles impeding the successful realization of these plans are a high rate of population growth in the face of limited and relatively inexpandible natural resources. (CK)

93. CASES AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR THE TEACHING OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA)

(a) Grace V. Lindfors (ed.) and Andrew R. Towl. (b) Completed. Published under the above title and available from Intercollegiate Case Clearing House, Soldiers Field Post Office, Boston, Mass. 02163, May, 1968, 408 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography includes 653 cases, teaching guides for 49 of these cases, and brief annotations of 200 articles and 400 books which are aids to teaching or research in developing countries in South and Southeast Asia. The countries represented are Burma, Ceylon, Nationalist China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, and Thailand. Cases are listed in six broad categories: (1) Controls, Accounting and Statistical; (2) Finance and Financial Institutions; (3) General Management--Policy and Social, Economic and Political Aspects; (4) Human Aspects of Administration; (5) Marketing; and (6) Production. Cases, books, pamphlets, and articles are cross-indexed by title, author, and topic.

Previous Research. Bibliography of Indian Institute of Management Cases, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, 1967; National Bibliography of Cases in Business Administration, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, 1967; Philippine Case Clearing House Bibliography, Philippine Case Clearing House, Manila, 1967. Available from Intercollegiate Case Clearing House, at the address listed above. [illegible]

[illegible]. REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS [illegible] POLICY

(a) Clifton H. Kreps, Jr. and Hugh W. Knox. (b) In process. Completion expected June, 1970. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Graduate School of Business Administration, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. The Economic Development Administration is sponsoring two complementary sets of studies, both dealing generally with the supply, organization, and allocation of productive factors in underdeveloped regions. Each is headed up by one of the main investigators. The Knox studies are concerned specifically with capital and labor and their allocation among EDA regions, the derivation of production functions for EDA regions, regional imperfections in factor markets, and the allocation of factors among key activity sectors in regions as part of the process of constructing econometric models for EDA regions. The Kreps studies deal more particularly with capital and capital markets, the process of capital formation in underdeveloped regions, capital market performance in such regions, and methods of facilitating the process of local capital formation in underdeveloped regions by adjusting regional and interregional capital structures in order to achieve improved capital market performance. (CHK)

95. ALTERNATIVE MODELS FOR SHORT-RUN REGIONAL FORECASTS

(a) Philip J. Bourque, Edward Chambers, Stephen Archer, Alan Hess, and Warren Seyfried. (b) In process. Completion expected in Fiscal Year 1970. (c) University of Washington, Graduate School of Business Administration, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Review alternative methods of preparing short-run regional forecasts and regional econometric model development. Various methods of forecasting are used for regional and local areas including regional indicators, economic base, expectational surveys, as well as more mathematical (or formal) models such as regional I-O and econometric (multiple-regression) simultaneous equation systems. The I-O investigation centers on the issues related to the stability of coefficients (r_{ij} and a_{rij}) and linking the export sectors through multi-regional models. The econometric model development is expected to uncover problems related to bridging regional models to national models along the Klein (WEFU) model to achieve an integrated national-regional forecasting system. (PJB)

96. THE ROLE OF GROWTH CENTERS IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

(a) Niles Hansen. (b) In process. Completion expected June, 1970. (c) University of Kentucky, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Office of Program Analysis and Economic Research. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a factual and analytical framework for the articulation and evaluation of alternative programs in a growth center strategy for improving economic opportunities for residents of lagging regions. The focus will be on rapidly growing urban centers, clusters, or axes in or near areas eligible for EDA assistance.

The problem is being approached from the standpoint that, on the basis of opportunity costs, the most rational approach for EDA's regional strategy is to emphasize the concentration of investment in a few key growth centers. The most efficient urban centers will most likely be found in intermediate regions rather than in the midst of lagging regions. However, growth center policy should be closely coordinated with human resource investment in lagging regions.

Five specific objectives of the project are to: (1) relate growth center theory to the problem of accelerating regional development in lagging areas of the U. S.; (2) compile and organize data pertinent to the articulation and evaluation of programs that might be encompassed in a growth center strategy; (3) indicate the possible focal points in a region for the application of programs in a growth center strategy; (4) delineate the problems likely to be encountered in the implementation of a growth center strategy and indicate possible solutions; and (5) set forth criteria for selection of the urban centers to be included in any attempt that might be made to apply a growth center strategy.

Method. Work has focused on the following: (1) An analysis is being made of the extent to which employment growth in rapidly growing areas is drawing workers from redevelopment areas. Comparisons are being made between employment growth in growth centers designated by EDA for the development district program and growth and employment in rapidly growing counties and SMSA's presently outside the sphere of EDA's activities. The focus here will be on the employment of workers from redevelopment areas. The study has been based on employment projections to 1975, by county, and on Bureau of Census data on employment and payrolls, by county, in 1962 and 1967. Percentage change in employment and in payroll values between 1962 and 1967 have been computed for all counties and SMSA's. Areas which are growing rapidly or which show large absolute employment and payroll increases will be related to redevelopment areas through a study of migration patterns. This phase of the study will rely on the one-percent Social Security sample of covered workers. (2) An examination of the linkages between monetary and financial variables and regional growth is being made. (JS)

97. ROLE OF LAW AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Spencer L. Kimball. (b) In process. (c) University of Wisconsin, Law School, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Investigate: (1) the legal interrelationship between units and agencies of government as they affect the implementation of economic development plans and programs; (2) tax law and related constitutional law as they affect economic development in areas of concern to EDA, with particular reference to tax subsidies, credits, write-offs, exemptions, and other incentives; (3) natural resource and planning law and legal institutions significant to economic development in EDA areas; and (4) security transaction, commercial business association, and property transfer laws and codes as they relate to the implementation of economic development programs. (SLK)

98. REGIONAL ASPECTS OF INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Office of Program Analysis and Economic Research. (d) None.

Problem. This project examines income maintenance programs from two points of view: (1) their effect on administration of the EDA program and (2) their economic impact on the regions.

Establishment of a national income maintenance policy would influence designation of distressed areas on the criteria of low income or sudden rise in unemployment. The project is analyzing such questions as the possible reduction of migration as a result of reducing income disparities among regions.

The economic impact on lagging regions and distressed areas of various types of income maintenance schemes, i. e., family allowances, guaranteed annual income, and negative income tax, are being examined to determine how such schemes would differ in their impact from current programs such as social security payments and other pensions, unemployment compensation, and aid for dependent children. An analysis will be made of possible alterations in design of programs which would promote regional development. (SIE)

99. DIMENSIONS OF THE URBAN PROBLEM AND A NATIONAL POLICY FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Lloyd Rodwin. (b) In process. Completion expected by June, 1970. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Laboratory for Environmental Studies, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Office of Program Analysis and Economic Research. (d) None.

Problem. To provide the Economic Development Administration (EDA) with quantitative analyses and projections of the evolutions of the urban ghetto economy within the framework of the dimensions of the urban problem and urban growth patterns. The effectiveness of present tools for job creation will be evaluated and the need for new techniques for bringing jobs to ghetto residents assessed. The overall aim is to furnish the EDA policy-maker with a specification of alternatives for a national policy for urban development.

The program is to be carried out in two phases, a five-month crash evaluation of the problems of the urban ghetto, and a longer-term, two-year effort. The aim of the first is to evaluate the effectiveness of present and potential tools, present policy, and instruments for creating jobs tto residents. It will concentrate on: (1) dimensions of the urban ghetto, (2) urban economic growth in large metropolitan areas, (3) urban ghetto housing market, osts and benefits of local government inducements distorting the intra-metropolitan area location of economic activity, (5) process of metropolitan area growth, (6) racial patterns of metropolitan area growth, (7) design for community corporations, and (8) a national policy for urban development.

The total study will provide EDA with a suitable framework of information and analysis for designing programs to deal more appropriately with unemployment, underemployment, new job creation, and upgrading tools in the urban economy.

Method. (1) Macro-Analysis of Evolution of the Urban Economy: analysis procedures have been developed, programs written, data acquisition completed, and projections to 1975 for all metropolitan areas and central cities for population and households by income and age characteristics run. (2) Micro-Analysis of Operations of Present Tools for Job Creation: present job creation programs and their operations have been reviewed and analysis of potential role of investment financing and catalogue of present and proposed job creating programs completed. (3) Evolution of Demands for Ghetto Manpower Supply: metropolitan area employment requirements by occupation, urban ghetto manpower supply, educational training, employment and underemployment have been examined in detail, a statistical model specified and an appropriate computer program for determining the relationship between the occupational requirements and ghetto manpower supply developed. Analysis is in trial run. (4) Role of Community Corporations: proposal for twin community corporations has been written and how these might fit into an overall strategy for new and upgraded job creation specified. (EDA)

100. THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES IN BLIGHTED AREAS

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Office of Program Analysis and Economic Research. (d) None.

Problem. This project has a two-fold purpose: (1) to analyze and evaluate the experience of industrial/commercial renewal efforts as a strategy for job creation among the ghetto area labor force in order to produce a set of recommendations for maximizing the effect of these efforts; and

(2) to measure the total benefits and costs to society resulting from the location of industrial/commercial facilities in blighted areas. (SIE)

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101. GROWTH AREAS AND CENTERS IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES REGION

(a) Alan R. Bird. (b) Completed and a report issued. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Identify and describe a preliminary system of growth centers and tributary areas in the upper Great Lakes region.

Method. The study brings together and relates the findings emerging from work conducted by the Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin State Planning Departments and other groups in order to develop the initial vehicle through which agreement on a regional system of growth centers and areas could be reached.

Findings. The report recommends immediate designation by the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission of three types of growth areas: (1) urban-industrial, (2) mining, and (3) recreation and tourism. It also recommends multi-county development districts that together comprise all of the designated regions plus some border counties. The rationale for these recommendations is given. The respective state planning departments and the Commission have used this report as a basis for designations, and a map has been developed by the Commission. (ARB)

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102. CENTRAL ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY FOR NEW YORK STATE

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) New York State, Office of Planning Coordination. (d) None.

Problem. Determine and describe the basic economic-demographic structure of New York State in the form of a computerized analytical-projection model; identify strengths and weaknesses in this structure; measure the economic impact on the State of major public and private policy decisions and actions; and project probable and possible alternative sets of future conditions the State may face.

As such, the study functions as a central informational-analytical base which supports the planning process carried on by the Office of Planning Coordination, and is the basic major economic informational input into the State planning process. The fourth phase of the study, occurring in 1969-1970, will consist mainly of model testing, evaluation and refinement; the training of OPC staff by the consultant to a level of capability necessary to operate and improve the modeling system; and turn over of the system to OPC by the consultant. (RRH)

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103. SURVEY OF MAINE LAW AFFECTING MARINE DEVELOPMENT

(a) David J. Halperin. (b) In process. Completion expected July, 1969. (c) University of Maine, Law School, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Survey all statutes, court decisions, administrative regulations, and policies of the State of Maine which affect marine resource development, and examine their scientific validity and economic impact. An interdisciplinary team will relate the laws and regulations to conservation, health, and the economic well-being of the State, will determine the extent to which the laws and regulations are observed, and what major gaps exist in the legal structure insofar as the State's ability to utilize its resources is concerned. (SIE)

● AGRICULTURE

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104. OVERCOMING WORLD HUNGER

(a) Clifford M. Hardin (ed.) (b) Completed and published under the above title by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, 1969, 170 pp. + index. $4.95 per copy, clothbound; $1.95 per copy, SPECTRUM paperbound. LC 69-15333. (c) Columbia University, The American Assembly, under sponsorship of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This book is composed of papers originally designed as background reading

for participants at a national meeting of the thirty-fourth American Assembly program, which focused on world hunger and malnutrition. As now organized, it is intended for the general reader as well as for background [illegible] ing for regional Assemblies on this subject in the U. S.

Chapter 1, Clifford M. Hardin, "Introduction: For Humanity, New Hope," discusses population projections, geographical distribution of people, and birth control. It will take twice as much food by 2000 A. D. to feed twice as many people no better than the people of the 1960's. Protein is especially needed. Chapter 2, Frank W. Notestein, "Population Growth and Its Control," analyzes existing projections of world population growth, and evaluates the prospects for control measures. Chapter 3, Don Paarlberg, "Food for More People and Better Nutrition," describes recent developments in agricultural technology. It also points out the physical and economic requirements for full realization of the potential benefits of this technology. Chapter 4, J. George Harrar and Sterling Wortman, "Expanding Food Production in Hungry Nations: The Promise, the Problems," suggests new and expanded public policies and programs needed for limiting population growth, increasing food production, and improving human nutrition. Chapter 5, by David E. Bell, Lowell S. Hardin, and F. F. Hill, "Hope for the Hungry: Fulfillment or Frustration?" examines the requirements for assistance to the less-developed countries, and addresses the question what should the United States do--through public and private means--to meet the problems and opportunities outlined elsewhere in the book. (CK)

[illegible]. PRESERVING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN NEW YORK STATE

(a) Russell R. Billings. (b) Completed and published under the above title, [illegible] Report to Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of New York," by the Commission on the Preservation of Agricultural Land, Albany, N. Y., January, 1968, 28 pp. + appendices. Price not [illegible]ted. (c) New York State Commission on the Preservation of Agricul[illegible]nd. (d) None.

[illegible] geographically those [illegible]s deemed [illegible]tial for preservation in agricultural [illegible] to propose measures for preservation of these areas for agricultural production; and to make recommendations for maximum use of waters for irrigation to increase the quantity and quality of agricultural production.

Findings. Recommendations of the Commission are: (1) legislative provision should be made for participation of agriculture in formal planning processes at all levels of government; (2) taxation of new farm real estate improvements should be deferred for five years; (3) provision should be made for creating zones in which agriculture would have priority over other uses; (4) legislative provision should be made for the creation of prime agricultural districts; (5) legislative and administrative action should continue to promote increasingly effective management and use of the water resources of the state; and (6) the real property tax law should be amended to improve arrangements and procedures for assessing property. (ML)

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106. RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) Heraclio A. Lombardo. (b) A continuing project. This monograph, the fifth in the series, was completed and published under the above title by The Agricultural Development Council, Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10020, 1969, 25 pp. + appendices. No charge for single copies. (c) Organization of American States, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and The Agricultural Development Council, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To list, classify, and appraise current research on agricultural development in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. This monograph includes a brief general description of the region, factors and problems limiting the region's agricultural development, and suggestions for further research. The work is intended primarily for policy makers, researchers, and students.

Previous Research. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Research on Agricultural Development in Southeast Asia, 1965 (Digest report 14:2-114); Phillips W. Foster, Research on Agricultural Development in North Africa, 1967 (14:2-114); Peter F. M. McLoughlin, Research on Agricultural Development in East Africa, 1967 (15:1-156); Donald C. Taylor, Research on Agricultural Development in Selected

Middle Eastern Countries, 1968 (15:2-96). (ML)

● CONSTRUCTION

107. THE ART OF ESTIMATING THROUGH RESEARCH AND ANALYSES

(a) Sol P. Gentile and Morton Slutsky. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Estimating Section, Engineering and Construction Bureau, New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal, 393 7th Ave., New York, N. Y. 10001, October, 1968, 19 pp. Price not indicated. (c) New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal, Engineering and Construction Bureau, Estimating Section. (d) None.

Problem. This document describes a parameter cost analysis system for construction of buildings which allows accurate construction cost estimates to be made.

The New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal, which must approve the plans and costs of all State-aided projects built under its Limited Profit Housing Program, requires accurate and inexpensive construction cost estimates drawn from schematic drawings, outline specifications and eventually from the working drawings. Commonly used square foot or cubic foot unit prices often lead to inaccurate and misleading results.

The parameter cost system enables the Division to determine the cost, and therefore the feasibility, of projects in spite of the preliminary nature of the information available at an early development stage. Although projects vary in size, apartment area, building height, and other details, the parameters required for analysis are inherent in the preliminary scheme. Tables and charts are included in the document to illustrate the procedure used. (JS)

108. APPLICATION OF COMPONENT CONSTRUCTION TO MULTI-STORY, LOW-INCOME HOUSING

(a) E. B. Fowler, W. Petry, K. E. Hofer, A. Longinow, O. Stepanek, E. Vey, S. Bortz, M. Zoiss, and P. Rao. (b) Completed and published under the above title in three volumes: Vol. I, "Summary"; Vol. II, "Detailed Technical Report"; and Vol. III, "Appendices," by Technology Center, Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, 10 W. 35th St., Chicago, Ill. 60616, January, 1968, 29, 194, and 289 pp., respectively. Price not indicated. (c) Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, Technology Center, for U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) 15:2-115.

Problem. This program was conducted as part of the search for a means of lowering the costs of multi-story housing for low-income families in response to the current need for six million of such housing units. Substandard housing in the U. S. is being generated at a pace faster than can be met by current renewal and rehabilitation. Therefore, this research attempted to devise a building system which will produce multi-story residences at less cost than conventional methods and, at the same time, allow them to be built more rapidly. Included in this study was an extensive survey of industrialized building methods now in use throughout the world.

The system adopted for study as best conforming to the present posture of the U. S. construction industry, trade unions, and building codes is a three-dimensional, open top box module measuring 23 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 8 feet, 4 inches high.

Volume I summarizes the entire report. Volume II explains the detailed technical, cost, and feasibility studies of the modular building system. And Volume III contains literature reviews, annotated bibliographies, and the detailed structural aspects of the module. (ML)

IV. Social Services

● SOCIAL PLANNING

109. FOCUS ON COMMUNITY ACTION: R[illegible] OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The

..tional Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C. 20036. ..ilable from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 45 pp. + appendices. $.35 per copy. (c) National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the Office of Economic Opportunity in order to determine whether this is an effective approach to combating poverty in the United States. There are three basic premises in this approach: (1) no economic necessity for poverty exists in America today; (2) poverty is a tightly interrelated and mutually reinforcing set of economic, social, and environmental circumstances that denies equality of opportunity to some Americans; and (3) poverty is vulnerable to social action.

Findings. The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) is an essential tool in the national effort to eradicate poverty and represents a unique governmental approach toward solving social problems. The Community Action Programs (CAP) of the OEO are the most promising development of the war on poverty.

Some recommendations of the Council are: (1) the anti-poverty programs should remain flexible, multifaceted, and experimental in nature; (2) community involvement and maximum feasible participation by all elements of the local community should be strengthened; (3) at least 50 percent of funds appropriated for CAP's should be made available for funding locally initiated projects; (4) continuing efforts should be made to identify, reach, and serve the hard core poor in each community; and (5) no reductions or delays in appropriations should be made with regard to OEO programs. (ML)

110. FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

(a) George Iden and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a Compendium of Papers submitted to the Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Economic Progress, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, March, 1968, Volumes 1 and 2, 684 pp. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20401. $1.00 per copy. (c) U. S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Economic Progress. (d) None.

Problem. These papers are intended to contribute to improvement in the allocation of resources in the human resources field. The compendium carries forward an investigation by the subcommittee into the broad area of human resource programs of the federal government. It is part of a long-term inquiry into the question of our nation's economic and social objectives, coordination of programs, and analysis of their effects on consumption, investment, and economic growth.

Previous Research. This is a sequel to the subcommittee's earlier study of the federal government's human resource programs, which appeared in a three volume compilation in December, 1966.

Method. A number of scholars, at the request of Representative Wright Patman, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Progress, prepared analytical papers on the concepts, goals, efficiency, and broad effects of government programs.

Findings. The compendium's two volumes consist of five parts: Part I deals with a general assessment of human resources and human resources policies; Part II with education and manpower policies; Part III with income maintenance and family support; Part IV with health care and improvement; and Part V with housing and environmental improvement. The programs tend to be interrelated in their effects on goals and on individuals and groups. They may be complementary or conflicting. The key issue, the introduction states, is not whether a program is good, but which programs make the best use of the nation's scarce resources. (CK)

111. TOWARDS FREEDOM FROM WANT

(a) Sar A. Levitan, Wilbur J. Cohen, and Robert J. Lampman (eds). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Industrial Relations Research Association, Social Science Building, Madison, Wisc. 53706, 1968, 243 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual Research. (d) None.

Problem. This volume focuses on public programs to reduce and eventually eliminate poverty in the U. S. It is divided into three sections: (1) "Towards a Welfare System," containing Elizabeth Wickenden, "Sharing Prosperity: Income Policy Options

in An Affluent Society," and George F. Rohrlich, "Social Assistance, Social Subsidies and Social Services to Underwrite the Essentials"; (2) "Protection from Income Loss," containing Wilbur J. Cohen, "Economic Security for the Aged, Sick and Disabled: Some Issues and Implications," Milton J. Nadworny, "Unemployment Insurance and Income Maintenance," and Joseph M. Becker, S. J., "Private Supplementation of Public Unemployment Benefits"; and (3) "Minimum Income Guarantees and Standards," containing Garth L. Mangum, "Government as Employer of Last Resort," Christopher Green, "Income Security Through a Tax-Transfer System," Jacob J. Kaufman and Terry G. Foran, "The Minimum Wage and Poverty," and S. M. Miller and Frank Riessman, "Standards for an Affluent Society."

The book's thesis is that society's efforts to aid the poor have not been commensurate with its resources or with the needs of the poor. Doubts are raised as to whether the war on poverty has been effective. All the contributors criticize the public assistance program. Christopher Green would discard the public assistance system in favor of a minimum income guarantee provided through the income tax mechanism. Elizabeth Wickenden and George Rohrlich disagree. The contributors do not estimate the cost of eliminating poverty. However, the editors feel that poverty is relative and that aid programs must consider not only how much is given to the poor but also the means used to provide aid. (PHRA)

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112. POWER, POVERTY, AND URBAN POLICY

(a) Warner Bloomberg, Jr. and Henry J. Schmandt (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title as Volume II, Urban Affairs Annual Reviews, by Sage Publications, 275 South Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, May, 1968, 600 pp. $20.00 per copy. LC 68-24710. (c) University of Wisconsin (Milwaukee), Department of Urban Affairs. (d) 14:2-329.

Problem. This second volume of the Urban Affairs Annual Reviews displays a substantial consensus among social scientists about two issues: (1) the inadequacy of existing measures to eliminate poverty, and (2) the rootedness of poverty in the U. S. in our institutional systems.

The book contains twenty essays which are divided into a Prologue: "The Issue is Great and Very Much in Doubt," and four sections: (1) "Affluence and Poverty: Some Basic Dimensions of the Problem"; (2) "Urban Institutions and the Deprived"; (3) "Poverty and Power: The Role of the Poor in Urban Politics"; and (4) "Knowledge, Policy, and Poverty."

The writers note the importance of the power variable in promoting institutional change in metropolitan centers, and how knowledge itself becomes an element in power relationships. (SP)

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113. PEOPLE AND PLANS: ESSAYS ON URBAN PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

(a) Herbert J. Gans. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Basic Books, Inc., 404 Park Ave., S., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 416 pp. $10.00 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In twenty-nine stimulating essays, twelve of them not previously published, sociologist-planner Herbert Gans deals with 4 major areas of current concern to urbanists: the relationship between the physical environment and social behavior, goal-oriented planning, planning for suburbs and new towns, and planning for the elimination of urban poverty and racism. A fifth area includes selections of sociological satire.

Gans charges that planners have overestimated the importance of the physical environment at the scale of the neighborhood; they have ignored the effects of their proposals on the poor; and they have used methods and procedures (standards and master plans) which lead to impotence.

Gans describes the culture and conditions of the poor, identifies problems, and searches for solutions. He proposes user-oriented planning as a partial substitute for standards and master plans and he examines the ways in which culture mediates the impact of the physical environment on human behavior. He pins his hopes for a better social environment on the creation of more and better quality jobs for Negroes, a change of attitudes by the lower class and the wider society, and on plans for the elimination of poverty.

These essays of a policy-oriented sociologist with a strong bias in favor of social

progress should be a welcome contribution to the struggling practitioner, social activist, and concerned citizen. (RJH and ...)

114. PERMANENT POVERTY, AN AMERICAN SYNDROME

(a) Ben B. Seligman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Quadrangle Books, 12 E. Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill. 60611, 1968, 218 pp. $6.50 per copy. LC 68-10835. (c) University of Massachusetts, Labor Relations and Research Center, under sponsorship of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. In this publication, the investigator considers the problem of poverty and presents the thesis that getting rid of poverty in our own time is dubious. He examines the question of how to count the poor, cultural as well as economic questions, and whether a given basket of material goods is a sufficient poverty index. The psychological and emotional factors of poverty are also analyzed.

The investigator first presents an historical account of poverty, beginning with the Elizabethan poor laws, then discusses methods of enumerating the poor. The succeeding five chapters deal with specific aspects of poverty--Negro poverty, poverty among the aged and youth, poverty in Appalacia and depressed areas, and the contribution of technology to poverty. The concluding three chapters deal with the role of government in alleviating poverty.

Findings. Poverty is a social syndrome--a condition so hardened and so fixed by our economic, political, and social circumstances that it is likely to remain with us in the calculable future.

This is the result of adhering to present values, adopting sudden make-do methods of dealing with poverty, and refusing to exercise foresight. Anti-poverty efforts are thwarted by the war in Vietnam, political ...inations, the inherent inadequacies of our economic system, and the lack of political will in America needed to solve the problem of poverty. (CM)

115. POVERTY: VIEWS FROM THE LEFT

(a) Jeremy Larner and Irving Howe (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by William Morrow & Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. 10000, 1968, 319 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Independent research. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a collection of twenty essays which investigate the economic, sociological, political, and practical aspects of the war on poverty. Among the contributors are Robert Lekachman, Ben B. Seligman, and Paul Bullock, economists; Michael Harrington, Irving Howe, and Paul Jacobs, political commentators and authors; and S. M. Miller, professor of education and sociology at New York University. The essays represent the view of the democratic left in the U. S. Nevertheless, there are differences of opinion among the contributors regarding such topics as the importance of integration, the need for local autonomy, and the efficacy of various welfare methods. Contributors to the book, however, are united in a sense of urgency and in the conviction that it is a scandal that poverty should remain in the U. S.

The book is divided into four sections: (1) General Considerations of Poverty; (2) Special Problems, including the aged, Head Start, morality and tactics in community organizing, the politics of housing, discrimination and the unions, federal food programs and hunger, and the Negro family; (3) Local Reports including grape pickers in California, children and politics in Mississippi, Harlem schools, Appalachia, Project TRY in Bedford-Stuyvesant, and the economics of tragedy in Bogalusa; and (4) The Larger Society, including notes on the welfare state and on contributors. (PHRA)

116. BEYOND THE BURNING: LIFE AND DEATH OF THE GHETTO

(a) Sterling Tucker. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Association Press, New York, N. Y. 10000, 1968. $4.95 per copy, cloth; $2.50, paper. A pamphlet abstracted from the book, titled Why the Ghetto Must Go, has been published as Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 423, by the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Ave.,

South, New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 28 pp. $.25 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In this publication, the investigator endorses "black power" as a temporarily necessary means for achieving full equality and integration, and describes it as a larger voice for the Negro, greater involvement in American society, and increased influence by Negroes over their own affairs. He outlines the various facets this involves.

If our cities are to survive, the poor Negro must be given a stake in our society. This will require the best teachers, smaller classes, more industry, and jobs. To help make up for lost time and opportunities in employment, housing, and education, he urges a "ten-point preference" such as is given to veterans in the federal job market.

Poverty and powerlessness in the midst of increasing affluence enjoyed by other millions are the source of the black ghetto dweller's anger and impatience. But ghetto residents can revitalize their communities and, in the process, help save our cities from decay and disorder. To do so, all social services should be decentralized. In education, this would mean going beyond a city-wide curriculum and uniform classroom sizes to procedures and standards that compensate for the educational deprivation of ghetto children. Neighborhood boards of education might accomplish what parent-teacher associations have failed to accomplish in the ghetto--the generation of interest in education on the part of parents who, for the first time, would be called upon to make important decisions. Similarly, welfare services, health services, and recreational programs need to be tuned in to the needs of the community and developed with their guidance. Since ghetto communities house more children per square acre, they should house more health facilities. Area residents could be trained to do the work. Opening up new, challenging job markets for ghetto inhabitants can both provide needed services and ease the problem of unemployment or dead-end employment. Teacher assistants shouldn't need a degree in education to help mark examinations, keep attendance records, fill out report cards, and monitor study halls. Similar work in police departments could provide employment and lessen antagonism and relax a tense community.

Similar to days in U. S. history when special incentives helped open up the West, the investigator urges encouragement by government and industry to redistribute population and develop new, integrated communities--incentives such as transportation allowances, promises of more training, better housing for less money, and greater chances of advancement. (JS)

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117. SOCIAL INNOVATION IN THE CITY

(a) Richard S. Rosenbloom and Robin Marris (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title as an interim report, by Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138, 1969, 200 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) Harvard University, Program on Technology and Society, Research Group on Technology, Business, and the City, under sponsorship of the International Business Machine Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. This work, a consolidation of fifty papers by nine writers, makes an extensive inquiry into the effects of technological change on the economy, on public policies, and on the character of the society, as well as into the reciprocal effects of social change on the nature, dimension, and direction of technological developments. The report explores organizational forms whose character is designed to seek and carry out the required tasks, rather than, what is more common, to specify particular tasks and methods of carrying them out. The group of investigators is engaged in designing new institutions to enable cities to become viable economic and political units that integrate all segments of the population. The report concentrates on the problems of the ghetto, particularly in housing and economic development.

In the United States business has achieved great success whereas government has experienced much failure. A clue to the solution of the paradox is seen when both are viewed as aspects of social technology. Methods of business organization and management are applied so as to stimulate innovation in a domain where our technology is least well developed--that of public social needs.

The report is divided into three sections. The first serves as an overview of the relationship of the ghetto section [illegible] capitalism and government. The main p[illegible] of the second section is that any

... working with business and government for ghetto enrichment must ... controlled by the residents of the ghetto. The third section contains an economic model for housing which is being tested by the ... final group of papers considers proposed ...lopment corporations. The rationale, ... lems of these corporations are studied in ... The present status and future prospects for collaborative work with Boston's Model Neighborhood Board, Newark's ... ...lition, and New Jersey's Department of ...munity Affairs is also treated. (CM)

...

(a) Christopher Alexander, Sara ... and Murray Silverstein. (b) ... and published under the above title by the Center for Environmental Structure, 2701 Shasta Rd., Berkeley, ... 94708, 1968, 283 pp. Price ... indicated. (c) Center for Envi...

Problem. To present a prototype for multi- ... munity facilities which provide a variety of special services to citizens. They have been started in many cities throughout the ... and are intended to help solve some ...he problems of low-income communities. ... report deals with the spatial and human ...ization aspects of the form which multi- ...ld take.

Findings. A prototype, in the conventi..., would provide guidelines ... and under varying conditions. However, no prototype could do justice to the variety of conditions ...countered in multi-service centers. The investigators ...niqueness of ... that certain ...l principles are valid from one community to another. This has resulted ...enerating principles which ... be transformed according to local cir- ...ich never fail to convey ...ls. This system is called a ...lti-service centers.

119. NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

(a) John B. Turner (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Association of Social Workers, 2 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 220 pp. Price not indicated. (c) National Association of Social Workers. (d) None.

Problem. This book reports a conference on citizen self-help organizations held at Cleveland, Ohio, March 15-17, 1967. The project explores the physical, social, and economic problems that beset neighborhood organizations and their programs. Phase I surveys experiences of neighborhood action programs in several cities, focusing on: (1) goals, organization, strategies, methods, techniques of action, and evidence of success or failure; and (2) examination of political and socioeconomic factors supporting or limiting staff service to neighborhood organizations. Phase II calls for analysis and submission of findings to a group of practitioners, theoreticians, and social scientists.

...s emerging from the workshop are sum...ized in five papers dealing with major practice issues, including transcripts of the discussion of the issues. The papers ...s: (1) neighborhood action and "lower ..." life style; (2) building a social ...t among the poor; (3) influence of ...unity setting on neighborhood action; ... and means for social change; and ... role in neighborhood organization. ...)

120. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

... Hans B. C. Spiegel (ed.). (b) ...leted and published under the above title by National Training ...atories (NTL) Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 291 pp. $3.95 per copy. LC 68-8752. This book is Volume I, subtitled, "Concepts and Issues," and is to be followed by Volume II, subtitled, "Cases and Programs." (c) NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Center for Community Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a reader, containing works of nineteen contributors, and focuses on the efforts of urban residents, especially those in low-income neighborhoods, to improve their community and individual conditions through group actions. Stress is on the theoretical and valuative aspects of the topic. (The second volume will examine concrete situations and attempted solutions.) The book's approach is multi-disciplinary, and its contributors are sociologists, planners, action leaders, and government officials.

The book is organized into five sections: (1) "An Overview," (2) "Housing and Urban Renewal," (3) "The Anti-Poverty Program," (4) "Alinsky," and (5) "Implications for Community Decision Making." There is a wide range of interpretation of the data. For example, in one chapter, James Q. Wilson submits that the poor are more likely t have a limited time-perspective, a greater difficulty in abstracting from concrete experience, an unfamiliarity with and lack of confidence in city-wide institutions, a preoccupation with the personal and the immediate, and few (if any) attachments to organizations of any kind, with the possible exception of churches. But Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn believe that citizen participation--real, genuine, meaningful, total--is probably the only guarantee, frail though it may be, that people will be willing to abide by the terms of today's social contract and have sufficient faith in the system to feel that it is in their best interest to wait for the next round of negotiations to press for still better terms within the framework of orderly dialogue and negotiation. (CK)

121. PUERTO RICANS CONFRONT PROBLEMS OF THE COMPLEX URBAN SOCIETY: A DESIGN FOR CHANGE

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Human Resources Administration, 38 Park Row, New York, N. Y. 10038, 1968, 534 pp., mimeo. Price not indicated. (c) Human Resources Administration, under sponsorship of Mayor of New York City, John V. Lindsay. (d) None.

Problem. This publication summarizes the proceedings of and presents the recommendations emerging from a conference held in New York City, April 15 and 16, 1967, to explore the problems of urban society in relation to the Puerto Ricans of New York, and to develop a design for improving existing conditions. The Puerto Ricans participating stressed that they did not intend to threaten or to beg, but to persuade and to participate in decision making and in the political process. The subjects covered included education, recreation, housing, Puerto Rican culture, welfare, legal justice, consumer education, civil rights, discrimination, voter registration, police-community relations, poverty and economic development, health, and upward mobility.

Method. Over a period of three months, meetings were held, research undertaken, and papers prepared to develop the material that served as a basis for the conference discussions. Panels dealt with the topics mentioned above and concluded with recommendations for solutions. Conference attendants and participants included Mayor John V. Lindsay, other city officials, as well as professional and lay people from various fields.

Findings. The conference adopted the recommendations of each of the panels, and forwarded them to the Mayor, with the request that action be taken by the City Council, Board of Estimate, and the appropriate city, state, and federal agencies. Every area was found to be rife with unsolved problems, though some progress was noted. One of the most important problems was education, though the need for poverty programs, voter registration, and above all, the opportunity to participate in planning solutions, were also stressed. (CK)

122. SEEKING MORE EFFECTIVE MEANS TO OVERCOME POVERTY

(a) Sylvan J. Kaplan and David E. Lindstrom (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Re- [illegible]rch and Extension Divisions, Blacksburg, Va. 24061, January, 1969, [illegible] pp. + appendices and index. Price not indicated. (c) Virginia Polytechnic Institute and The Appalachian Regional Commission. (d) For related research, see 15:1-162.

[illegible]

in Poverty and Development, July, 1968. Much of the impetus for this conference arose from ideas generated by the report of the President's Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, The People Left Behind. (See 15:1-162) It was felt that too many of the research findings therein were generalized, fragmented, and insufficiently coordinated to provide effective support to those who are working with problems of poverty in Appalachia. Furthermore, it appeared that universities, and federal, state, and local agencies often have insufficient knowledge of what others are doing and of the significance of their respective research efforts in the same field. The Appalachian Conference, then, attempted to provide a way for interested individuals to consider together ways of promoting greater communication, collaboration, and cooperation among those working in the Appalachian Region.

Participants came from many disciplines in universities and colleges, from federal, regional, and state agencies, and from among those in the local communities who were actively working with the poor. The conference consisted primarily of discussion among the participants, with only three lectures and one panel discussion. The problems discussed included: how to improve, in Appalachia, economic conditions, education and training, housing, community services and programs, health, welfare, agricultural practice, industry, and county, state, and regional planning.

Among conclusions drawn were those of the local community representatives, who at the conference were called, "Reactors," as they were expected to "react" to the commentaries of the more technically oriented conferees. The "reactions" included: (1) Whatever research is being done may fall far short of what is needed and thus fail to provide an overall point of view to guide action groups. (2) Little evidence was given that the disciplines represented had translated research into a form that the people of the region could use in solving their problems. In fact, there was the suspicion that in some [illegible] research was undertaken to avoid [illegible].

Some of the recommendations made by these local people were: (1) Develop a sound pattern of interdisciplinary and interinstitu- [illegible]. (2) The universities in- [illegible] ould not assume that their responsibility ends with research, but instead, they should be the total change agent in bringing other resources to bear on the solution of the problems that have been researched. (3) In future research efforts, there should be greater community involvement in identifying the problems and suggesting solutions, so that there will be the necessary motivation among area people to implement the recommended solutions. (CK)

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123. THE ROLES OF THE PROFESSIONAL PLANNER IN THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

(a) Carl Patton. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 73. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, April, 1969, 17 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Urban Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography was developed at the University of Illinois from two urban planning seminars devoted to the examination of the Model Cities Program. Both seminars were guided by Louis B. Wetmore.

The Model Cities Program was examined from several broad contexts: (1) the basic social issues, (2) the content of the program, and (3) the role of the professional planner. The basic social issues were viewed as they are related to the reform movement and the increasing social awareness which brought the Model Cities Program into existence. The goals of the Model Cities Program were examined, and the objectives which are intended to start trends towards those goals were brought to light. The content of the program was then examined both in regard to scope and methods involved. Of particular interest were the experiments attempted, the innovations, and their successes and failures. The contributions and roles of the professional planner were also viewed as elements of a strategy to improve the quality of urban life. The third context, the role of the planner, permitted examination of the profession in relation to the demands of social and policy planning. This permitted defining new roles for the professional planner implied by the broadened scope of planning, and by recognition of the demand for an intergovernmental planning structure. (CP)

124. INTEREST GROUP CONFRONTATION ON LOCATIONAL ISSUES

(a) Julian Wolpert and Ralph Ginsberg. (b) In process. (c) University of Pennsylvania, Department of Regional Science, under sponsorship of Social Science Research Council. (d) None.

Problem. Examine for a selected class of urban locational issues the process of threat formation and individual and collective responses as these are distributed among the affected population.

Developmental planning for the location of facilities at alternative sites constitutes a form of communication between "legitimate authorities" and affected populations which may engender and generate threat because of possible dislocation or other harmful effects. The cost-benefit tableaux of policy-makers and impacted groups may not correspond and the planned development may contain the seeds of its own opposition.

A secondary objective is the development of a document center on urban conflict resolution to provide abstracted accounts of locational strategies and their parameters.

Method. The project will examine the evolution of conflicts of interest and the cycling of threat and response between policy-makers and impacted populations. A variety of modeling procedures, both analytic and heuristic, are employed to extend the methodology of location theory so as to include processes of interdependence in locational decisions in which there are conflicts of interest and opportunity costs of opposition. (JW)

● HOUSING

125. SIX HOUSING STUDIES FOR THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON URBAN PROBLEMS

(a) Paul H. Douglas, Chairman. (b) Completed 1968 and 1969. Findings issued as reports prepared for the consideration of the National Commission on Urban Problems. The six reports are: Research Report No. 4, Walter Smart, Walter Rybeck, and Howard E. Shuman, The Large Poor Family--A Housing Gap, July, 1968, 28 pp. Price not indicated; No. 7, Nathaniel Keith, Housing America's Low- and Moderate-Income Families, September, 1968, 30 pp. $.40 per copy; No. 8, George Schermer Associates, More than Shelter, September, 1968, 213 pp. $1.75 per copy; No. 9, Allen D. Manvel, Housing Conditions in Urban Poverty Areas, October, 1968, 21 pp. $.35 per copy; No. 10, Frank S. Kristof, Urban Housing Needs Through the 1980's: An Analysis and Projection, 1968, 92 pp. $1.00 per copy; and No. 16, Elsie Eaves, How The Many Costs of Housing Fit Together, 1969, 103 pp. $1.00 per copy. All are available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (c) National Commission on Urban Problems. (d) 14:2-302; 15:1-355; 15:2-112; 15:2-222 and 16:1-169.

Problem. The Large Poor Family--A Housing Gap. The following major points are developed in this study: (1) In the seven cities studied, of the 103,000 large families who could not afford decent private housing, only 20,000 were provided for in public housing. (2) Architects face a special challenge to design housing that combines privacy in sleeping quarters, adequate study-recreation space for four, five, six, or seven children, and economy of total area. (3) Too many public programs have become encrusted with laws and administrative rulings which discourage the building of adequate dwellings. Such barriers should be replaced with incentives to spur the closing of the large-family gap.

Housing America's Low- and Moderate-Income Families. Since the enactment of the Housing Act of 1949, the official national goal of the U. S. has been the achievement of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family, but the scale of accomplishment has been appreciably below the needs. The author feels that the 1968 Act is the most decisive advance to date for expanding the housing supply, but whether the pace envisaged is achieved depends on the favorable reaction of investor-builders, the solving of local and federal political problems, and the overcoming of prejudice.

More Than Shelter. The author's major conclusion is the absolute need to continue public housing as the one best way to provide for the lowest income segment of the population. However, though public housing provides safe and sanitary shelter, it is

deficient in strengthening individual, fam- [illegible], and community life. The principal cause of failure both in quantitative and qualitative terms has been an absence of national and local commitment. To improve the federal effort, the report recommends a vast increase in the production of housing for low- and moderate-income families; the fostering of a sense of community; use of special programs to cope with severe behavioral problems so that no family be denied housing for this reason; and acceleration of the use of new approaches for public housing. Some of these proposals would be advanced by carrying out recent directives from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, as well as certain provisions in the 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act.

Housing Conditions in Urban Poverty Areas. There has been a dearth of hard facts about neighborhoods which are called "slums," "blighted areas," "ghettos." This report assembles data from the Census Bureau's recent detailing of "poverty areas" in major metropolitan areas, using the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The author deliberately limits his report to a presentation and summary explanation of the statistics, but the findings have an important bearing on public policy in dealing with urban housing and ghetto problems. The statistics show that in 1960, the poverty areas had six times as high a proportion of substandard housing units as other parts of the cities; more than twice as high a proportion of over- [illegible]ied units; and eight times as high a proportion of nonwhites. The most striking [illegible] between these poverty areas and conditions in the suburbs.

Urban Housing Needs Through the 1980's. Sound calculations of the number of dwellings and the effects of government action on the housing market are hampered by the dearth [illegible]eaningful data. This report's assessment is based on refined Census data of [illegible] plumbing, overcrowding in standard units, and a vacancy allowance. Because of deficiencies in the basic Census definitions, the projections may appear overly optimistic. But even with this possible underestima[illegible] of our needs, the author states that a 10- [illegible] is needed to produce at least 400,000 new and 100,000 rehabilitated dwelling units annually, in addition to [illegible] tures for the lowest income families.

How The Many Costs of Housing Fit Together. The purpose of this report is to record basic average or median housing costs for single houses and for apartments; to provide a framework that defines what it cost in 1966 to buy, finance, build, and operate housing; and to indicate the upward pressure on costs since 1966. The necessity to reduce costs is opening up opportunities to try new approaches in these areas: materials, construction methods, combinations and assemblies, systems analysis, cost control techniques, land use, and financing.

The Commission's position is that if all cost-cutting paths are vigorously followed, no matter how minor, the savings can be very significant. (CK)

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126. A DECENT HOME: THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON URBAN HOUSING

(a) Howard R. Moskof, Virginia P. Banister, Sol Ackerman, Robert C. Ellickson, Anita S. Martin, Jane M. Pasachoff, Steven E. Silvert, and Theodore D. Small. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the President's Committee on Urban Housing. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, December, 1968, 219 pp. + appendices. $2.00 per copy. (c) The President's Committee on Urban Housing. (d) None.

Problem. To find a way of applying the productive power of America to the most pressing unfulfilled need of our society--the need to provide the basic necessities of a decent home and healthy surroundings for every American family now imprisoned in the squalor of the slums. The two basic goals of the study are: (1) rapidly accelerating and increasing the production and rehabilitation of decent housing for the poor; and (2) attracting the fullest private participation in developing, sponsoring and managing federally subsidized housing.

Findings. The following general principles drew concurrence from all members of the Committee: (1) There is an urgent need for speeding up and expanding the federal programs for housing the urban poor. (2) Private enterprise can best provide the muscle, the talent, and the major effort, when there are opportunities to earn reasonable profits and to function at maximum efficiency. (3)

Federal housing assistance is essential for millions of families unable to afford the market price of standard housing. (4) Eradication of urban blight, in itself, will not eliminate city slums. (5) Blocks of overcrowded houses and dilapidated tenements are only the readily seen manifestations of an amalgam of slum-producing problems. Many of them reach deep into the nation's social, political, and economic structures.

Recommendations include: (1) a ten-year goal of 26 million more new and rehabilitated housing units, including at least 6 million for lower-income families; (2) a program for substantially increased government support of research in the housing field; (3) strong enforcement of federal and local open occupancy laws to end discrimination in housing; (4) effective means for eliminating subtle or unintentional federal and local impediments to construction of subsidized housing; (5) facilitating and encouraging rehabilitation of substandard housing for low-income families; and (6) establishing a National Housing Partnership to provide another route for business entry into the production of housing. (ML)

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127. AN ANALYSIS OF TWELVE EXPERIMENTAL HOUSING PROJECTS

(a) J. F. Bernheisel, K. R. Drummond, J. Ifft, A. C. Johnson, J. Nicholls, L. Radner, and J. W. Roach. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the MITRE Corporation, Route 62, Bedford, Mass. 01730, December, 1968, 79 pp., including illustrations. Price not indicated. (c) MITRE Corporation, under contract with U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Secretary. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this project was to study the feasibility of providing, within the next decade, construction or rehabilitation of twenty-six million housing units, of which six million should be for low- and moderate-income families. This goal was reaffirmed by Congress in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

The project studied twelve contemporary, innovative research and development projects expected to have an impact on the provision of low-cost housing. Projects include six Low-Income Housing Projects, initiated by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); five FHA Experimental Housing Projects, also conducted by HUD; and Habitat: Expo '67, built as a dramatic exhibit of new urban housing concepts for the Montreal World's Fair of 1967.

Method. The files of each project were studied in detail, field visits made where a project had physical existence, and comprehensive discussions held with the principals involved. Projects were grouped by technological similarity and compared with other applications of similar techniques.

The sections of the report cover: (1) Mobile Home Technology, (2) Precast Concrete Modules, (3) Post and Slab Components, (4) Rehabilitation Projects, and (5) Cost Analysis.

Findings. The conclusions drawn are variable and point to the need for more research and experience before the goal of decent housing for all will be practicable. Defects in design, insufficient time to test the efficiency of some projects, too high costs, hostile communities, and other factors made the drawing of firm conclusions impossible at this time.

The one project that received high praise was initiated by the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute (IITRI). A systems analysis was conducted of alternative techniques and a precast three-dimensional module construction system was developed. (See Digest report 15:2-115.) (CK)

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128. RAPID REHABILITATION OF OLD LAW TENEMENTS

(a) Charles P. Boyce and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Public Administration, 55 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y. 10036, September, 1968, 88 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Institute of Public Administration for U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Urban Technology, Low-Income Housing Demonstration Program. (d) 12:2-48 and 14:1-82.

Problem. The rapid rehabilitation demonstration project was undertaken to test the feasibility of providing housing in rehabilitated old law tenements (officially disapproved in 1901 as obsolete in design and inadequate as to standards of health and comfort) for low-income families in New

York City. This was to be done through a speedy and economical rehabilitation system combining advanced engineering techniques and use of preassembled components. The project introduced a number of innovations, including kitchen and bathroom units preassembled off-site, precut interior wall, floor, and ceiling coverings, and prefabricated windows.

Findings. The project ran into many unforeseen complications, such as obtaining mortgage funds and acquiring buildings, administrative difficulties with federal and local inspectors, and union strikes. The high costs emerging from this demonstration limit its applicability to most situations.

The demonstration project was successful, though, in demonstrating that a systems approach can cut the time required for the main physical work of rehabilitation. These results suggest that a more feasible approach, in areas where old law tenements predominate, is the staged replacement of such buildings with new buildings of moderate size. (ML)

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129. INDUSTRIALIZED HOUSING

(a) James W. Knowles and Richard F. Kaufman (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title as a Joint Committee Print, Subcommittee on Urban Affairs, Joint Economic Committee, 91st Congress, 1st Session. (c) U. S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Urban Affairs. (d) 15:1-174.

Problem. This document presents a collection of articles and materials by specialists who have studied the application of industrialized housing techniques in the Soviet Union, Europe, and the United States. The work was designed to familiarize Congress with the efforts of other nations to use mass production techniques in the residential housing [illegible].

The United States continues to be faced with a critical shortage of decent housing for low-income families. Whether we are willing to explore the possibilities of meeting this [illegible]ge, and other long-range needs, through industrialized housing is an important pub- [illegible] policy question. The technological problems of applying the principles of industrial production to the housing industry have been largely solved, but, important political and economic problems remain. (ML)

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130. HOUSING SURVEYS: PARTS 1 and 2

(a) Warren A. Lasko and Theodore H. Levin. (b) Completed and published under the above title in two parts: "Occupants of New Housing Units" and "Mobile Homes and the Housing Supply," by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, November, 1968, 152 pp. $1.25 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (d) None.

Problem. Two surveys of housing market developments are analyzed in order to obtain measures of progress within the framework of the ten-year program projected for achievment of the national housing goal proposed by the President and adopted by Congress in 1968. Both of these surveys provide information on the types of households whose need are being met through the operation of market forces.

Findings. The data and analyses identify two channels for the provision of housing which apparently serve segments of the market that are more complementary than identical. They point out the features of new conventional housing and of mobile homes which serve families of different income, age and size composition, and geographic location. The information derived thus indicates not only the housing needs that are being met but the market categories in which there is an effective demand for different types of housing. (ML)

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131. A LANDMARK DECISION ON SEGREGATION IN HOUSING: JONES v. MAYER

(a) Sol Rabkin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, n. d., 96 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. (d) None.

Problem. This publication chronicles a case of discrimination in housing which

resulted in an historic decision by the Supreme Court. The case was brought by a Negro, Joseph Lee Jones, who charged that the defendants, Alfred H. Mayer Company, were building a community of individual homes in a suburb of St. Louis, Missouri, and had refused to sell to him solely because he is a Negro. This violated the Thirteenth Amendment which abolished slavery and granted all citizens the right to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property. The Supreme Court decided 7 to 2 that all racial discrimination, private as well as public, in the sale or rental of property was unlawful. The decision has laid a constitutional basis for federal action against racial discrimination in housing.

Much of the publication is devoted to appendices which contain the opinion of the Court, concurring opinion, and dissenting opinion. (ML)

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132. TRAINING NEEDS IN MANAGING HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

(a) Frederic M. Vogelsang. (b) Completed and findings published in Journal of Housing, No. 10, November, 1968, pp. 514-518, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 2600 Virginia Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037. $1.00 per copy. (c) National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Administration on Aging. (d) 13:2-100.

Problem. (1) To project to 1970 and to 1980 the need for staff to manage and operate publicly-assisted housing for the elderly and the kind and amount of training needed to prepare them; (2) analyze existing staff positions in such housing and the education, training, background, and experience of persons currently holding these positions; and (3) provide a national description of publicly-assisted housing for the elderly in terms of location, type, sponsorship, cost of occupancy, nature and source of public assistance, and special facilities and services provided.

Method. A questionnaire survey was made of public housing for the elderly and of all housing for the elderly built under other types of public assistance: direct loan, state aid, and mortgage insurance. Tabulated data yielded current staff, housing, and services information. Projected housing supply in 1970 and 1980 and projected elderly population in those years that by income, health, and independent living status form the sector of the elderly population needing this type of housing, were applied against projected need and supply at three levels: actual need, projection of current trends, and what it is possible to achieve through special attention.

Findings. Staffing patterns in publicly-assisted housing for the elderly reflect the fact that development of this kind of housing is recent and no single formula for staffing has been widely accepted. In public housing, only in individual instances are local housing authorities evolving new staff and management patterns that give cognizance to the concept that management of housing for the elderly might be a specialized area of housing management in general. In projects other than public housing, sponsoring groups usually have no practical housing management experience and are without the management traditions that have evolved in the public housing program.

Recognition of the need for additional training is nearly unanimous. However, there is confusion among currently-employed personnel at the management level as to just what training is needed and how to get it. In some cases, personal experience or contact with elderly persons is given as much weight as a component of training as is formal schooling or direct experience in dealing with the problems of the elderly. Loss of time on the job, costs of travel and tuition, and distances from available training resources, are cited as chief barriers to enrolling for additional training.

Projections of need for trained personnel to manage housing for the elderly indicate that the current 40,500 persons employed at all levels in all kinds of publicly-assisted projects for the elderly will rise to 97,300 by 1980. This is a minimum figure, based on a continuance of the present staff-to-housing-units ratio currently in effect. If the ratio changes--as it should, according to the responses to this survey--the staff need will rise to as high as 122,000 persons in 1980.

The development of a sizable, easily-available training program for present and future managers and staff of publicly-assisted housing for the elderly is an immediate

necessity, if housing developments for the elderly are to remain economically sound and [illegible]ally productive over their full spans of usable years. (FMV)

133. CONGRESS AND AMERICAN HOUSING 1892-1967

(a) Asher Achinstein. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, February, 1968, 50 pp. $.20 per copy. (c) U. S. Senate, Committee on Banking and Currency, Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To present a listing and brief explanation of housing legislation passed by Congress since 1892. The print also contains a listing of special reports on housing and urban development matters published as a Senate or House of Representatives document on a committee print. The legislation is presented in chronological order and one receives an idea of how legislation in this field has evolved over a seventy-five year period. (CM)

● EDUCATION

134. NEW LOOK AT EDUCATION: SYSTEMS [illegible]YSIS IN OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

(a) John Pfeiffer. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Odyssey Press, North Road, Poughkeep[illegible], N. Y. 12601, 1968, 162 pp. $1.00 per copy. LC 68-24074. (c) Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N. J. (d) None.

Problem. This volume address the problem [illegible]w to avoid depersonalization in mass education, including something we do not yet [illegible]--the attainment of individualized instruction for all. The author feels the solution may lie in the application of sys[illegible] analysis to educational problems. He [illegible]approach as a disciplined way of us[illegible]sts in a variety of [illegible]ls to anal[illegible], as precisely as possible, [illegible]s whose interrelationships [illegible]ted, and of formulating comprehe[illegible]ble plans on the basis [illegible]ysis. The frame of refer[illegible]

However, throughout the book, he stresses that in the end there is no substitute for judgment, for the unique contribution of the human being shaping major policies. The essential power of the systems approach is that it offers a solid objective foundation for these human decisions.

The study is based on the investigator's examination of systems analysis and models at various institutions, and in such areas as school bussing, traffic flow, library information retrieval, military problems, and elementary schooling. He warns that experience gained in economics, industry, or military affairs is often not relevant to school problems, because though all are concerned with efficiency and budgets, the educator must value human needs above all. The approach is new in education, having begun only within the last few years. The use is increasing rapidly, however, both here and throughout the world. (CK)

135. CLASS, STATUS AND POVERTY

(a) Peter H. Rossi and Zahava D. Blum. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report No. 15, The Center for the Study of Social Organization of Schools, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21218, March, 1968, 41 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Johns Hopkins University, The Center for the Study of Social Organization of Schools. (d) None.

Problem. This study considers the ways in which the poor differ from the rest of society, how these differences arise, and how they are maintained. The poor are described in terms of labor force participation occupation, interpersonal relations, community characteristics, relationship to larger society, and value orientations.

Findings. Though the poor show higher rates of many disabilities, their characteristics are differences of degree rather than of kind. An explanatory model distinguishes among three processes: (1) direct effects of socioeconomic variables; (2) reactions to class position; and (3) processes which maintain class differences.

Subcultural and situational interpretations of the poor differ in viewing how characteristics of the poor are generated and how they may be changed; the subcultural viewpoint stresses the family, while the

situational viewpoint stresses the occupational system as the point to which the levers of social policy should be applied. Stigmatizing processes in the occupational system and in discriminatory practices of institutions should be removed, and a floor of income and self-respect provided for all members of society. (PHRA)

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136. EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AND COMMUNITY CONTROL

(a) Marilyn Gittell and Maurice R. Berube. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute for Community Studies, Queens College, 153-10 61st Rd., Flushing, N. Y. 11367, November, 1968, 12 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Queens College, Institute for Community Studies, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To present the main arguments for local control of public schools. The relationship of pupil achievement to both local control and teacher and pupil attitudes is emphasized.

Method. The arguments presented to indicate the desirability of local control are drawn from other studies conducted over the last thirty years.

Findings. The unifying theme of a vast number of studies is condemnation of the destructive effect produced by large centralized school systems. These studies, plus certain psychological factors, constitute the case for local control.

Community control of city schools will enhance educational quality, generally, and in black urban ghettos, will promote in the pupils the necessary qualities of security, identity, and purpose. (CM)

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137. PROFILES OF THIRTY AMERICAN CITIES

(a) Margot Louria and Margurite C. Stokes. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged, U. S. Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 330 Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20201, May, 1968, 160 pp., mimeo. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged. (d) None.

Problem. To present selected demographic data which tell of the particular educational needs and related problems facing these 30 metropolitan areas. The significant features of each city are described in summary form, and detailed data are presented on urban poverty, unemployment, and crime. These detailed profiles on the socioeconomic and educational make-up of each city are intended to inform federal administrators of the trends and developments in each of the 30 cities, and of certain relationships among them. The data will be used in the planning of federal programs for urban populations. (ML)

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138. HARVARD URBAN EDUCATION PROJECT

(a) James E. Teele. (b) In process. A two-year project initiated June, 1967. (c) Harvard University, School of Public Health, Department of Maternal Health (Boston), under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. This is a report of a school integration project formed in 1965 and known as Project Exodus, Inc. It is sponsored by the parents of the children involved and is being studied to assess the effects of the project on both the parents and the children. In this project, Negro parents use the open enrollment plan of the Boston School Department for their children, who are transported from nearby all-Negro schools to more racially balanced schools. The program is unique in three factors: (1) private financing; (2) intra-city bussing; and (3) the initiative, organization, and industry of a group of predominantly working-class ghetto residents. (SIE)

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139. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EXTENSION: THE URBAN EXTENSION MODEL

(a) V. P. Deines and G. A. Duggar. (b) In process. Additional publications issued since last Digest report are: (1) V. Deines and S. Thompson, a preliminary investigation of the structural-functional framework of urban extension, reported in Proceedings of

the First Annual Kansas Conference on Community Development, Center for Community Planning Services and Division of Continuing Education, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans. 66502, May 10, 1967; and (2) a prototype case study of urban extension program at Kansas State University, reported in "The Center that Serves. . . Kansas Communities," Kansas Business Review, April, 1969, Vol. 22, No. 4, Center for Regional Studies, University of Kansas, at the same address, pp. 3-8 (tentative). (c) Kansas State University, Center for Community Planning Services, and University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, under partial sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) 14:1-86.

Problem. To delineate the interrelationships of urban studies, research education, and extension in universities. The diversity of types of urban extension centers, as well as the many programs in urban extension, indicate the need for a study of organizational structure and functions in urban extension.

Method. The study includes: (1) a literature investigation to document general historical development of the various types of extension and to formulate the basic typology of extension; and (2) empirical case study to describe urban extension, including a tentative model(s) and general evolution.

An analysis of key trends and events, as well as the structural-functional framework, of urban extension is underway. Policies and programs at the federal level relevant to higher education and urban extension are being evaluated. Additional study is being conducted on the institutional-building framework in the study of organizations in "enterprises." (VPD)

140. SOURCES OF FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION: EXPERIMENTAL SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL INFORMATION [illegible]

(a) Rowan A. Wakefield, Walter F. Dunne, and Frederick Kirch. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Research Foundation of State University of New York. Available from Communication Service Corporation, 1333 Connecticut Ave., [illegible] Washington, D. C. 20036, December, 1968, 79 pp. + appendices. $3.50 per copy. LC 76-625231. (c) State University of New York (Washington Office), under sponsorship of The Research Foundation of State University of New York. (d) None.

Problem. To study the feasibility of using an automated data processing system to provide information on federal programs of interest to institutions of higher education. The new interdisciplinary approaches to problem solving are directed towards finding solutions to complex national sociological-technical problems, such as environmental pollution and mass transportation. These areas offer new opportunities for cooperation between the federal government and state universities, and also create new information sources, new communication channels, new application procedures, and new regulations for administration of sponsored programs. These developments, along with the enormous increases in the numbers of students, faculty, administrators, and campuses, and in the costs of higher education, account for the increased demand for information on federally funded programs in higher education.

Findings. This report concludes that we are moving rapidly toward the stage where information on a wide range of federal activities, including programs offering financial assistance to the State University of New York, will be stored and retrieved in machine-readable form in federal computer systems. A network of computer-connected communication lines will be developed enabling information to be sent throughout the State University system. The report proposes three experimental pilot operations which would continue to lay the groundwork for information transmission between Washington and the State University. (ML)

141. SELECTED REFERENCES FOR PLANNING HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

(a) Kenneth R. Widdall (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Council of Educational Facility Planners, 29 W. Woodruff Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43210, 1968, 95 pp. $2.50 per copy. LC 68-27285. (c) Council of Educational Facility Planners. (d) None.

Problem. This document presents ideas and lists numerous planning resources for persons seeking general or specific information on planning facilities for institutions of higher education. Chapters are included on the following subject areas: Orientatio

to Educational Facility Planning; Developing a Master Plan for Plant Extension; Planning the Individual School; Planning the Technical Aspects; and Administering the Plant Extension Program. (ML)

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142. BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SCHOOL BUSING

This is the second edition of an unannotated bibliography on school busing, compiled by Dorothy Christiansen. Informal articles, such as those appearing in popular magazines, and formal studies from educational journals, governmental agencies, and school boards, are included. The focus is on the problems, successes, and failures, in various U. S. communities, of busing to achieve integration. Copies of most bibliography items are in the Library of the Center for Urban Education.

Available from Center for Urban Education, 105 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, February, 1969, 7 pp., mimeo. Price not indicated. (CK)

● HEALTH

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143. THE POLITICS OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

(a) Ralph W. Conant. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C. 20000, 1968, 137 pp. Price not indicated. (c) National Commission on Community Health Services. (d) None.

Problem. In an effort to determine why some U. S. communities have enjoyed outstanding success in providing acceptable health services for their citizens, this study analyzed: (1) whether metropolitan and regional health planning are politically feasible; (2) what constraints there are on metropolitan and regional health planning; and (3) to what extent lessons of successful health planning are transferable.

Method. Analysis was made of five communities with long records of achievement in health: Cincinnati, Ohio; Lincoln, Nebraska; State of Maryland; Rochester, New York; and San Mateo County, California.

Findings. The plethora of political obstacles and pitfalls any broad-based community health planning effort faces provides convincing ground for a pessimistic forecast. Most places that try comprehensive metropolitan-level community health planning may expect meager results, simply because an optimum combination of essential elements will not be obtained in many places. The major constraints on metropolitan community health planning are political, although public and private funds for health purposes are still surprisingly scarce in many areas. (JS)

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144. A DECADE LATER: A FOLLOW-UP OF SOCIAL CLASS AND MENTAL ILLNESS

(a) Jerome K. Myers and Lee L. Bean. (b) Completed and published under the above title by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 250 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This work examines the influence of social class upon the outcome of psychiatric treatment and the adjustment of former patients in the community. Treatment outcome, the probability of readmission to treatment, and adjustment in the community after treatment are considered. The focus is on the relationships between social class and what happened to the patient in the ten years following the original study.

Previous Research. This study is a follow-up to Hollingshead and Redlich, Social Class and Mental Illness.

Findings. There were social class differences in (1) treatment status at follow-up in 1960; (2) the patients' treatment and readmission experiences during the ten-year period; and (3) the adjustment of former patients in the community. Additional questions are raised about psychiatric practice and its future development. (PHRA)

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145. COSTING SECTORAL OUTPUTS IN A GENERAL HOSPITAL: A GENERAL ECONOMIC SYS[illegible] APPROACH

(a) Robert E. Kuenne. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Discussion Paper No. 27, [illegible] Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, [illegible]h, 1969, 75 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. [illegible].

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. The immediate purpose of this discussion paper is to develop a conceptual framework that will be capable of empirical fitting to cost observations in a general hospital. The project is part of a larger one whose purpose is to develop methods to obtain well-defined cost functions which are useful in general hospital administration and health service economics by costing the final outputs of the hospital as a business firm would desire to cost its products.

Findings. The method presented in this paper treats the general hospital as an integrated, reasonably self-contained economic entity, whose component departments are involved, in an interdependent way, in the production of intermediate and final outputs. Cost estimates for the component departments that produce final outputs and those that produce intermediate outputs are synthesized. (ML and JS)

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146. EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE

(a) Mathias L. Spiegel and E. S. Savas. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Office of the Mayor, Office of Administration, City of New York, 250 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10007, March, 1968, 71 pp., mimeo. Price not indicated. (c) City of New York, Office of the Mayor, Office of Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To study New York City's emergency ambulance system with a view toward improving the level of service. The report details immediate actions that should be taken, and through the use of computer simulation and cost-benefit techniques, describes proposals for improved emergency ambulance services.

Findings. Recommendations for immediate action that have already been implemented are: establishment of a Kings County Satellite Ambulance Station; a test of direct radio communications; improvement of supervision; and restoration of siren use. Other recommendations include improved screening of calls; interchangeability of ambulance crew members; consideration of overtime pay; and improvement of patient acceptance procedures.

Proposals that are currently being evaluated in detail are: (1) separating the emergency ambulance service from its historical, but perhaps obsolete, link to hospitals; (2) placing the emergency ambulance service under direct, centralized control; (3) dispatching ambulances directly from the Police Communications Bureau; (4) abandoning the entire concept of hospital districts as far as ambulance service is concerned; (5) distributing ambulances in a widely dispersed geographic pattern, rather than grouping them in garages; and (6) locating ambulances at on-the-street stations rather than in garages. (ML)

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147. CONSUMER PARTICIPATION IN COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING

(a) William Boothe, Mary Alice Beetham, and Marvin Strauss. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 72. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, March, 1969, 7 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Ohio Health Department, Office of Comprehensive Health Planning, and University of Cincinnati, Department of Community Planning, Health Planning Program. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography was prepared for a workshop on "Consumer Participation in Comprehensive Health Planning," held February 10-12, 1969, in Cincinnati, Ohio. It contains approximately 85 entries on poverty programs, politics, social change, community organizations, slums, community leadership, ombudsmen, and community improvement, and their relationship to comprehensive health planning. (ML)

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148. POPULATION, SPACE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

(a) John B. Calhoun. (b) In process. (c) National Institute of Mental Health, Laboratory of Psychology, Unit for Research on Behavioral Systems, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To make a content analysis study of literature and other written documents encompassing many professional approaches to the topics of population, space, and mental health. An attempt is being made to assess the present state of knowledge,

and attention paid to developing a theory and methodology of content analysis which will permit (1) developing a network of relationships among concepts, (2) determining the consensus of opinion about any concept, and (3) relating concepts with the view to maximizing the origin of new insights. A number of methodologies and computer programs have been developed which assist in realizing these goals. (JBC)

● WELFARE

149. GUARANTEED MINIMUM INCOME PROGRAMS USED BY GOVERNMENTS OF SELECTED COUNTRIES

(a) Martin Schnitzer. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Paper No. 11 of a series of study papers on Economic Policies and Practices, for use by the Joint Economic Committee, 90th Congress, 2nd Session. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 87 pp. $.30 per copy. (c) U. S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, with partial support from the American Philosophical Society. (d) None.

Problem. To present, for the sake of comparison, information about income maintenance programs in various western European countries, to better understand how these programs function within the framework of the free enterprise system. Knowledge of what these countries are doing about contemporary problems can help in evaluating and improving U. S. domestic programs.

Findings. The first section of the report presents a brief description of four plans for a negative income tax in the U. S.: The Friedman, Ripon, Lampman, and Tobin plans. This is followed by a description of family allowance programs in various countries. Subsequent chapters analyze existing welfare schemes in France, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, and Canada. Particular attention is placed on the method of financing various welfare programs and their income distribution effect.

Well-defined programs to eliminate poverty do not exist in western European countries, because there has been no preoccupation with the subject of poverty. Negative income taxation is not used. Rather, there is a reliance on traditional welfare measures. The drive for more equality in the distribution of income in England, France, and other countries has abated to a certain extent. Government power, however, can be used as an instrument of income redistribution, generally with the dual objectives of greater equality in the distribution of money income, and a guarantee of some minimum standard of well-being for all citizens. (CM)

150. THE MULTI-SERVICE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title in two parts: Part I, "Four Case Studies," and Part II, "Federal Resources," by the Community Relations Service, U. S. Conference of Mayors, 1707 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, March, 1968, 11 pp. and 4 pp., respectively. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Conference of Mayors, Community Relations Service. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the potential capabilities of the new multi-service centers as socializing institutions for migrants from rural areas and newer immigrants from Latin America.

Part I of the report describes the functions, operating procedures, and program emphases of the centers, and presents four case studies of multi-service center operations. Part II presents background information on the federal programs associated with multi-service centers, including policies and procedures, program funding and characteristics, pilot programs, and federal legislation. (ML)

151. VALIDITY OF INTERVIEW RESPONSES OF WELFARE MOTHERS

(a) Carol H. Weiss. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Reprint No. A-558, by the Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, 605 W. 115th St., New York, N. Y. 10025, February, 1968, 92 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research. (d) None.

Problem. To increase the understanding of the response of low-income people to research interviewing; to reveal the extent of total error, direction of error, and sources of

error in responses to interviews. The respondents were Negro women with children in school who were receiving assistance in New York in April, 1966.

Hypothesis. Bias is increased by (1) respondents' extensive involvement with service bureaucracies; and (2) disparity in status between interviewer and respondent.

Findings. Only the first hypothesis was supported, and that to a limited degree. Status similarity, rather than disparity, is associated with bias of response. Rapport shows a stronger effect: when the interviewer rates the respondent as confiding, answers are more biased. Error varied by the topic in question. Most of the errors were in the biased direction, i. e., the respondents claimed greater social acceptability than facts warranted. There was also considerable confusion error.

A premise of the investigation was that the behavior of low-income people in a research interview is a sample of their behavior to society in general; however, this study provides no evidence of more rejection, withdrawal, manipulation, or alienation among the welfare sample than among other groups whose responses have been validated. Respondents save face by bias when they approach middle-class value norms. The lower-class-oriented respondent is candid. (PHRA)

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152. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN MISDEMEANANT PROBATION

(a) Thomas E. Koschtial, Keith J. Leenhouts, Richard Knox, Gerald Rosenbaum, and James Grisell. (b) In process. Completion expected June, 1969. Copies of the report to be available from Project Misdemeanant, 200 Washington Sq. Plaza, Royal Oak, Mich. 48069. (c) District Court No. 44 (Royal Oak, Mich.), under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To determine whether intensive community participation in the treatment of misdemeanants would reduce the occurence of felonies, lower recidivism, and rehabilitate the young offender. Traditional probation services, where they exist, have proven to be ineffectual in rehabilitation of the offender.

Hypothesis. Establishment of treatment programs in the lower courts, where some 90 percent of all felons initially come into contact with the law, can successfully reduce youth crimes. Citizen volunteers can rehabilitate young offenders by acting as counselors under the supervision of their local municipal court. The basic concept is to insert into the life of the offender an inspirational personality who serves as both model and friend. Frequent probation contact, intensive treatment, including psychotherapy and group counseling where needed, are essential ingredients of the program.

Method. The Royal Oak program was compared with that of a comparable court where only traditional services were available. To control for normal changes with age, a group of high school students from Royal Oak were selected for study. The study included only white males age 17 to 25. Evaluation was accomplished by administering a carefully composed battery of psychological tests and social data gathering devices at the start and end of the 18-month study period. The battery was designed to measure aggresiveness, hostility, and social attitudes. Conviction records were checked before and after testing to determine recidivism rates.

Findings. The results support the hypothesis that community participation in probation significantly increases socialization and decreases recidivism in young adult misdemeanants. The test data and the major hostility scales show significantly improved scores at the end of the study in the case of the Royal Oak group. In general, the test data suggest that the Royal Oak group more closely approximated the high school students at the end of the study by showing a significant decline in hostility and acting out, coupled with an increase in anxiety. The other major finding shows a significantly lower rate of recidivism for the Royal Oak group over the Control Court (22% vs. 46%). Reduced recidivism found in the community probation program was associated with reduced hostility and increased anxiety. Another main effect was the consistent finding that the Royal Oak sample showed significantly greater initial pathology than either of the control groups at the start of the study. In light of this, the improved test scores and lower recidivism rate in the Royal Oak group are all the more striking. It appears that frequent contacts with volunteers tend to develop interpersonal confrontations in the young offender which produce more personal conflict and anxiety and less antisocial behavior. (TEK)

153. AN AGENCY'S EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE FUTURE OF ADOLESCENT BOYS IN THE INNER-CITY

(a) Martin Gold. (b) In process. (c) University of Michigan, Department of Psychology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Manpower Research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe and assess an experimental program of the Chicago Boys Club that sought to combat juvenile delinquency from 1961-1966. In addition to the Club's traditional building-centered recreational activities, the program provided academic and vocational counseling, and job placement, and worked with community institutions to increase vocational education, apprenticeship, job and recreational opportunities for adolescent boys in two inner-city areas.

Method. During the program, detailed data were gathered on the boys' aspirations, perception of opportunities, current plans and efforts to prepare themselves for future employment, and school attitudes and performance. Two control areas with matching demographic characteristics were constructed from surrounding census tracts. Variables relevant to the condition of the populations and goals of the program were measured at the beginning and end of the program. Data were collected through interviews with representative samples of the boys in each area who were and were not participating in the program, their mothers, community leaders, and personnel throughout the Chicago Boys Club organization. Further material was gathered from police, and court and school records on the behavior and performance of the boys in the study. (SIE)

● RECREATION

154. RECREATION IN THE NATION'S CITIES: PROBLEMS AND APPROACHES

(a) Peter D. Veillette, Lawrence A. Williams, and Eddie M. Young. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National League of Cities, Department of Urban Studies, City Bldg., 1612 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, December, 1968, 50 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) National League of Cities, Department of Urban Studies, for U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. (d) None.

Problem. To identify municipal recreation problems and needs; to examine various solutions to the recreation problems existing in cities, with particular emphasis being given to intergovernmental approaches, to full utilization of resources, and to new and imaginative approaches; and to outline the various planning methods used in city recreation departments. Particular attention is given to the emerging role of citizens in the formation and review of park and recreation development plans.

Method. Information was obtained from 15 cities on the basis of geographical location and population size, as well as on a preliminary examination of their recreation programs. This information included statistical data on finances and staffing, data collected from county and municipal administrators, and data collected by interviews with community leaders, civic associations, and others with an interest in recreation.

Findings. (1) Location of parks and recreation facilities is a primary factor affecting the success of recreation programs. (2) City expenditures for park and recreation purposes have increased substantially in recent years. (3) Cities must look increasingly to state and federal governments for the additional financial assistance necessary to sustain the desired level of recreation programs. (4) Optimum utilization of potential recreation resources is not being achieved in most of the nation's cities. (5) Lack of communication among city, county, and private agencies is a major problem preventing the optimum utilization of existing recreational facilities and programs. (6) Cities must take into consideration the recreation needs of special segments of the population--the aged, the young, the handicapped, the economically and socially deprived--in developing priorities. (7) Residents of deprived urban neighborhoods are almost entirely dependent upon public recreation facilities, whereas residents of more affluent neighborhoods have a wide range of recreational alternatives. (8) Residents of urban slum neighborhoods frequently charge that too much effort is directed toward park and recreation facilities for the middle- and upper-income groups, and that recreation planning is being performed by persons having no real knowledge of the needs or desires of the deprived. (ML)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● URBAN DESIGN

155. CHECKLIST FOR CITIES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The American Institute of Architects, Committee on Urban Design, 1735 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, 1968, 26 pp. + appendix. Price not indicated. (c) The American Institute of Architects, Committee on Urban Design. (d) None.

Problem. The American Institute of Architects offers here its services in a nationwide effort to improve the design quality of America's ailing urban environment. The guide is designed as a checklist of significant factors common to most cities in the United States. While the bulk of the checklist information, the report states, is not new, and should be available in most communities, its importance lies in the new way it is structured. This new way should yield two results: (1) It will reveal how these factors interrelate to make up the form of the city. (2) As an action-oriented framework, it will reveal the decision-making process by which the form of the city is actually determined.

The checklist is organized under four basic headings. These are: (1) Environmental Matrix: The setting of the city, including historic and geographic factors, regional economic base, inter-urban transportation, and other basic conditions in the environment that affect the city's social and physical fabric. (2) Urban Fabric--Social: The life of the city, including patterns of movement and congregation of citizens, patterns of living, recreation, shopping and working, traditions, attitudes, and institutions--in short the social form, the fully dimensioned form of human activity which is the proper basis for appraising the physical setting--within which this activity occurs. (3) Urban Fabric--Physical: An inventory of the physical elements of the city, including transportation, the streetscape, historic features, visual features, functional concentrations for employment, shopping and recreation, residential patterns, and terminal facilities. (4) The Formal Influences: The decision making that influences the physical and social form of the city. Included here are such questions as who makes the decisions, public and private? What institutions enable these decisions? How are the decision makers organized? What are the goals of the decision makers and their enabling institutions? This section will provide insights into the forces that now are shaping the city, and a knowledge of the resources that must be mobilized for the implementation of the action group's recommendations. (CK)

156. ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT AND OUR MENTAL HEALTH

(a) Clifford B. Moller. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Horizon Press, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10010, 1968, 154 pp. + bibliography. LC 68-23529. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In this volume, the author, an architect and former industrial designer and inventor, attempts to broaden the concept of what architecture is. He integrates insights from sociology, psychiatry, and planning, and states that the psychic health of each individual depends upon a beneficial interaction with other human beings and also upon the need for privacy. Everyone is also engaged in constant interaction with the architectural spaces which make up his physical environment. These spaces exert a profound influence on the communication among those who use them--person with person, family with family, individual with group, and group with other groups.

Architects and planners do not have all the answers for creation of an ideal environment. It is only when the best trained minds of many disciplines are actively engaged to better it, that anything resembling such an ideal can be realized. The book states that current plans to spend millions in rehabilitating slums are likely to accomplish simply that--patch up the worst cases, but permit the perpetuation of essentially the same conditions of psychological stress that have made the area a slum in the first place. It is not only the poor who suffer from a damaging sense of isolation, but the more "privileged" classes are also impoverished by separation from the former. The dehumanization of man is furthered, too, by neglect

of individual needs in the work environment, carving up of cities by speedways, proliferation of apartment buildings and row housing, and the monotony of suburbs. Most of today's planners are well aware of the inadequacies of schematized solutions, but are faced with demands for speed and economy that leave out human needs. (CK)

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157. GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

(a) William J. Bowman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 207 pp. + index. $9.95 per copy. LC 67-29931. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. The increasing complexity of scientific and technical information has produced a corresponding gap between this body of fact and the core of general understanding within our culture; graphic communication offers a universal language to convey ideas beyond their specialized fields.

This book integrates the different fields of graphic practice under a common visual philosophy by identifying the range of ideas which can be visually presented, describing the elements of visual language offering a design methodology to translate ideas into visual statements, and including an organized collection of design models which serves as a working library of ideas in industrial or classroom situations. The book is intended for use by anyone concerned with clear presentation of ideas, whether he is an illustrator, designer, technical author, researcher, editor, or educator. (CK and JS)

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158. BOSTON TELEVISION CURRICULUM ON OPEN SPACE

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has approved a grant to Boston educational television station WGBH for development of a television curriculum for nationwide school use, as well as family viewing, on open space, urban beautification, and historic preservation in cities. The grant will be matched with an equal sum by a consortium of five national foundations: Ford Foundation, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Old Dominion Foundation, American Conservation Association, Inc., and Twenty-One Inch Classroom. The demonstration project will be the first public education program sponsored by the federal government designed to improve public awareness of the relationship of the urban environment with the preservation of aesthetic and historical values. It is hoped that the project will help improve citizen participation in these efforts and stimulate private and voluntary efforts to upgrade the urban environment.

For further information, contact: Robert Larsen, Director, Education Division, WGBH-TV, 125 Western Ave., Boston, Mass. 02134. (CK)

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159. PUBLIC CONTROL OF ROADSIDE ADVERTISING AND JUNKYARDS

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. Final reports to be issued following completion. (c) Donald T. Sutte, Jr., and Associates and the Real Estate Research Corporation, under contract with the Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. This study consists of two projects: Public Control of Roadside Advertising Signs Project, by Donald T. Sutte, Jr., and Associates; and Public Control of Junkyards Project, conducted by Real Estate Research Corporation. Both projects are based on the major federal policy changes regarding control of roadside advertising signs and junkyards incorporated in the Highway Beautification Act of 1965. These changes affected state and local programs to the degree that valuation and other legal research is needed.

The Roadside Advertising Signs Project will review cases and discuss the elements of compensation for elimination of signs, and develop a general statement regarding all applicable valuation principles and concepts pertaining to the special purpose nature of billboards.

The Public Control of Junkyards Project will review all decided cases regarding compensation paid for the relocation, removal, and disposal of junkyards, and will organize a valuation research phase to consider alternative methods of estimating junkyard compensation. (ML)

160. NINETEENTH CENTURY AMERICAN PUBLIC LANDSCAPE DESIGN

(a) Ian R. Stewart. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 68. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, February, 1969, 20 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Cornell University, Department of City and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography was originally prepared for an investigation of the public parks movement of 19th century America, but it also includes entries on the history of American city planning, landscape architecture and design, and municipal reform. The time span is from approximately 1840 to 1910, with special emphasis, by necessity, on the work of Frederick Law Olmsted. (ML)

161. HISTORY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND URBAN DESIGN

(a) Gideon Golany. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 77. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, April, 1969, 51 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Department of Urban and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography contains 688 entries pertaining to the history and development of human settlements from the early ages and the evolution of civilization to the end of the 19th century. Entries are arranged historically, and geographically where applicable, under such section headings as: The Evolution of Civilization; The Nomadic Society; The Ancient Middle East, City and Society; Roman Civilization and Settlement; Medieval Ages; Pre-Industrial City; The City in Europe Before the 19th Century; East and South-East Asia, Civilization and City; American Culture and City; and Architecture and Art through the Centuries. (ML)

162. HISTORIC PRESERVATION: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Gary L. Menges. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 79. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, May, 1969, 61 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) Cornell University, Fine Arts Library. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography, containing 778 entries, focuses on the preservation of historic buildings, sites, and towns. Though references to work in many other countries are included, emphasis is on preservation in the United States. Entries are classified under the following headings: bibliographies; directories; periodicals; general, subcategorized by country or state; architectural surveys, subcategorized by state; legal aspects; restoration and maintenance; environmental aesthetics; and additional references. (ML)

163. A GENERAL BOOKLIST ON URBAN DESIGN

(a) Roger Montgomery. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 84. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, May, 1969, 10 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Department of City and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. Designed to cover ideas an urban designer should know, this annotated bibliography is eclectic, and aims at providing an overview of civic design thought and practice since the late 19th century. It also contains references to the housing and city planning movements which have contributed to the recent evolution of urban design practice. However, the author has deliberately omitted many areas of concern, such as environmental psychology, quantitative "scientific" design methods, and many of the perspectives on civic design drawn from social science and economics. This booklist is an effort to define the "culture" of many in an older generation of urban designers. (CK)

● URBAN RENEWAL

164. BENEFIT-COST APPLICATIONS IN URBAN RENEWAL: SUMMARY OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY

(a) Philip H. Friedly, Jerome Rothenberg, Jon E. Burkhardt, and James L. Hedrick. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Resource Management Corporation. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, August, 1968, 35 pp. $.45 per copy. (c) Resource Management Corporation, for U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Economic and Market Analysis. (d) None.

Problem. This document is a summary of a report by Resource Management Corporation embodying the results of a feasibility study of benefit-cost analysis as a tool for evaluating urban renewal projects. The study undertook to assess the applicability of benefit-cost analysis to three specific types of urban renewal decisions, to identify the factors and variables that must be included in a benefit-cost analysis of renewal undertakings, and to examine the extent to which these variables and factors can be accurately measured or predicted.

The specific purpose of this summary is to present a list of welfare indicators--signs of movement toward broad social welfare goals--that could be used in a benefit-cost approach to urban renewal evaluations. These indicators include housing market price, quantity, preference, and quality, changes; changes in neighborhood environment; private investment response; impact of relocatees on new neighborhoods; economic redistributions; population redistributions; and the social costs of slum living.

Findings. The welfare indicators represent a first approximation of a comprehensive approach to evaluation of the urban renewal program and urban renewal and Model City policy evaluations. They are most effective when used to provide reliable estimates on which to base a decision and to provide an understanding of the effects of renewal activities. (ML)

165. WATERFRONT RENEWAL

(a) Donald F. Wood and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Bureau of State Planning, Department of Administration, State of Wisconsin, 1 W. Wilson St., Madison, Wisc. 53702, October, 1968, 64 pp. + appendices. No charge. (c) State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, Bureau of State Planning, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Urban Renewal Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This report is concerned with the application of renewal techniques to urban waterfronts, based on a study of 20 port and harbor communities on the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. A waterfront renewal program consists of recognition and definition of waterfront problems and the creation of a comprehensive community program to attack and overcome them. The first chapter of the report discusses these problems and summarizes the causes of waterfront blight. Chapter II discusses urban waterfront planning and goals, and uses of waterfront land. Chapter III lists actions which local governments can take and refers to specific examples in Wisconsin.

Findings. (1) Surface water pollution is the most important water-related cause of urban waterfront deterioration. (2) Greater attention must be given to the placing of expressways parallel to urban waterfronts; they serve to sever the waterfront from the rest of the city. (3) Most ports are unable to accommodate the physical dimensions of vessels now in use. (4) Undeveloped shoreline is being developed for uses ranging from heavy industry to cottages. Frequently this occurs where rural units of government have inadequate controls on lot size, waste disposal, or new construction. (5) Stricter controls are needed for maintenance of shoreline structures. (6) Public ownership of shoreline parcels should be considered. (7) Billboard controls should be considered for waterfront areas. (8) Waterfront planning and renewal should be practiced within the planning agency. (ML)

● LAND USE

166. TWO LAND USE REPORTS FOR THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON URBAN PROBLEMS

(a) Paul H. Douglas, Chairman. (b) Completed in 1968. Findings issued as reports prepared for the consideration of the National Commission on Urban

Problems. The two reports are: Research Report No. 12, Allen D. Manvel, Robert H. Gustafson, and Ronald B. Welch, Three Land Research Studies, 1968, 72 pp. $.70 per copy; and No. 13, Grace Milgram, U. S. Land Prices --Directions and Dynamics, 1968, 70 pp. + bibliography. $.75 per copy. Both available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (c) National Commission on Urban Problems. (d) 14:2-302; 15:1-355; 15:2-112 and 222; and 16:1-169.

Problem. The first of the Three Land Research Studies, Allen D. Manvel, "Trends in the Value of Real Estate and Land, 1956 to 1966," is based largely on findings of the periodic Census of Governments regarding real estate subject to property taxation. The author, through a careful estimating process, fully explained in the report, derived figures covering substantially all privately owned realty in the nation. The results indicate that: (1) Between 1956 and 1966, the value of such taxable real estate, including land and structures, rose from $697 to $1,261 billion. (2) Taxable land, alone, rose from $269 to $523 billion. (3) There was a rise in the value of taxable urban land from $157 to $320 billion. (4) The average value of lots underlying single-family urban houses rose 53 percent; and the average value of vacant lots rose 86 percent. Since land makes up a sizable part of the cost of housing, the relevance of these figures to our national housing problem is obvious.

The second study, by the same author, "Land Use in 106 Large Cities," is based on a survey conducted for the National Commission on Urban Problems by the Government's Division of the Bureau of the Census, which obtained geographic data from most of the cities with populations exceeding 100,000. This study concluded that: (1) Although most large-city planning agencies have some statistics on land use, the figures are often several years old, and commonly lack separate detail for some significant property classes. (2) These large cities have much more undeveloped land than all the area being used for commercial and industrial purposes. (3) About one-third of the area of large cities is devoted to public uses, with streets alone taking nearly one-fifth of the land. (4) Residential use typically accounts for less than one-third of all large-city land; commercial, industrial, and railway uses between 8 and 16 percent.

The last of the studies in this report, Robert H. Gustafson and Ronald B. Welch, "Estimating California Land Values from Independent Statistical Indicators," describes an experimental effort to determine how the market value of taxable land in California could best be estimated by reference to such other measures as population, school enrollment, retail sales, personal income, and wage payments. The experiment made extensive use of background data and computer-applied statistical operations originally developed by the California State Board of Equalization as part of its regular program for intercounty equalization of property tax assessments. The findings, the author warns, should not be considered automatically transferable to other areas or time periods, but suggests it may be possible for other states to make advance estimates of land value increases by methods similar to those used in California.

The major point of Report No. 13, Grace Milgram, U. S. Land Prices--Directions and Dynamics, is the surprising lack of detailed, solid information about land values. This leaves a number of questions unanswered and, at present, unanswerable. Part of this vacuum has been filled by the studies described above, and Mrs. Milgram has been able to use some of those findings.

The gaps in theory and data arise from the many variables which create value in land, ranging from fertility and closeness to markets in agricultural areas to, in urban land, population patterns, change in land use, and the unpredictability of future changes in such use. The author feels that expansion of the Census of Governments' survey of market transactions to include acreage and more specific locational classifications would be a major step toward obtaining data which would permit development of a land price index--an important tool for further analysis.

However, while research continues, governments must act. Among other suggestions, one the author feels might be most effective is building up a land reserve, by state or federal action, if metropolitan bodies cannot be established. Such a land bank would buy land in the open market, on the edge of development and beyond, could then resell or lease it on terms which encouraged both low-cost housing and desirable development patterns. Further study of the feasibility of creating such a land reserve is strongly recommended. (CK)

167. JOBS, PEOPLE AND LAND - BAY AREA SIMULATION STUDY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Center for Real Estate and Urban Economics, Institute of Urban and Regional Development, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1968, 447 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Center for Real Estate and Urban Economics, with partial support from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. The aims of this project are to: (1) analyze the impact of changes in employment on land use in the nine-county (later extended to thirteen) San Francisco Bay Area; (2) analyze the impact of major transportation investment on the pattern of urban land use; (3) evaluate the impact of current urban renewal programs on land use; and (4) project future urban growth patterns in the Bay area.

The study evaluates current (up to 1962) land use/transportation models and describes the test run of a prototype model of Santa Clara county. A county model was designed to predict employment and land use to 2020, using several linked submodels of (1) employment and population structure, (2) migration, (3) employment location, (4) retail development, and (5) residential location. Forecasts of regional employment by major industrial categories and of population are made exogenously, the existing pattern of labor availability and site characteristics is analyzed and employment allocated within the study area accordingly. Residences are allocated on the basis of this employment distribution, and finally, employment and residential data are used to generate pressures which modify land use in succeeding iterations of the model. Six forecasting techniques used in previous metropolitan economic and land-use studies are compared with a view to developing the final BASS model.

Each integral submodel is treated extensively, presenting its underlying assumptions, methodology, the system of programming equations, and flowcharts. The submodel inputs and outputs are evaluated independently, and the composite BASS forecasts compared with other planning projections in the Bay area. The appendices to the report contain printouts of population projections, and describe programming considerations in relation to computer availability. (JGP)

168. WHERE NOT TO BUILD: A GUIDE FOR OPEN SPACE PLANNING

(a) Edward O. Moe, Delbert B. Ward, and Morris E. Johnson. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Technical Bulletin No. 1, by Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior, April, 1968, 96 pp. + appendices. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. $1.00 per copy. (c) University of Utah, Institute of Urban Studies and Services, under contract with U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. (d) None.

Problem. This handbook has been prepared to provide a working basis of concept and application in open-space planning. The authors seek to establish the concept of open space as a functional land use, and give an outline of how such space may be classified as a functional land use, coordinated with the classification of land uses of building or development use. They also suggest how open space may be used as a control for planning, and give some guides to follow in open-space planning as part of comprehensive planning. If land is disposed of without a planned use, past errors will continue at a time when there is no longer room for such mistakes.

The emphasis in this study is primarily on the impact of urban growth on open space, used and unused. The principles and classification system developed, however, may be applied at any scale, and to rural as well as urbanized and urbanizing areas. (CK)

169. ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS PLANNING

(a) Jacob Kaminsky. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Regional Planning Council, 701 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. 21202, July, 1968, 45 pp., mimeo. Price not indicated. (c) Regional Planning Council (Baltimore), under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Urban Planning Assistance Program. (d) None.

Problem. The report discusses the need for a change from conventional land use planning, and presents, as an alternative, the concept of environmental characteristics planning. In addition to a general description of the concept, a specific proposal for the Baltimore Region is set forth. This proposal describes environmental characteristic types and a framework for land development regulation at the regional level. However, the concept is applicable to all levels of planning and land development regulation. While planning is done on local, regional, and state levels, land development controls exist only at the local level. Effort by regional agencies in preparing regional land development regulations has been concentrated, to date, in the preparation of model zoning ordinances for local agencies. Fulfillment of regional plans requires implementation, including land development regulations at the local level. Such regulations are an integral and necessary part of the plan.

The content of conventional regional plans is identical to local plans, i. e., a breakdown of areas by use. This existing concept of plans and conventional controls affects development patterns which have in many instances created unsatisfactory environments. The report briefly points out the factors contributing to that condition. It proposes a concept in which the plan and implementing regulations can be prepared at regional as well as local levels, with each differing from the other while interrelating in a manner appropriate to each level of planning. (JK)

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170. NON-URBAN PATTERNS OF LAND UTILIZATION, 1963-1968

(a) Betty Baxtresser. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Library List No. 93, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library, Washington, D. C. 20250, September, 1968, 39 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography presents selected references on current and projected patterns of non-urban land utilization and the effects of these patterns on rural growth, transportation, land values, public lands, forest resources, natural resource conservation, and regional planning. While the material cited essentially concerns the United States, foreign publications (in English) are included if they cover general land utilization problems and possible solutions common to all nations. Selections are from periodical literature and books published between 1963 and 1968.

Author and subject indexes are included. (BB)

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171. DECENTRALIZATION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

(a) Fred A. Tarpley, Jr., Lawrence S. Davidson, and David D. Clark. (b) In process. Preliminary summaries available; final draft reports in process. (c) Georgia Institute of Technology, School of Industrial Management, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To study the shifting of business operations away from the central city.

Hypothesis. Technological advances in communications are allowing firms to decentralize their operations to reach improved labor markets.

Method. Survey methods are being used to obtain data for two related studies. One study deals with the relocation of office activity to suburban areas. In this study, a questionnaire developed from personal interviews with executives in suburban office parks was sent to 900 offices randomly selected from buildings and parks in the sample area. Data were related according to the type of office located in the study area, the functions that these offices performed, previous locations, and the major reasons for choosing a suburban location.

In the second study, basic data were obtained from Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph concerning labor markets, capital expenditures, and personnel differences between operator facilities in downtown Atlanta and in suburban and exurban locations. In addition, census data were used to show labor market differentials.

Findings. From the first study, these tentative findings emerged: (1) offices that locate in suburban areas were typically small and predominantly sales offices; (2) traffic and parking were the reasons given

most frequently for choosing a suburban location; (3) many of the agglomeration economies frequently associated with downtown areas apply for offices within office parks; and (4) dispersal away from downtown locations had certain labor market benefits in terms of both clerical and nonclerical workers.

The moving of telephone exchange operations to suburban and exurban locations was a result, in large part, of labor market differentials. It was found, for example, that labor turnover rates, especially in the first six months, were significantly less for suburban and exurban location than for the central business district. (FAT)

172. CHANGING FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT IN SMALL URBAN AREAS: A CASE STUDY OF LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

(a) W. L. Grecco and S. T. Roweis. (b) In process. (c) Purdue University, Joint Highway Research Project, under sponsorship of Indiana State Highway Commission. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the changes that have taken place in the functions performed by the central business district (CBD) of Lafayette, Indiana, during the period 1950-1967; develop a simplified methodology for analyzing CBD functional changes in small-sized urban areas.

Method. The CBD was delimited on the basis of the predominance of nonresidential uses. Within the CBD, a central core was distinguished from a fringe on the basis of land values. For the area thus delimited for 1950, 1957, 1960, 1963, and 1967, detailed data were collected on three major CBD functional aspects: space-use, assessed valuations, and employment. More general information on the three aspects were obtained for the urban area at large. Two aspects of CBD functional changes were analyzed: (1) the changing importance of the CBD in the urban area, and (2) the internal CBD functional changes.

Findings. The CBD in the urban area declined significantly during the study period. However, it still performed an essential role as a tax base and as an employment center. (WLG)

173. THE LAW OF AIRSPACE

(a) Robert R. Wright. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis, Kansas City, and New York, 1968, 575 pp. Price not indicated. LC 67-30526. (c) University of Wisconsin, Law School. (d) None.

Problem. This book deals with the law affecting use of airspaces. The scarcity of land in the growing cities of the United States requires increasing emphasis on use of space over railroad tracks, highways and freeways, and, in some cases, space above existing buildings. The problems of regulation, ownership, and transfers of ownership of interest in airspace are important issues affecting the growth of our urban areas.

In this volume, the author develops procedures and instruments necessary to transfer interest in airspace and establishes their legal basis; discusses cases and statutes for establishing, maintaining, and transferring interests in space; and develops the history of the use of this resource. In addition, problems directly involved in aviation and airport activities are explored.

Topics covered include: space in an urban society; the English background; *usque ad coelum* in America, its early development and application; the upper chamber in the condominium; aviation and airspace ownership; airspace ownership in modern America; social economic growth and the principle of change; some particular legal problems in space utilization over or under rights of way; valuation of airspace; air transactions and conveyances; and airspace utilization of used policies and problems. A bibliography, table of cases, and appendix are included.

This historical and practical treatment of airspace law should be of direct benefit to attorneys, urban planners, and municipal administrators. (CWF)

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

174. METROPOLITAN PLAN EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

(a) David E. Boyce, Norman D. Day, and Chris McDonald. (b) Completed

March, 1969. A mimeographed 8-page summary, under the above title, is being distributed in advance of the reproduction and distribution of the complete 130-page report. Requests for copies of the full report should be directed to Carl N. Swerdloff, Land Use Planning Branch, Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D. C. 20591, or David E. Boyce, Regional Science Department, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104. Price not indicated. (c) University of Pennsylvania, Institute for Environmental Studies, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Review the plan-making process in general, and evaluate methodology in particular, of the major land-use and transportation planning programs. (2) Formulate guidelines on the use and evaluation of alternative plans in a continuing planning process, and recommend research priorities.

Method. Thirteen planning programs were reviewed, including those of most large U. S. metropolitan regions. Evidence that land-use and transportation alternatives were central to the plan-making process was the main criterion for including a program in this review. A few programs were selected because of their particular methodological strengths.

Findings. (1) Many of the methods for preparing alternatives that had been envisaged for these programs were substantially more difficult to implement than expected. This conclusion applies to both computer models of urban development, and to the refinement of plan-form concepts for preparing alternatives. (2) The land-use and transportation alternatives prepared were much less different from what had been expected, given the variation in the number and range of policies and the assumptions examined. (3) The subsequent evaluation of alternative plans has been less successful than expected in terms of providing an adequate basis for decisions.

Although some guidelines for planning agencies that could be implemented immediately are recommended, the report indicates that a substantial amount of research is needed in three general areas: (1) A more detailed specification of the continuing planning process is necessary. (2) New procedures are required to prepare alternatives to implement fully the cyclic learning process described. (3) Plan characteristics suitable for evaluation need to be defined in more operational terms, and incorporated into evaluation methods appropriate for cycles of various levels of refinement and precision.

Tables within the text of this report graphically organize the method, findings, and recommendations. (CK)

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175. FACTORS INFLUENCING MODAL TRIP ASSIGNMENT

(a) Frederick C. Bock. (b) Completed and published under the above title as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 57. Available from Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1968, 78 pp. $3.20 per copy. (c) Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, under sponsorship of the American Association of State Highway Officials in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. Determine the main factors that jointly influence the utilization of multimodal urban transportation facilities and develop techniques of analysis and prediction to aid in the planning of future facilities.

Method. Existing modal split models were reviewed and data sources and methods of data acquisition surveyed. Characteristics of the five metropolitan areas in the U. S. that have rail rapid transit service were studied. A multiple-mode transportation network was modeled to study the influence of a variety of factors such as travel time, monetary costs, levels of comfort, safety, and convenience. These factors were then related to the user's socioeconomic status expressed in family income, residential density, automobile availability, and travel distance.

Findings. Relatively uncomplicated modal assignment models can incorporate nearly all the predictive power inherent in an extensive set of independent variables. It was found that the following factors influence the choice of modal travel:

travel time, comfort, cost, car necessity, walking distance, and parking availability. The researcher recommended that further work be completed on the dynamic interaction among alternative travel modes and on the development and application of appropriate statistical models and methods in the field of multi-modal trip assignment. (MEL)

176. THE QUEENS-LONG ISLAND TRAFFIC DEMAND MODEL

(a) Seymour Kashin, Albert J. Syvertsen, and Marvin L. Landsman. (b) Completed and available from Peat, Marwick, Livingston and Co. (formerly Traffic Research Corporation), 219 E. 44th St., New York, N. Y. 10017, April, 1968, 87 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Peat, Marwick, Livingston and Co. for the Queens-Long Island Mass Transportation Demonstration Program, under sponsorship of City of New York, Borough of Queens, New York City Transit Authority, Nassau County, Tri State Transportation Commission, and Long Island Railroad with partial support from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To develop and apply a traffic demand model capable of providing realistic estimates of travel on all major travel facilities serving the Queens-Long Island sector. While the model was to concentrate mainly on trips from Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties into the mid-Manhattan central business district (CBD), it was also to include trips to and from lower Manhattan, Brooklyn, and other portions of the metropolitan region, with sufficient accuracy to provide usable demand estimates on travel facilities joining the areas of prime concern. The model was to be sensitive to the effects of socioeconomic factors, user characteristics, and transportation system variables on usage of the Long Island Railroad (LIRR), New York City rail transit, bus, and private automobile facilities serving the study area.

Method. A model was constructed which allows the estimation of interchange volumes between travel analysis zones in the study area, and the assignment of these trip volumes to travel facilities to produce estimated flows of persons and vehicles in present and future years. The model consisted of four basic elements: (1) determination of travel routes and accessibilities; (2) trip generation and modal split; (3) trip interchange volumes by mode; and (4) trip assignment by mode and route.

Findings. It was concluded that the model is a suitably sensitive and sufficiently reliable model to be used for transportation planning purposes in the study area. While specifically designed for the New York situation described in the report, the model has a number of features that make it applicable to other urban areas. These features include the reliance that can be placed on census data, the ability to split trips between more than two modes, and the use of standard Bureau of Public Roads computer programs for most model operations. These characteristics may fit it uniquely to planning situations in some cities that cannot, perhaps, be met using other available traffic models. (MEL)

177. NEW CONCEPTS IN URBAN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

(a) Ralph Warburton (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title as a special issue of The Journal of the Franklin Institute, by The Franklin Institute Research Laboratories, Benjamin Franklin Parkway at 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, November, 1968, 177 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) The Franklin Institute Research Laboratories. (d) None.

Problem. The articles in this issue of the Journal describe the award winning entries in the "Design Awards for Urban Transportation" competition sponsored by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Materials are arranged under two main headings, "Systems Design" and "Component Design." The first includes articles on rapid transit in Atlanta; design determinants in Seattle and New York; design procedures in the San Francisco Bay Area; the Market Street East transportation mall in Philadelphia; and the central city aerial distribution for Pittsburgh. "Component Design" contains articles on design of the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority; City Hall West Plaza/ 15th St. Station, Philadelphia;

La Brea Station, Los Angeles; mass transportation; the Transit Expressway in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; the Puget Sound Superferries; and an article on the sociological aspects of mass transportation. The issue also presents guest editorials on the role of the federal government and systems design for urban transit.

The issue aims at being more than a description of the HUD Urban Mass Transportation Design Awards Program; it aims at being an indicator of the present state of the art of functional urban design. (CM)

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178. A REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF U. S. GOVERNMENT R & D REPORTS ON TRANSPORTATION

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Department of Commerce, Clearinghouse for Federal, Scientific, and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151, May, 1968, 60 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Institute for Applied Technology. (d) None.

Problem. This list of transportation research and development (R&D) reports covers land, including high speed ground transportation; air, including supersonic transport; sea; and systems analysis. There is also a miscellaneous section which includes such subjects as international traffic of radioactive materials, prediction of sonic boom characteristics, and other areas difficult to classify. (CK)

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179. PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND DESIGN

(a) John W. Dickey. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 78. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, May, 1969, 16 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Virginia Polytechnic Institute, The Center for Urban and Regional Studies. (d) None.

Problem. The unannotated bibliography presented here is intended to be a very general one. The author anticipates that it will be of value to the planner or engineer who is coming into contact with the passenger transportation field for the first time, and needs to know some of the major sources of information. The bibliography is categorized according to the general steps in the transportation planning process. (JWD)

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180. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM SYNTHESIS

(a) John W. Dickey. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 80. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, May, 1969, 17 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Center for Urban and Regional Studies. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography offers references to literature concerning the use of operations research and management science in the creation or synthesis of public transportation systems. A transportation system is viewed in its component parts as well as a major factor in land-use development. References regarding the possibility of arranging land use to suit transportation are presented as well. Materials are arranged under the headings: general; vehicles; networks and guideways; controls; terminals; flow, travel, and shipment patterns; and land-use development and arrangement. (JS)

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181. TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR URBAN AREAS

(a) John W. Dickey. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 81. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, May, 1969, 21 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Virginia Polytechnic Institute, The Center for Urban and Regional Studies. (d) None.

Problem. In this unannotated bibliography, the investigator presents references concerning procedures for timing traffic signals. His aim has been to locate the relevant literature in widely scattered sources and reduce the overlap that necessarily occurs in such an area where much has been written by being highly selective. References

are grouped under these headings: general; characteristics of vehicles and geometric design related to traffic signal operation; undersaturated, isolated pretimed signals; isolated traffic actuated signals; oversaturated signals; unique control schemes for isolated signals; phasing for minor movements; linear (linked) systems of signals; network systems; television and computer control systems; and others. (CK and JS)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

182. COORDINATED DATA SYSTEM FOR HIGHWAY PLANNING

(a) William E. Blessing. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Highway Planning Technical Report No. 7, by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D. C. 20591, May, 1968, 21 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. This report describes a system that should result in more efficient use of computers to process planning data. A review of highway planning electronic data processing in 43 state highway departments over a period of a year and a half revealed that planners have not been sufficiently familiar with computer systems analysis for programming techniques and that until about two years ago, many planning divisions had access only to computer systems that essentially restricted users to card input and output.

The Coordinated Data System described here contains these features: (1) It provides a flexible procedure by which to collect, record, and code data in an easy, uncomplicated way. (2) Data can be collected as it exists, without having to consider how a user needs the data. (3) Data values are stored in a computer file in the way they exist in relation to one another along a route. (4) Data can be retrieved according to the user's specifications. (5) The system is modular. It can be developed one file at a time. Additional files (that is, new data) can be added to the system at any time without disturbing any other file. Such additions would also require development of new computer programs. (CK)

183. RESEARCH NEEDS IN HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report No. 55. Available from the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 66 pp. $2.80 per copy. (c) Bertram D. Tallamy Associates and Wilbur Smith and Associates, under contract with the Highway Research Board. (d) 16:1-150.

Problem. In response to concern of administrators and researchers over the sometimes fragmented and uncorrelated highway transportation research efforts of the past, the Tallamy-Smith team set up overall objectives. They identified major national transportation research goals, followed by subordinate, compatible goals for highway transportation research.

Under national transportation goals are listed: (1) Serve national commerce and defense by developing an efficiently functioning and integrated national transportation system. (2) Improve national, regional, and community development through the best possible transportation service, and through the integration of these transportation facilities with the community. (3) Foster national health and welfare, as affected by transportation, through increased safety and convenience, reduction of air and water pollution, noise abatement, and improved well-being of users and non-users of transport facilities.

Highway transportation goals include: (1) Improve highway planning, design, and construction as part of an integrated transportation system. (2) Improve the role of highway transportation in intelligent land use and urban development by improving the safety, serviceability, and operations of the present highway system. (3) Foster the integration of the highway with the community through improved identification and quantification of sociological, political, economic, and aesthetic factors in highway transportation.

Under each of these goals, the consulting firms placed 13 relatively broad, researchable problem areas that are currently affecting attainment of the goals. Such problem areas,

notes the report, should be reviewed regularly and updated as required. (HRB)

184. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC ASSIGNMENT TECHNIQUES WITH ACTUAL HIGHWAY USE

(a) Matthew J. Huber, Harvey B. Boutwell, and David K. Witheford. (b) Completed and published under the above title as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report No. 58. Available from the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1968, 85 pp. $3.60 per copy. LC 68-67235. (c) Yale University, Bureau of Highway Traffic, under sponsorship of the American Association of State Highway Officials in cooperation with U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. This study had two objectives: (1) to compare the accuracy of predicted traffic use with actual use, testing the method used and other current methods being used; (2) to prepare a plan for further testing of forecasting and assignment procedures, including development of measures of change in traffic patterns of a network brought about by a new facility.

Method. Forecasting and assignment were treated in this project as separate aspects of predicting future traffic use. Data from two states (Connecticut and Pennsylvania) were used in analyzing assignment techniques and making preliminary analyses of forecast techniques. Four assignment techniques were used to test assignments to an isolated rural highway facility. These were the AASHO direction curve, the California diversion curve, the all-or-nothing method, and a difference-ratio method (called Easy).

Five different techniques were used to assign an origin-destination table to an urban network. The results of the assignments by these five methods, Smock, BPR, Schneider, TRC, and Free, were then compared to observed volumes on two networks, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Raleigh, North Carolina.

Findings. The analysis of assignments on isolated facilities substantiated previous observations that travel time is a better parameter than travel distance. Projecting 1956 O-D data to 1963 proved unsatisfactory because the only basis for projection over the 7-year period was population growth, and these data were not sufficient to give the desired results. Projections based on the changes in surveyed trip-ends proved satisfactory, but such data were not available to the forecaster in 1956.

Evaluation of assignment techniques in the Pittsburgh and Raleigh networks showed that when comparing assigned to observed vehicle-miles and vehicle-hours of travel, the Free assignment is inferior to the other four techniques. Still, not one of these four is clearly superior to any of the others. The investigators recommended that the Schneider method be used when computer costs and adequacy of results are considered.

Other recommendations were made concerning specific aspects of assignment such as the effects of changing O-D patterns or construction of major facilities. Also, an analysis of errors yielded a series of three relationships that provides a range of errors which might be expected when assigning an O-D table to a network. (MEL)

185. LOCATION CRITERIA AND COMMUNICATION FRAMEWORKS FOR HIGHWAY AND SCHOOL PLANNERS

(a) Charles Thomas Moore and Joseph Barry Mason. (b) Completed. Findings to be published as a monograph in the Spring of 1969, and available from J. F. Tribble, Chief, Bureau of Research and Development, Alabama State Highway Department, Montgomery, Ala. 36104. No charge. (c) University of Alabama, Graduate School, under sponsorship of State of Alabama, Highway Department, Bureau of Research and Development, and U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None. (For related research, see Digest report 16:2-186, below.)

Problem. The major aim of this study is to delineate the goals of both highway and school planners and to develop a common communication framework for resolution of conflicts between the two groups. Highway planners must consider the educational process because highway location and design can affect school zoning, school construction, pupil attendance and mobility, existing school structures, and neighborhood integrity. Inversely, planning and investment decisions of the school planner can affect

highway capacity, movement, cost, and access.

The projects's specific objectives are to: (1) determine major and minor goals of highway and school personnel in order to analyze the congruity and conflicts resulting from existing and planned investments of both groups; (2) determine the standards or criteria on which planners base their goals; (3) determine a communication and evaluation system which will permit the maximization of social and economic benefits and costs for the society which the planner serves; and (4) determine and evaluate highway and school planners' subsystems of goals for safety within areas near existing or planned investments in schools or highways.

Method. Interviews were conducted with selected members of state and division highway department staffs and with administrators of urban and nonurban school systems. Respondents were asked to rank a series of working goals in the areas of fiscal and economic goals, physical goals, and social and aesthetic goals. These goals were ranked via a forced choice process on an ordinal scale. Respondents also ranked these goals in terms of their ideal importance. Criteria designed to lead to the attainment of these working goals were also ranked. Nonparametric statistical techniques were applied in analyzing the data. Specifically, these techniques included the Spearman rank order coefficient of correlation, the Kendall coefficient of concordance, and the Mann-Whitney U Test for independence of samples.

Findings. (1) Levels of agreement as to the importance of such intrinsic goals as safety, health, and beauty were high. (2) Levels of agreement relative to instrumental or working goals were somewhat less high, but were statistically significant as to the importance of specified social and aesthetic goals and economic and fiscal goals. Significant disagreement was found to exist as to the relative importance of specified physical goals. (3) The highest levels of agreement relative to criteria were for criteria designed to implement working goals in the areas of safety and health. (4) The highway officials depicted higher levels of agreement in terms of the importance of specified working goals than did the school officials. (CTM)

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186. THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA AND GUIDES FOR COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE OF HIGHWAY LOCATION, PLANNING, AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Charles Thomas Moore and Joseph Barry Mason. (b) In process. Completion expected December, 1969. Findings to be published and available from J. F. Tribble, Chief, Bureau of Research and Development, Alabama State Highway Department, Montgomery, Ala. 36104. No charge. (c) University of Alabama, Graduate School, under sponsorship of State of Alabama, Highway Department, Bureau of Research and Development, and U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. This research is basically an extension of an earlier research effort, "Location Criteria and Communication Frameworks for Highway and School Planners: The Development of Coordinated Planning Programs for Highway and School Safety" (see Digest report 16:2-185, above). Creation of planning rapport or communication structures within and among groups of highway and school planners will provide one major link for the Alabama Highway Department within the community framework. Compelling evidence points out that the highway planner will be required to communicate with and obtain agreement from the total community if planning, location, and development of highways are to continue in the 1970's. Community acceptance of planning efforts will depend upon the ability of planners to anticipate the significance of social values or objectives to private persons, businesses, political office holders, and others within the community. Evidence pointing out that a highway location is economically feasible from the user point of view will be only one part of the total package for planning purposes. The effects of the new or improved highway on non-users will become an integral part of the decision process and may in fact determine whether or not new highways will be constructed.

Hence, the specific objective of this proposal is to determine the social values of highway transportation as perceived by power structures and opinion leaders in manufacturing and marketing firms, within the financial community, in professional men's

and women's organizations, among political office holders, professional and union leaders, other types of planners, and among other selected social groups.

This study is exploratory in nature and represents the first stage of the total research objective which will be to obtain criteria and measures of social benefits and costs as derived from the statements of social values or objectives.

Method. The study involves identification of power structures and opinion leaders in small and large community areas within the state of Alabama. Following the identification process, in-depth interviewing will be undertaken with selected samples of the opinion leaders within community areas. These individuals will be asked to identify, scale, weight, and number their perceived social values of highway transportation. Analysis of the data will be based on power structure and community classification, and congruity and conflict of social values will be revealed by the findings. Research techniques from sociology, psychology, and economics will be used in the research study. (CTM)

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187. ROADSIDE HAZARDS

(a) John A. Blatnik and Charles W. Prisk. (b) Completed. Available from the Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Control, Inc., Sougatuck, Conn. 06880, 1968, 28 pp. + collection of photographs. Price not indicated. LC 68-8616. This publication contains abstracts of findings which developed from hearings on this subject held by the Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program, Committee on Public Works, U. S. House of Representatives. The findings are reported fully in Highway Safety, Design and Operations--Roadside Hazards (90-21), U. S. House of Representatives, 90th Congress, 1st Session. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968. Price not indicated. (c) The Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Control, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This publication abstracts and summarizes some of the significant findings on roadside hazards that emerged from hearings conducted by the Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program. The first portion of the booklet discusses the need for highway safety consciousness, the second evaluates roadside hazards on the Interstate System, such as the guardrail, signs and supports, curbs, drainage elements, bridges, transition from roadway to bridge sections, bridge railing, shoulders and slopes, and lighting.

Signs of shortcomings in some present practices are demonstrated to increase awareness of what things constitute roadside hazards. Equal, if not greater, attention is given to recognizing examples of good design. Corrective procedures, accomplishable by operations and maintenance forces of highway agencies, are suggested to deal with the varied types of existing hazards. Recommended design practices are noted for the benefit of highway planning and design staffs in preparing future projects for construction. (MEL and JS)

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188. A PROPOSAL TO MODIFY PRESENT-DAY STANDARDS FOR THE WIDTH OF LOW-VOLUME RURAL ROADS

(a) C. H. Oglesby and M. J. Altenhofen. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Department of Civil Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. 94305, 1968, 28 pp. + tables and bibliography, mimeo. Price not indicated. This is a condensation of part of a larger report, The Economics of Design Standards for Low-Volume Rural Roads, being published by the Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418. (c) Stanford University, Department of Civil Engineering. (d) None.

Problem. In this paper, the investigators examine the standards for width of low-volume rural roads, analyze the costs and benefits of various roadbed widths, and offer a proposal to modify the standards. Low-volume is defined as less than 400 vehicles per day; yet some two million miles of rural road, or two-thirds of the total in the U. S., fall within this category.

The paper first examines current standards for roadbed width (shoulder break to shoulder break) for roads of comparable volumes and shows the wide diversity among them. It then explores the rationale underlying these standards and finds they have almost no scientific, engineering, or economic base.

Rather, they are blended from past practices, political considerations, and the financial "facts of life." Also, standards such as those of AASHO, that are imposed by higher levels of government, are usually among the most exacting.

The investigators next present a set of derived costs and benefits to highway agencies and highway users through a range of roadbed widths and demonstrate that, from an economic standpoint, there is little or no justification for wide roadbeds and none for shoulders. They explore accidents and accident costs as justification for wider roadbeds or shoulders, either on economic or humanitarian grounds. It is found that: (1) wider roadbeds do not improve the accident experience of low-volume rural roads, and (2) that, even if such improvements eliminated all accidents of given classes, the savings would be trivial in amount.

The paper concludes that present-day standards for low-volume rural roads that are expected to remain rural in character should be modified as follows: (1) Abandon the concept of continuous constant width cross sections; they are costly, since they require that a road be reconstructed from end to end. Substitute standards based on spot improvements. (2) If there are to be standards for roadbed width, they should stipulate maximums rather than minimums, and encourage the use of narrower roadbeds where they can be shown to be economical. (CHO and MJA)

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189. TWO STUDIES ON IMPACT OF HIGHWAYS ON ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Urban Systems Laboratory, and Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall. (d) None.

Problem. In an attempt to develop a practical method to evaluate objectively the immediate and long-range effects of highways on environmental values, two research studies have been placed under contract by the Highway Research Board-administered National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP).

The Urban Systems Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Los Angeles-based consulting firm of Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall have each been awarded contracts to develop a study design (PHASE I) for means of improving the integration of the highway with the community. A projected in-depth research program (PHASE II) will be conducted later under another NCHRP contract.

Although ultimately the results of this early research will be used to develop a scope covering all types of highways and their design features, the present study will be limited to consideration only of urban highways. Each research team will operate independently to obtain a different methodology. The common objectives are to: (1) identify and define environmental values in which there exist individual, group, neighborhood, community, regional, or national interests likely to be affected by highway or street improvements; (2) identify design features believed to affect environmental values, such as location, cross-section, partial or limited access, roadside beautification, and scenic easements; and (3) select the most practicable way to evaluate objectively those environmental values affected by highway location, type, and design features in urban areas. (HRB)

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190. STUDY OF THE OPERATIONAL ASPECTS OF ONE-WAY AND TWO-WAY STREETS

(a) Nejad Enustun. (b) In process. An interim report has been published under the above title as Report TSD-TR-101 (I)-69, by Department of State Highways, State of Michigan, Highways Bldg., P. O. Drawer K, Lansing, Mich. 48904, January, 1969, 157 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Michigan, Department of State Highways, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) 12:2-54; 14:1-94.

Problem. The study is a before-and-after evaluation of the traffic operation in some Michigan cities where a state trunkline serving two-way traffic has been converted to one-way operation, and another parallel street in the vicinity has been improved to handle traffic in the opposite direction. The present interim report, by the investigator listed above, pertains to the studies completed in the cities of Lansing and Kalamazoo.

Findings. Findings indicated that after conversion, travel speed increased 3 to 5 m. p. h.; travel delay was reduced 30-50

percent; and traffic volume increased substantially, drawing traffic from other streets in the system, thus helping to alleviate congestion there. However, the two cities did not indicate conclusive trends in safety aspects. (JS)

191. SELECTED PROBLEMS IN EMINENT DOMAIN LAW

(a) See below. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Highway Research Record No. 258, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 74 pp. $2.40 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. This publication is concerned with the growing body of law relating to land acquisition for public use through the power of eminent domain. It covers a number of areas in which the principles and practices of eminent domain law are currently undergoing growth and evolution.

The work consists of eight papers as follows: (1) "Land Acquisition and Land Use Control in the Federal-Aid Highway Program," by Bamford Frankland of the California Department of Public Works, discusses the effects that 50 years of federal-state cooperative efforts through the Federal Aid Highway Program have had on the fundamental relationship between these two levels of government. (2) "Leasehold Interests in Eminent Domain," by F. Taylor and J. P. Walters of the Oklahoma Department of Highways, describes the problem of handling the leasehold interests in land being condemned for public use, a problem of growing severity in urban areas. (3) "The Gallant Case: A New Look at Just Compensation," by W. J. McCormack of the New Jersey Department of Transportation, and (4) "Fixtures in Condemnation," by C. H. Lehmann, Jr. of the State Roads Commission of Delaware, deal with the handling of fixtures to real property. (5) "Some Views on the 'Larger Tract' Doctrine," by J. L. Droege of the New Mexico State Highway Commission, and (6) "Just Compensation in Texas--The Carpenter Case Revisited," by E. M. Rams of Urban Research Associates, discuss the treatment of severance damages in condemnation. (7) "Inverse Condemnation and the Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity," by D. R. Mandelker of the Washington University School of Law, considers the doctrinal problem of eminent domain law in such cases. (8) "Practical Aspects of Inverse Condemnation," by E. E. Level, discusses the practical aspects of a new field of law dealing with hardship cases for which traditional eminent domain principles offer no suitable relief. (ML)

192. SELECTED MATERIALS ON HIGHWAY LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Bibliography No. 49, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1968, 57 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. To present a selection of writings in legal periodical literature and the proceedings and publications of various special conferences dealing with the legal aspects of highway transportation. The references are listed alphabetically by major subject area, and are cross-referenced.

Previous Research. This bibliography is the result of an original draft prepared in 1962, a supplement issued in 1963, and the periodic additions compiled and published in the Highway Research Board's Highway Law Comment" circulars. (ML)

193. COMPUTATION OF HIGHWAY IMPACTS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 67. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, February, 1969, 28 pp. $2.50 per copy. (c) Alan M. Voorhees & Associates, Inc. and Colombian Research Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography contains 250 entries in the field of highway planning in the United States, including studies on marginal effects, effects of local value, economic effects on users and neighboring users (those who own property along the highway or road), and global economic effects. In addition, there is a section on observations and recommendations based on the bibliographic entries included. (ML)

● MASS TRANSPORTATION

194. DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA FOR IMPROVED NONRAIL URBAN MASS TRANSIT VEHICLES AND RELATED URBAN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

(a) Donald S. Berry, Chairman, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as PB 178 804. Available from Clearinghouse for Federal, Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151, May, 1968, 109 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Highway Research Board, under direction of National Academy of Engineering, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) 14:1-64.

Problem. Develop criteria for improved nonrail transit vehicles and related urban transportation systems. It was envisioned that the criteria would provide a basis in subsequent studies for the design and manufacture of prototype vehicles whose effectiveness could be tested and evaluated in various urban environments. One stipulation was that the criteria be attainable with present (1967) technology.

Method. The project staff members were aided by a large number of people appointed as members of an advisory committee, of technical panels, and as consultants. Most of the material in this report was first discussed at one or more committee or panel meetings, augmented and organized by consultants, and finally, edited by the staff.

Findings. The report is summarized from two standpoints: (1) major concerns that served as general guidelines for project activities, and (2) conclusions.

Major concerns were these: (1) Criteria must be responsive to human desires and limitations. (2) General goals that would benefit the people affected by the changes must be considered. These include: (a) improvement of service and amenities for present bus users and all persons dependent on public transit for access to jobs, stores, health services, and recreation; (b) reduction of congestion through transit use as an alternative to automobiles; (c) reduction of urban decay attributable to air pollution and noise; and (d) development of more individualized transit service wherever smaller vehicles are appropriate. (3) There should be a suitable degree of structure and order associated with criteria development. (4) The present study should be regarded as only the first phase in research and development for improving nonrail transit vehicles.

Over 100 service and vehicle characteristics are identified in the project. The study concludes that vehicles presently available from manufacturers, when equipped with accessories and features that are also now available, can meet over 80 percent of the criteria developed by the technical panels. Thus substitution of new high-performance vehicles for older inadequate ones is held back far more by economic than by technological considerations. However, there are some characteristics whose criteria make it likely that new designs will be needed. These include general appearance of the vehicle; route or destination display; windshield glare, reflection, and frost; height of entry steps; operation of doors; accessibility and orientation of seats; handholds for standees; visibility for drivers and standees; heating and cooling; information system for drivers and users both on and off the vehicles; and fare collection characteristics.

Improvements in service characteristics are likely to be more effective in attracting riders and serving those who now have no access to transit than changes in the vehicles themselves. Delays are due to economic rather than technological reasons. However, service characteristics may be affected by vehicle design and vice versa.

Economic factors influence design and therefore the characteristics of transit services and vehicles. More study is needed to develop procedures for evaluating consequences of alternative designs, in terms of transit service quality, use, and costs.

It is recommended that specific studies be made of the characteristics of information systems, fare collection systems, ingress-egress systems for the physically handicapped, motivation factors that affect modal choice, and methods of financing transit service improvements. (JS)

195. REPORT ON COMPUTER SIMULATION STUDIES OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Transportation Systems, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

15235, November, 1966, approx. 70 pp. + 2 appendices published separately. Price not indicated. (c) Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Transportation Systems, for the Queens-Long Island Mass Transportation Demonstration Program, under sponsorship of City of New York, Borough of Queens. New York Transit Authority, Nassau County, Tri State Transportation Commission, and Long Island Railroad, with partial support from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a systematic program for finding both short-range and long-range solutions for a critical problem of the Queens-Long Island sector of the New York Metropolitan region--how to break the bottleneck of rush hour transportation into and out of the city--by means of computer simulation.

Hypothesis. That a computer simulation study of the Long Island Railroad can be used to demonstrate the possibility of simulating a commuter railroad on a digital computer.

Method. In this study, train movement was the item of chief concern and, therefore, the model used to perform the simulation was based on those characteristics important in the study of train movement. The model was broken down into three parts--a track model, a train model, and a train movement model. The track model described the layout of the tracks and the interlockings with their stations and interlockings. The train model assigned numbers to the important characteristics of trains such as relative performance, LIRA number, routing and scheduled stops, and source of origination and disposition at the end of the run. The train movement model consists of the instructions to the computer for moving the trains of the train model through the track of the track model.

Findings. This project has demonstrated that it is possible to simulate a complex commuter railroad operation, such as the Long Island Railroad, on a digital computer. (MEL)

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196. SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE--HUNTERS POINT AVENUE TO MANHATTAN

(a) Wilbur S. Smith. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Wilbur Smith and Associates, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10036, March, 1968, 77 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Wilbur Smith and Associates, for the Queens-Long Island Mass Transportation Demonstration Program, under sponsorship of the City of New York, Borough of Queens, New York Transit Authority, Nassau County, Tri State Transportation Commission, and the Long Island Railroad, with partial support from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. A serious congestion problem existed at the Hunters Point Station of the Long Island Railroad in Queens, New York, where commuters transferred from the railroad to the subway in order to get to the East Side of Manhattan. The Hunters Point Avenue Shuttle Bus Service was conceived to demonstrate the possibility of alleviating a portion of the congestion by transferring passengers to surface transportation. Another objective was to establish new transportation links, strategically located to increase the effective carrying capacity of the existing transit network.

Method. Buses from the Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority were used on the shuttle service which ran from the Hunters Point station to Manhattan East Side via the Queens Midtown Tunnel. The bus schedule was arranged to coincide with the railroad timetable. Buses made five stops along Third Avenue in the morning and picked up passengers at five locations along Lexington Avenue. Fare for the ride was set at $0.15, the predominant charge on most transit facilities in New York in 1965.

Findings. Operation of the shuttle bus improved peak hour travel conditions across the East River. It was expected that many employees of Manhattan's East Side would change their commuting habits, either to save travel time or to travel more comfortably. Thus, passenger volume trends of alternate modes connecting Hunters Point Avenue with Midtown Manhattan were collected and evaluated. Furthermore, two questionnaire surveys, conducted during the operation of the shuttle bus, were analyzed and yielded valuable information on the motivation of passengers' choice of travel modes.

Service provided by the Hunters Point Avenue shuttle bus had to be terminated eventually, since the financial burden incurred for its

duration did not warrant extension of service. It is interesting to note, however, the wave of protests which ensued in April, 1966, when termination of the program was discussed. This implies that the shuttle bus service had become an integral part of passengers' travel patterns between Queens and Manhattan, and was favorably accepted by a great number of commuters. (MEL)

197. A METHOD OF PERFORMING TRANSIT TRAFFIC SURVEYS ELECTRONICALLY

(a) Elias Seg. (b) In process. (c) West Virginia University, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the New York Transit Authority. (d) None.

Problem. Develop a method by which to conduct transit traffic surveys electronically, and to process the data automatically, in order to achieve partial computer scheduling of transit services. One objective is to apply more advanced technology and mathematics to enable transit systems to collect, analyze, and respond more quickly to operational data about passenger demand for service. A method more satisfactory than is presently used is required for counting passengers,and converting these counts automatically into transit system vehicle, schedule, and headway decisions. (SIE)

198. OPTIMUM DESIGN OF A SURFACE TRANSIT SYSTEM

(a) D. Hartgen. (b) In process. Final report in preparation. (c) State of New York, Department of Transportation, Planning and Research Bureau, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. Develop a technique by which to define optimum surface transit route locations, headways, and route structures, given fixed investment and/or operating constraints on budget and policies, and a fixed response to a given level of transit service. The technique will guide transit planners in allocation of resources to transit systems components.

Method. The theory of this research has been developed using mathematical programming techniques. Its use in small hypothetical regions has been tested. (DTH)

199. CHANGES IN RAILROAD TOWNS SINCE WORLD WAR II

(a) William D. Warren. (b) Completion expected by early summer of 1969. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the impact of changes in technology, operating procedures, and demands for railway service upon railroad towns in the post-World War II period. Changes in population and employment structure are being determined and these changes related to such factors as size, region, type of railroad town, and changing railroad technology and operating procedures.

Method. Over 350 towns have been designated as having an orientation towards railroad employment activity. The selected towns range in size from Marysville, Michigan with a 1950 population of 2,534 to Omaha, Nebraska with a population of 310,291.

Findings. Over 50 percent of the selected urban centers lost population during the 1950-1960 census period. The towns present a distinct distribution pattern. Some states such as Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Delaware are devoid of railroad towns. On the other hand, Pennsylvania has 34 railroad towns. Generally speaking, the railroad town presents a pattern of concentration that is oriented to Northern Appalachia and to the western portion of the Middle West. (CEB)

● TRANSPORTATION--AIR

200. AIR TRANSPORTATION 1975 AND BEYOND: A SYSTEMS APPROACH

(a) Bernard A. Schriever and William W. Seifert. (b) Completed and published under the above title, and subtitled "Report of the Transportation Workshop, 1967." Available from the M. I. T. Press, Cambridge, Mass. 02139, 1968, 516 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Transportation Workshop. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this report is to analyze the air transportation problem. It has been forecast that by 1980 the number of domestic revenue passengers carried by airline will grow four times over current levels and that air cargo will grow as much as ten times. However, existing facilities do not possess adequate capacity to handle these projected volumes. The causes of this dilemma, both existing and projected, are discussed, as well as possible means of solving the various aspects of the problem.

Method. The air transportation problem was structured by using the systems approach. This technique was helpful in understanding the problem because it permitted the entire problem to be divided into its key subsystems and allowed each of these subsystems to be examined in depth. There are three major subsystems of the air transportation problem--the air vehicle, enroute services (airways, navigation, approach control, meteorology, and radiation monitoring), and the airport terminal with its access and egress systems. These subsystems are interdependent and deficiencies in any one not only affect all the rest, but also influence demand. Also affecting this system are constraints (financial, legal, and environmental) and controls (government, noise, and safety). Six different committees were formed to analyze the components of the problem. These were entitled: socioeconomic, air vehicle, air traffic control, airports and terminals, mixed-mode airport collection and distribution, and government policies and trends.

Findings. The committee mentioned above considered many opinions and recommendations in an attempt to optimize the performance of the air transportation industry. Concerning the airport problem, they suggested that a system of passenger-processing satellites strategically located throughout the urban complexes be instituted to ease the terminal congestion problem. This would eliminate the necessity for large passenger and baggage handling facilities at airports and would free this space for other operative-oriented purposes. It would require some new innovative thinking in regard to airport financing. They also recommended the following: implementing ground transportation and air system demonstration projects, establishing acceptable noise standards, reviewing the impacts of general aviation, developing new air traffic control systems, organizing adequate financial data to assist in the formulation of new fiscal policies, instituting new planning studies oriented toward the air transportation system, and establishing modern policy guidelines under which the transportation system can develop. (MEL)

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201. AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TERMINAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS, DEFINITION AND DOCUMENTATION

(a) R. Primeau. (b) In process. A Development Project Plan responding to the requirement is completed in draft form and will be presented to management for review, coordination, and approval in order to provide a basis for funding and programming toward completion of the project. (c) U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This project is a subprogram of a larger one, and provides for the operational and technical definition, documentation, and support of the Air Traffic Control (ATC) Terminal Capacity Development Program. It provides for analysis of operational and technical aspects of prior work, such as Computer-Aided Approach System, Final Approach Spacing for ARTS, and other pertinent concepts and techniques relating to automation of transition/terminal control functions including flow control, scheduling, sequencing, and final approach spacing. In system design, consideration will be given to identified environmental factors affecting terminal capacity to assure compatibility of operational objectives with technical design techniques of the modular expansion levels for radar tracking and digital data processing and display efforts of the overall ATC Terminal Capacity Development Program. As defined herein, this effort is contingent on a high level of support from NAFEC resources including devèlopment of a digital computer simulation laboratory environmental capability.

Method. The ATC Development Division will be responsible for study, analysis, and definition of operational aspects of techniques to achieve increased capacity including description of work requests for contractor support services, if required. This responsibility includes determination of operational aspects involved in hardware and software design, organization of operational documentation work groups, provisions

of required operational inputs related to system development and operational implementation. This effort also provides for evaluations, demonstrations, and subsequently, for the acquisition and implementation of add-on improvements to terminal facility environments. (FAA)

VI. Government

● GENERAL

202. BUILDING THE AMERICAN CITY

(a) Paul H. Douglas, Chairman, David L. Baker, Hugo Black, Jr., Lewis Davis, John DeGrove, Anthony Downs, Ezra Ehrenkrantz, Alex Feinberg, Jeh V. Johnson, John Lyons, Richard W. O'Neill, Richard Ravitch, Carl E. Sanders, Mrs. Chloethiel Woodard Smith, Tom J. Vandergriff, and Coleman Woodbury. (b) Completed and published under the above title as the "Report of the National Commission on Urban Problems to the Congress and to the President of the United States," U. S. House Document No. 91-34, 91st Congress, 1st Session. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 504 pp. $4.50 per copy. (c) National Commission on Urban Problems. (d) 14:2-302; 15:1-355; 15:2-112; 15:2-222; and 16:1-169.

Problem. On March 2, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson in his message to Congress, called for the creation of a commission to study building codes, housing codes, zoning, local and federal tax policies, and development standards. President Johnson envisaged that such a commission would provide useful data and conclusions for dealing with the problems of slums, urban growth, sprawl, and blight, and to insure decent and durable housing.

Congress approved the President's request, and on January 12, 1967, President Johnson named the Chairman, Paul H. Douglas, and members of the Commission, and charged it with the responsibility for carrying out a variety of studies aimed at improving the general welfare of the nation. The basic premise of the studies is that local authorities must "be encouraged and aided to prevent slums, blight, and sprawl, preserve natural beauty, and provide for decent, durable housing so that the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family may be realized as soon as feasible."

In order to analyze the issues raised and to validate the basic premise, three broad studies were undertaken. The first analyzes the structure of state and local urban and suburban housing and building laws, standards, codes, and regulations, and their impact on housing and building costs; how they can be simplified, improved, and enforced at the local level; and what methods might be adopted to promote more uniform building codes and the acceptance of technical innovations including new building practices and materials.

The second study analyzes state and local zoning and land-use laws, codes, and regulations to find ways by which states and localities may improve and utilize them in order to obtain further growth and development.

The third study examines the structure of federal, state, and local tax policies with respect to their effect on land and property cost, and their effect on incentives to build housing and make improvements in existing structures.

These studies were undertaken in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the following reasons: (1) because these processes have not kept pace with the times, and have stunted growth and opportunity in their respective fields; (2) to determine how local property owners and private enterprise can be encouraged to contribute their resources to the total housing and building needs; (3) to determine how federal, state, and local government assistance can be so directed as to place greater reliance on local property owners and private enterprise, and enable them to serve a greater share of housing and urban problems; and (4) to recommend solutions to urban problems in the fields of housing and building, zoning, code enforcement, and regulation, urban development, and tax and fiscal policy.

The over-all aim of the Commission's undertaking was to recommend ways in which the efforts of the federal government, private industry, and local communities can be marshalled toward the solution of urban problems, and specifically channeled towards

increasing the supply of low-cost decent housing.

Method. The Commission pursued four avenues of investigation in the preparation of this report: inspections, hearings, research, and meetings. (1) Members of the Commission inspected the problems of the cities by visiting the ghettos as well as the suburbs of 22 cities in every section of the country. They studied not only the critical areas, but also viewed the solutions that had been or were being applied. (2) The Commission set up hearings in these cities, listening to private citizens, professionals, and officials. The witnesses were asked to testify on matters specifically assigned to the Commission, but were also invited to speak on related matters which they considered urgent. The transcripts of these hearings have been published in five volumes, all of which were published in 1968 and are available from the Government Printing Office. (See Digest report 16:1-169.) (3) The Commission staff, with the assistance of outside consultants, investigated a number of specific areas and prepared over 40 detailed research reports which established a sound factual basis for the Commission's final report, conclusions, and recommendations. Many of these reports lent themselves to separate publication, and are also available from the Government Printing Office. (See Digest report 16:1-169.) (4) The members of the Commission held meetings on more than 70 days to direct and review the research effort, and to frame recommendations on the specific problems that emerged. While all of the recommendations in the report have the majority approval of the Commission's members, differing viewpoints were expressed on a number of issues and recommendations. In most instances, though, the dissenters did not register their differences in separate statements, and the entire report does have the general approval of the Commission members.

Findings. After gaining a first-hand knowledge of the most notorious slums and ghettos of the U. S., the Commission concluded that what is happening in the central cities cannot be separated from the kind and pace of growth in the suburbs. The people in the slums are the symptoms of the urban problem, not the cause. "The urban problem can be described as the big-city slum, and as the white suburban noose, but also as all the problems of growth and population shifts and sprawl and public expenses connected with them." Shortages of housing, difficulties of urban financing, jurisdictional gaps and conflicts among local governments, harmful zoning and land-use policies all arise directly or indirectly from the increasing number of people, their residential locations, and their ability to move to other locations. Much of the problem has resulted from a lack of political commitment on the part of the larger society to do anything really constructive for and about the disadvantaged.

As the Commission investigated housing and building codes, land-use policies, intergovernmental cooperation, federal housing programs, and tax policies that affect city growth patterns, it was found that an interrelated web of shortcomings combined to deny decent housing, job opportunities, and urban services to the poor.

The concentration of low-income groups in the central city further places an inordinate burden on the city to provide the necessary services. The central cities experience a sharp rise in demand for revenue for services at the same time that their ability to produce revenue is either static or declining because of out-migration of upper-income groups and businesses.

Metropolitan areas are also hampered in urban problem solving by the proliferation of local governments, all with differing viewpoints, within these areas. The Commission believes that a restructuring of local government is both necessary and possible. The state is the most likely governmental entity for effecting such reorganization, but local Councils of Government have already been established in various metropolitan areas and are making real progress in reorganizing local government.

In the field of housing, national goals must be met both in terms of units to be constructed and the costs of building and operating that housing. The Commission has concluded that housing costs can and must be reduced, and that substantial savings can be made without the introduction of revolutionary new systems. Costs can be cut by attacking individual items of cost in housing; by large-scale production in the use of the most progressive existing products and techniques; by federal subsidies, simplifying federal programs, and reducing the time for planning and construction; by altering the property tax; and by reforming and making uniform building codes. The most important step, though, is to eliminate restrictive building codes and practices, subdivision regulations, and zoning ordinances, and to remove the barriers

to large-scale production and distribution of low-cost housing.

Zoning procedures must be reformed to eliminate economic and racial exclusion; building code jurisdictions are in need of drastic revisions, both technically and among various levels of government, to produce uniformity and modernization at local levels; housing codes must be enforced embracing higher standards and tied in with environmental standards; a new system of codes and standards is needed to free the building industry from a maze of restrictions; and there must be a strong political commitment on land-use decisions to achieve orderly urban growth.

In another area, revenue sharing, property tax modernization and federal income tax revision can be applied to the financial solution of urban problems. Also, the bias against large cities and urban counties in federal and state grant programs must be eliminated, with an increased reliance placed upon major multipurpose governments in large urban areas.

One of the major recommendations of the Commission is to inspire local governments, and then give them the authority and the money to effectively combat urban problems. The Commission also urges the consolidation of tiny jurisdictions and special districts into more efficient bodies. State governments, too, should assume new leadership in dealing with urban problems by adoption and strengthening of open housing legislation; use of eminent domain power for building low-income housing; and operation of state-wide housing programs. By using the powers they already possess, by assuming new authority when necessary, and in providing funds, the states can play a major role in urban problem solving.

The specific assignments of the Commission were heavily weighted toward the technical side--zoning and land use, building codes, housing codes, development standards, taxes, and housing for low-income families. But, the Commission did not lose sight of the relationships between these technical matters and the social problems that are associated with them. These technical issues must be resolved before the critical housing problems of the poor can be effectively overcome. The Commission also stresses the need for easing the tension between central city and suburb, between rich and poor, and especially between black and white. "Too few have recognized that these basic democratic issues are related to local government structure and finance, to zoning policies, land and housing costs, or to national housing policies."

Based on inspections, hearings, reports, and meetings, the Commission makes more than 75 recommendations on such subjects as housing programs, orderly urban development, building codes, housing codes, development standards, urban government, federal aid, state-local cooperation, taxation and financing, and reducing housing costs. (ML)

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203. CRISIS: THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN CITY

(a) Donald Canty (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Urban America Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 63 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) Urban America Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines the crisis in American cities, its genesis, and its possible solutions. "Crisis," in this context, has a variety of meanings. It means the prospect of immense growth in metropolitan areas; the present condition of the slum-ghettos in major cities; the financial squeeze in which the cities find themselves; the fractioning and malfunction of local governments; the unplanned and unhealthy state of the physical environment. This booklet examines each of these meanings in relation to the others, and to possible ways of easing the crisis which they comprise. It was prepared for the League of Women Voters of the U. S., and the contents were developed in a series of seminars involving Urban America's principal staff and members of the National Board and staff of the League. Materials are organized under these chapters: "People," "Slum-Ghettos," "Money," "Power," and "Environment."

In summing up, the book attributes the shortcomings of the urban environment and society to a common root--the loss of a sense of community. The economist, John Kenneth Galbraith, is quoted as suggesting that the 20th century city itself be regarded as an "urban household" in which concern for the members of the household is assumed and money spent, without apology, for the needs of the family as a whole. Such a city, he says, "will be itself a planning instrument, not merely the reluctant object of the attentions of a planning board. It will have a far larger budget, for its test of service

will be what improves life, not what minimizes cost. And it will take responsibility for those who must look to it for sustenance and well-being."

Galbraith does not regard his vision as utopian: "In most cities of the United States one sees the stirrings--redevelopment of space, support for more services, a sense of responsibility for community welfare, even some esthetic concerns--which once were foreign to thought." Indeed, the most hopeful current fact about urban America, the booklet adds, may be the dissatisfaction of its residents; the feeling among many, not just the inhabitants of the city slums and ghettos, that somehow they are being poorly served by both their environment and their society. (CK)

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204. URBAN STUDIES: A CANADIAN PERSPECTIVE

(a) N. H. Lithwick and Gilles Paquet (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Methuen Publications, 145 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1968, 274 pp. + bibliography and index. $4.95 per copy, cloth; $2.50, paper. LC 68-8670. (c) Carleton University, Research Seminar in Urban Economics, Ottawa, Ontario, under sponsorship of the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. (d) None.

Problem. Urban Studies emerged from an experiment in cross-disciplinary work launched in Ottawa under the auspices of the Canadian Political Science Association (Ottawa Chapter). During the academic years 1965-1967, a series of seminars dealing with problems of Canadian cities and regions was presented at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to a study group directed by the editors. This book is a compendium of those papers. It is a pioneering work, dealing with the forces underlying urban expansion and the lack of coordinated knowledge for coping with this growth and its attendant problems. The approach attempts to lead toward a global, rather than fragmented, concept of the city.

To approach globality, the suggestion is made that the aggregative unit be separated into three stages: (1) aggregation within disciplines--which involves moving from individual elements to collective elements; (2) integration of many disciplines, especially with the use of systems analysis; and (3) a shift from superficial analogies to basic functional homologies among the various dimensions of the urban phenomenon.

An overall theme is the question of urban policy, as well as a pointing up of the reality and seriousness of the urban problem. Concomitantly, current political and administrative efforts to cope with the problem are studied, and the conclusion drawn that there is a policy vacuum. (CK)

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205. A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO URBAN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE CONSIDERATIONS

(a) Raymond A. Bauer, Chairman, Alexander L. Clark, and others. (b) Completed August, 1968, findings issued as a preliminary report preceding publication, 133 pp. + appendices, mimeo. (c) National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Social and Behavioral Urban Research, under contract with U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. The Committee on Social and Behavioral Urban Research (COSBUR) is working along parallel lines with the Committee on Urban Technology (CUT) on the following tasks for the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): (1) Identifying alternative and complementary strategies available for encouraging industry to develop and use cost-reducing technologies and approaches to urban and housing problems; (2) specifying social, economic, political, and institutional questions that must be raised and answered to establish long-range research and development programs; (3) delineating the kinds of research capabilities which HUD should either strengthen or establish; (4) assuring that the behavioral and social science research capabilities of academic institutions are effectively organized and used to help HUD; and (5) making recommendations not only to define urban problems more sharply but also to mobilize and augment the capabilities now available for solving these problems, i. e., consider the applicability of a "total systems approach." It is the last four that COSBUR deals with, the first falling more appropriately within the competence of CUT.

Federal, state, and local governments have drawn only to a limited extent upon social and behavioral science knowledge. Had the launching of urban programs been accompanied

by the understanding that it is virtually as important to learn about the nation's cities as to do something for them, they might not be in their present plight. It has taken too long to perceive and respond to the heavy human costs of inadequate public services, antiquated tax systems, underemployment, absentee ownership, physical congestion, and racial separatism.

The social and behavioral sciences make possible a shift from an emphasis on "bricks and mortar" questions to a systematic emphasis upon questions which, when answers are forthcoming, will illuminate processes of social change, provide information about human consequences of urban problems, and point to new options for social action.

Method. COSBUR and CUT initially met to discuss the five tasks noted above, then divided the work between them. COSBUR prepared working papers on: policy-oriented research needs; a strategy for research and development in HUD; urban ethnography and sociometry; and social research and the problems of cities. Later working papers by *ad hoc* subcommittees were prepared on: systems analysis and model building; the kinds of legal research needed to facilitate implementation of new programs; and identification of the critical measures of the impact of federal programs on city people.

Findings. To develop the major social and behavioral science research efforts needed by the nation's cities and by HUD will take at least five years under favorable conditions. HUD's present research and development program is limited in scale and intensity of effort by insufficient funds and an inadequate research and development capability.

The Committee made these recommendations. HUD's guiding principle should be the establishment of research and development priorities consistent with the requirement that available and potential resources --such as the universities, the nonacademic private sector, industry, governmental agencies, and the Urban Institute and other institutes to be initiated by HUD--all be mobilized through coordinated development of HUD's total program which aims at keeping capabilities, management, and funding carefully in phase. (CK)

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206. URBAN GROWTH AND PROBLEMS--GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMISSION ON URBAN PROBLEMS (MICHIGAN)

(a) James O. Wright, Chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Office of the Governor, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich. 48903, 1968, 84 pp. Price not indicated. Related supplemental reports and data have been filed with the Governor's office. (c) State of Michigan, Office of the Governor, Special Commission on Urban Problems. (d) None.

Problem. This report contains the findings of the Special Commission on Urban Problems, appointed by Governor George Romney in December, 1966, and charged to recommend, in context with its evaluation of the nature, scope, and magnitude of Michigan's urban problems, the role that state government should play in contributing to their solution.

Findings. The Commission's work was apportioned among six committees whose findings and recommendations are reported here: Government Organization and Structure; Planning, Socioeconomic Problems; Housing and Urban Development; Transportation; and Finance. Many of the recommendations can be implemented without delay. Others call for governmental reorganization or legislative action.

The Executive Committee of the Commission stressed greater use of the educational resources and the study and research capabilities of Michigan's universities in finding solutions to urban problems, and in the education and development of urban specialists in a wide variety of fields in which there is a growing scarcity of qualified personnel. They recommended establishment of one or more Centers for Urban Study with multi-university involvement, to conduct urban research, train urban specialists, provide guidance and assistance in resolution of specific problems, and build an exhaustive and readily available urban library and data bank to provide quick access to the rapidly accumulating store of literature, research documents, and other information bearing on urban problems. (JS)

207. CITY POLITICS AND PUBLIC POLICY

(a) James Q. Wilson (ed.) and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 300 pp. Price not indicated. LC 67-30636. (c) Individual research by various authors. (d) None.

Problem. The overall thrust of this book is to determine how local government makes public policy decisions; explain why one goal rather than another is served by government, and the consequences of serving that goal in particular ways. The work consists of 12 individual papers which deal with the relationship of politics to community development, public finance, education, law enforcement, health, and welfare.

Some of the major issues considered are: (1) the extent to which local government has an independent effect on public policy in ways that can be associated with the characteristics of that government; (2) the conception of local politics as an intervening variable between community characteristics and public policy; (3) the relationship between political decision and administrative choice; (4) the "political culture" of the community and its effect on public policy; and (5) policy--the issue of coping with the tradeoff between power and responsiveness, between a capacity for innovation and a sensitivity to citizen interests. The papers report empirical findings on a comparative basis of the policy outcomes of various local political systems. (ML)

208. THE STUDY OF POLICY FORMATION

(a) Raymond A. Bauer and Kenneth J. Gergen (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Free Press, New York, N. Y., 1968, 392 pp., $9.95 per copy. LC 68-10789. (c) National Planning Association, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This project seeks to determine what knowledge is needed about the policy-making process in order to feed more useful information into that process, and to clarify the existing state of the art and suggest steps that could be used to improve the policy-making process.

A series of position papers serve as the background for the design of empirical research on the process of policy formation. These nine original papers constitute the nine chapters of the book. Four are concerned with the theory of decision and policy formation, two with the methodology of research on policy making, and three deal with the application of what is contained in the first six chapters to substantive problems. The first part provides both a synthesis of past approaches and an account of contemporary ones. Of the chapters on methodology, the first is concerned with the problem of identifying key factors influencing policy, and the second with the different research techniques such as participant observation, the face to face interview, experimental field methods, and role analysis. The three applications are on urban mass transportation, the problem of technology transfer, and the role of information in decision making on foreign aid. Special emphasis is placed on theories of economic decision making, research on decision making in organizations, and work on social power and process models of policy formation. The book is intended for use by political scientists, sociologists, psychologists, and administrators concerned with the policy-making process. (CM)

209. THE POLICY-MAKING PROCESS

(a) Charles E. Lindblom. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. Y. 07632, July, 1968, 115 pp. + appendix, bibliography, and index. $4.95 per copy, cloth; $2.25, paper. LC 68-27390. This book is one of Prentice-Hall's Foundations of Modern Political Science Series. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book explores a series of questions concerning the underlying process by which policy is made, the intelligence of the policy-making process, democracy in policy making, possible institutional rigidities and irrationalities, and alternative policy-making systems. The policy-making process, the author points out, has not been one of the standard fields of political science, but today it reflects a converging curiosity on the part of social scientists, philosophers, mathematicians, and psychologists.

Besides the introductory chapter, "Policy Making and Political Science," the remaining twelve chapters are categorized into three parts: (1) "Analytic Policy Making," (2) "The Play of Power," and (3) "Overview." (CK)

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210. THE CONSCIENCE OF THE CITY

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title in Daedalus, the Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. 97, No. 4, Fall, 1968, $2.50 per copy. LC 12-30299. (c) The American Academy of Arts and Sciences. (d) None.

Problem. This issue of Daedalus, entirely devoted to "The Conscience of the City," is the second in a series of publications growing out of a study initiated by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences entitled 1976: Planning the American Future.

The study has three objectives: (1) to ask questions about our present urban situation; (2) to indicate different opinions on certain critical matters; and (3) to suggest programs and policies that might be instituted in our society to alter a physical and social environment that is becoming increasingly difficult to accept.

This collection of essays is divided into five parts: (1) The Traditional City in Transition; (2) Processes and Goals for Change; (3) New Functions in Urban Communities; (4) Ways Out of the Ghetto; and (5) Urban Policy.

Previous Research. "America's Changing Environment," Daedalus, Fall, 1967, is the first in the series of publications emanating from 1976: Planning the American Future. (ML)

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211. URBAN RESEARCH INVENTORY--NEW YORK CITY

(a) William Wells. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Office of University Relations, Office of the Mayor, 250 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10007, February, 1969, 118 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The City of New York, Office of the Mayor, Office of University Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This inventory lists research and data gathering projects being carried out in New York City agencies, and on-going urban problem research and data gathering projects being conducted by members of the staffs of the City's universities and colleges. This is the first edition of the Inventory, whose sole purpose is to serve as an information exchange. (ML)

● ORGANIZATION

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212. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

(a) John A. Hannah, Chairman, Frank R. Parker, Howard A. Glickstein, David Rubin, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a report by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, May, 1968, 191 pp. + appendices. $.75 per copy. Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (c) U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. (d) None.

Problem. This report is a study of the participation by Negroes in the electoral and political processes in ten southern states since passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The Commission sought to determine the extent to which unregistered southern Negroes have since registered; the extent to which the newly registered are voting; whether those who are voting are encountering obstacles because of their race; whether, and to what extent, obstacles confront Negro candidates for public and party office; and the extent to which they are participating fully in party affairs. The objective was to determine whether any changes in federal law or policy are necessary to guarantee to Negroes in the South the right to vote and participate fully and freely in political activity.

Method. Beginning in November, 1966, Commission attorneys and other staff members visited 55 counties in the ten southern states. They interviewed Negro political and civil rights leaders, candidates for office, voters, and leading party officials at the state and county level in each state visited. The Commission staff also interviewed U. S. Department of Justice officials, and officials of national, state, and local political parties, and reviewed Department of Justice files, federal observer reports, and judicial opinions, pleadings, and

evidence in pending litigation relating to the subject of Negro political participation. The study does not purport to be a complete catalogue of all progress or obstacles in the problem under study. The incidents described are intended to characterize the typical current political difficulties experienced by blacks in the South.

Findings. The Voting Rights Act has resulted in a great upsurge in voter registration, voting, and other forms of political participation by southern Negroes. In many areas there has been voluntary compliance. Nevertheless, many new barriers to full and equal political participation have arisen, including measures or practices diluting the votes of Negroes, preventing them from becoming candidates, discriminating against Negro registrants, poll watchers, and their appointment as election officials. Intimidation and economic dependence in many areas of the South continue to prevent them from exercising their franchise or running for office fully and freely. They still are excluded from the affairs of many state and local party organizations or feel unwelcome. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican national party organization has taken adequate steps to deal with this problem.

Recommendations to correct these inequities are made covering: (1) vigorous enforcement of the Voting Rights Act; (2) federal programs of affirmative assistance which actively encourage registration and voting; (3) federal programs to reduce the economic dependence of Southern Negroes on the white race; (4) full participation of all races in the national political parties; and (5) new legislation to prevent discrimination and intimidation. (CK)

213. METROPOLITAN POLITICS AS THE ALLOCATION OF SOCIAL ACCESS

(a) Oliver P. Williams. (b) Completion of manuscript expected by July, 1969. To be published by Free Press. (c) University of Pennsylvania, Department of Political Science, under sponsorship of Social Science Research Council. (d) None.

Problem. This research examines metropolitan politics as the allocation of social access. The urban process is conceived as the use of location to achieve social access and urban politics as the allocation of access through the social control of location. The basic unit of analysis is identified as a socio-spatial unit. Such units are social structures which employ location as a means of achieving access goals of role occupants of the structure. This basic formulation is applied descriptively to explain local political decisions, centralizing and decentralizing tendencies of governments in metropolitan areas, and the interaction between levels of government in the United States. Its application for the analysis of urban politics generally is also presented. (OPW)

214. MICRO-CITY: STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF SMALLER CITIES

(a) Edward L. Henry and others. (b) In process. Planned publications include: (1) an analysis of the problems faced by a medium-size city, St. Cloud, Minnesota, to be published Fall of 1969; (2) a general analysis of the problems of smaller cities (i. e., under 50,000), to be published Spring or Summer of 1970. Both books will be edited by E. L. Henry. Other reports and articles will be published in professional journals. (c) St. John's University, Micro-City Project, under sponsorship of Ford Foundation. (d) None. (For reports on subprojects, see Items 215, 216, and 217, below.)

Problem. The Micro-City project, initiated in June, 1968, is a multi-faceted, interdisciplinary investigation of the problems of cities with 10,000 to 50,000 population. These cities have been generally neglected in past urban research due to focus on larger metropolitan areas. Subprojects include consideration of these topics: (1) what specific administrative, structural, and other characteristics of micro- and macro-cities condition efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of city services; (2) what is the relationship of city size to the orientations, percepts, attitudes, and behaviors of elites and citizens; (3) are present models of population change applicable to the micro-city and, if not, what alternative models are there; (4) what is the nature of community leadership in the micro-city; and (5) what are the relative impacts on the development of regional planning of such variables as city governmental leadership, legislative composition, and economic and geographical constraints. (RPD)

215. THE RELATIONSHIP OF CITY SIZE TO CITY AND CITIZEN CHARACTERISTICS

(a) Richard P. Devine. (b) In process. Publication expected Fall of 1969 or early 1970, probably in book form. (c) St. John's University, Micro-City Project, under sponsorship of Ford Foundation. (d) None. (this is a subproject of a larger study. See Item 214, above.)

Problem. Investigate the relationship of city size to diverse sociological variables. Such variables include demographic, attitudinal, and behavioral characteristics of individuals and populations as well as global variables characterizing cities, themselves (e. g., tax income, expenditures, and levels of pollution).

Method. Review selected publications in sociology and allied social sciences as well as analyses of responses to questions from national and state surveys undertaken in both large and small cities. The survey data have been obtained from the Roper Center of Williams College. (RPD)

216. MICRO-CITY: ATTITUDE SURVEY OF THREE MINNESOTA CITIES

(a) Richard P. Devine, Laurence Falk, and James Cecil. (b) In process. Publication of results for St. Cloud expected in book form by Fall of 1969; results for other cities to be published in journals or a separate book. (c) St. John's University, Micro-City Project, under sponsorship of Ford Foundation. (d) None. (This is a subproject of a larger study. See Item 214, above.)

Problem. The Attitude Survey will provide information concerning residents of micro-cities (10,000 to 50,000 population). Specifically, the survey will determine: what social and physical aspects of the city are most visible to its residents; the relative levels of satisfaction with various city services; types of action the respondent has attempted in order to affect city services; the priorities for city expenditures and improvements; the citizens' attitudes toward the city, state, and national governments; and what level of information respondents possess concerning city, state, and national politics.

Method. Representative samples of three Minnesota cities--Bemidji, Moorhead, and St. Cloud--with sample sizes of 300,400, and 400, respectively, will be interviewed. Two forms of the questionnaire, differing by question and answer order, will be administered to alternate respondents to provide validity and reliability checks. A number of questions on the interview schedule are adapted from previous state and nationwide studies to allow comparisons with past results from similar studies. Analyses will include tabulation and cross-tabulation of citizen characteristics for each city and comparisons between cities. In addition to estimating population values, analyses will be made of the effect of independent variables such as age, income, occupation, education, political and organizational activity, level of information, liberalism-conservatism, and length of residence on the primary dependent variables of attitudes, percepts, and behavior in regard to the city and city government. (RPD)

217. COUNCILS AND COUNCILMEN IN MINNESOTA'S MICRO-CITIES

(a) Thomas Edward Trisko. (b) Field work completed. Publication of articles in political science journals expected in mid-1969 with complete and final study published as part of the Micro-City Project in mid-1970. (c) St. John's University, Micro-City Project, under sponsorship of Ford Foundation. (d) None. (This is a subproject of a larger study. See Item 214, above.)

Problem. The Council Survey is an attempt to analyze the men and the behavior that characterize the city councils in Minnesota's micro-cities. This analysis includes both measures of the council itself and measures of the city through the councilmen's knowledge of it. The measures of the council are: (1) the socioeconomic characteristics of members; (2) their attitudes toward political objects; (3) their motivation for political involvement; (4) their perception of what the council's role is and should be in the community decision-making process. Measures of the city include: (1) the councilmen's perceptions of the city's problems and potential; (2) their perceptions of the characteristics of the people of the community; and (3) the identification of community leadership, both individuals and groups.

Method. Interview schedules were administered to councilmen of twelve cities selected out of fourteen available outstate (non-suburban) Minnesota micro-cities according to geographic criteria. (TET)

218. ANATOMY OF A COORDINATING COUNCIL

(a) Basil J. F. Mott. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as one of the Contemporary Community Health Series, by University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213, 1968, 235 pp. + appendix, bibliography, and index. $6.95 per copy, cloth; $2.95, paper. LC 68-13934. (c) Individual Research. (d) None.

Problem. In Basil Mott's study of the organization and operation of interagency councils, he asks these questions: How do such councils handle conflicts of interest among their members? Under what conditions do the member agencies engage in cooperative behavior? How is their operation affected by the organizational needs of the member agencies? How are such mechanisms influenced by environmental factors? In what ways are they effective or ineffective instrumentalities? The purpose of the inquiry, which employs the case study method, is twofold: (1) to describe, analyze, and appraise the operation of a particular council; and (2) in so doing, to illuminate some of the organizational exigencies that influence the functioning of coordinating councils. A major objective is the development of a fruitful approach for the analysis of such instrumentalities and to suggest hypotheses that may explain their performance. This aspect of the study is exploratory.

The specific interagency council studied was the Interdepartmental Health and Hospital Council (IHHC) of New York State. It was selected because, unlike many coordinating councils, it showed many signs of success. It was active for two decades, and had a high degree of acceptance by the participants and others concerned with it. As a case study, the research was concerned with discerning the operating characteristics of an organization of organizations that attempted to coordinate relations among its members without benefit of formal authority. The concern, therefore, was with the behavior of individuals as organized representatives or, in other words, with those aspects of their behavior that were determined by organizational considerations in contradistinction to differences in personality.

The book is divided into three parts: (1) a section on basic considerations setting forth the conceptual approach, study procedures, and the principal dimensions of the Council; (2) a section presenting an analysis of the operation of the mechanism; and (3) a final section evaluating the Council and setting forth the conclusions and hypotheses developed from the study. (CK)

219. A MANUAL FOR ZONING ADMINISTRATORS, BOARDS OF ADJUSTMENT, AND COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING COMMITTEES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF FLOOD PLAIN AND SHORELAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Division of Environmental Protection, Department of Natural Resources, University of Wisconsin, Extension Division, 1 W. Wilson St., Madison, Wisc. 53702, August, 1968, 61 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Wisconsin, Extension Division, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection. (d) None.

Problem. This instructional manual was developed to assist Wisconsin county officials in the administration of a flood plain or shoreline management program. In the preparation of this report, it was assumed that the county agencies have already adopted the zoning ordinances, sanitary codes, and subdivision regulations specified by the State Water Resources Act which provided for the control of development along the shorelines of lakes and streams and within flood plains. These component parts of such a program are briefly discussed, but the majority of the manual is devoted to a review of the complex process of issuing permits, inspecting construction work, correcting violations, and authorizing necessary changes in the regulations.

The three-point administrative program necessary to enforce flood plain-shoreland regulations is outlined. This program consists of an executive office (the Zoning Administrator), an agency of the County Board (the County Planning and Zoning Committee), and a semi-judicial body (the Board of Adjustment). The functions, duties, and operating procedures for each of these units are discussed in detail. An outline of the

whole process of adopting, amending, and enforcing protective ordinances is also included. (MEL)

220. REORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT: A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Karen A. Chase. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, 109 Moses Hall, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, March, 1968, 18 pp., mimeo. $1.00 per copy. 20 percent discount for orders of ten or more copies. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Governmental Studies. (d) None.

Problem. Organized alphabetically by state, this bibliography on state governmental reorganization contains periodical articles, "little Hoover Commission" studies, consultants' reports from 45 states, and general literature on the subject. (IGS)

● MANAGEMENT

221. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING AND URBAN INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: 100 OUTSTANDING PROGRAMS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed. Published under the above title and available from the Office of Consumer Relations, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. 20410, June, 1968, 48 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Intergovernmental Relations and Planning Assistance. (d) None.

Problem. This publication offers summary descriptions of 100 outstanding programs and projects funded by HUD's Community Development Training program and its Urban Information and Technical Assistance program. These particular programs were selected with two purposes in mind: (1) to single out innovative and superior proposals; and (2) to acquaint designated agencies, local officials, and other interested groups with the wide variety of activities that are ongoing. The proposals were selected to include such national HUD objectives as support of improved local government management capability, meeting housing needs, coordinating local services and programs, fostering orderly urban growth and development patterns, and demonstrating new and imaginative techniques to improve the quality of urban life. (ML)

222. MUNICIPAL POPULATION AND SERVICE STUDIES

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) The RAND Corporation, under contract with U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To develop systematic approaches that will be useful to city governments in improving and balancing the distribution of their municipal services. Two related projects will be initiated to determine how American cities distribute such municipal services as fire and police protection, health, housing, and welfare, and how they use population information to help make such determinations. The studies will supply urban authorities with reliable information about the detailed needs for municipal services and with more adequate criteria for deciding how and where to provide them.

Method. RAND will attempt to develop analytical methods and computer models of direct assistance to municipal agencies in choosing the most effective means of distributing their services in response to the changing patterns of demand. They will develop general deployment models and test them using data and experience obtained in New York City. (ML)

223. LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN-SERVICE TRAINING: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Ronald M. Stout (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Graduate School of Public Affairs, State University of New York at Albany, Sayles Hall, 179 Partridge St., Albany, N. Y. 12203, April, 1968, 79 pp. Price not indicated. LC 67-65592. (c) State University of New York at Albany, Graduate School of Public Affairs, under sponsorship of the Government Affairs Foundation, Inc. (Albany, N. Y.). (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography lists references on local government in-service training, training generalist officials and

administrators, and training personnel in functional fields. The services that local governments must provide today and the administration of various programs are so complex, that the training of local officials and local government employees offers unlimited potential for strengthening and improving the effectiveness of local governments in their efforts to respond adequately to these demands. References include a survey, description, or analysis of training needs, resources, and programs; works dealing with the purpose, development, organization, or evaluation of training programs; techniques of training; and bibliographies on local government in-service training. (ML)

● PLANNING

224. DISCOURAGING CRIME THROUGH CITY PLANNING

(a) Shlomo Angel. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Working Paper No. 75, by the Center for Planning and Development Research, Institute of Urban and Regional Development, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, February, 1968, 33 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Center for Planning and Development Research. (d) None.

Problem. To discuss the general relationship of urban design to crime control, and specifically the concept of environmental prevention and the possibilities for discouraging crime through the reduction or elimination of opportunities to commit offenses. Oakland, California, is used as a case study area.

Findings. One explicit conclusion from this study is that environmental factors have a demonstrable and direct relevance to the matters of crime control and prevention. Flowing from this is the principle that police officials--and others working in the crime prevention area--should increase their awareness of the influence of these environmental factors--both social and physical. Implicit in the study is the suggestion that police officials should take a more active role in the urban planning process.

The number and intensity of criminal opportunities can be reduced through the direct manipulation of the physical environment--the spatial configuration of the city and its buildings. The physical environment exerts a direct influence on crime settings by delineating territories, reducing or increasing accessibility, creating and eliminating boundaries and circulation networks, and facilitating surveillance by police and citizens. It has an indirect influence on crime settings through the creation of social contexts. (ML)

225. THE NEXT MOVE--PLANNING FOR LESS CRIME

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Metropolitan Atlanta Council of Local Governments, 900 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. 30303, 49 pp. + appendices, December, 1968. Price not indicated. (c) Metropolitan Atlanta Council of Local Governments, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a program design for law enforcement and criminal justice setting forth prototype designs to serve area-wide needs in the Atlanta SMSA. The study is to demonstrate how the planning process may be applied in the field of law enforcement and criminal justice.

The report begins with a description of existing conditions. The criminal justice system is described in terms of the people, the police, the courts, and the corrections. Problems and needs are identified in terms of the same four categories. A list and brief description of all agencies concerned with the problem is given. The second section of the study concerns proposals for action. Planning studies are proposed in the area of records, police distrust, police/community relations, police operations, police personnel, the courts, juvenile courts, probation, prison facilities, and citizen participation. A set of priorities is given, the establishment of a Planning and Research Unit receiving top priority. A schedule is set forth and the report concludes with a discussion of the financial requirements. (CM)

226. SHAPING AN URBAN FUTURE: ESSAYS IN MEMORY OF CATHERINE BAUER WURSTER

(a) Bernard J. Frieden and William W. Nash, Jr. (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The MIT Press, 50 Ames St., Bldg. 19, Rm. 714, Cambridge, Mass. 02142, January, 1969, 222 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 68-27423. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of City and Regional Planning and Harvard University, Graduate School of Design. (d) None.

Problem. This series of papers explores the choices open to us in planning and building tomorrow's urban environment. In the first of seven papers, Lisa Peattie proposes new policies for dealing with the housing problems of the poor. Drawing on her experiences of squatter housing in Venezuela and slums in American cities, she concludes that expanded opportunity could take root in American slums if our rigid and formal housing policies were relaxed and made sensitive and responsive to all the factors that influence social morale.

In the second paper, Charles Abrams proposes a restructuring of national and local housing policy that will lead to a larger degree of home ownership for low-income persons. The third paper, by Thomas F. Pettigrew, attacks the problem of racial inequality by proposing strategies on a metropolitan-wide basis, and by blending physical planning strategies with other policy proposals. Edward P. Eichler, in the fourth paper, reports the findings of his study of more than 40 new communities being built by private corporations. His conclusion is that these communities are not providing an alternative to suburbia as rich social, cultural, and racial mixtures, but are becoming suburbs, themselves.

In the fifth paper, Lowdon Wingo, Jr. considers the relationship between central planning and local and regional development, and the forces of urbanization in developing countries. The sixth paper, by Norman Beckman, focuses on the changing structure of government in urban areas of the United States. In the final paper, Britton Harris takes an overall view of the problems of planning, itself, stressing the planner's inability to cope with the mounting problems of metropolitan growth and recommending a new type of planning to invent the future metropolis. (ML)

227. ECONOMIC PLANNING IN VENEZUELA

(a) Fred D. Levy, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 157 pp. + appendices. $12.50 per copy. LC 68-14160. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of the Foreign Area Fellowship Program. (d) None.

Problem. To present a case study of a newly initiated planning system, in a developing country, and specifically, to focus major attention on the anticipated difficulties of introducing an effective planning system, into the tradition-hardened structure of Venezuela's public administration.

If the planners are to have any influence at all, they have to work their way gradually into a position of influence in the decision-making process. The administrative reforms being contemplated are certain to clash with vested interests and tradition-bound people.

This volume describes the position and role of the planning agency as it evolved in the years 1959-1963, and the political and economic environment of the period. It also considers the process by which the national government determines the allocation of its sizable capital resources, plan implementation, and the specific budgetary and planning processes.

Method. Interviews were conducted with more than 100 practitioners and observers of public administration in Venezuela.

Findings. After discussing the impact of planning in Venezuela, and reviewing the prevailing planning theory, the author concludes that not only are political considerations an inevitable part of the planning process, but that they also make a positive contribution to the objective rationality of public decision-making. (ML)

228. PLANNING THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENT

(a) L. O. Gertler (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Harvest House Ltd., 1364 Greene Ave., Montreal 6, P. Q., Canada, September, 1968, 311 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 68-57715. (c) University of Waterloo. (d) None.

Problem. The papers presented in this volume are selections from the first five years of PLAN, Canada, the journal of the Town Planning Institute of Canada. The selections span a period from 1959-1965 and were chosen to illustrate the evolution of planning in the Canadian environment. The papers are assembled under five topic headings: (1) The Evolution of Planning in Canada; (2) The Background Ideas; (3) Land, as Resource and Space; (4) Developing and Planning the Regions of Canada; and (5) Perspectives for Regional Planning. (ML)

229. CITIES AND PLANNING IN THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

(a) Paul Lampl. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as one of the series, Planning and Cities, by George Braziller, Inc., One Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 128 pp. $2.95 per copy. LC 68-24699. (c) Individual Research. (d) None.

Problem. To present a comprehensive survey of the cities and of planning in the countries of the ancient Near East. "Planning" in this context is defined as the disposition and organization of structures and open spaces according to a conceptual order following pre-established rules of function, ritual, or aesthetics. "Cities" in the ancient Near East are defined as large, permanently settled, organized communities of people bound together by religious, political, and economic interests. This study describes planning and cities in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Syria, Armenia, and Persia. Maps and illustrations are included. (ML)

230. MEDIEVAL CITIES

(a) Howard Saalman. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as one of the series, Planning and Cities, by George Braziller, Inc., One Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 45 pp. + illustrations, index, and appendices. $2.95 per copy. LC 68-24702. (c) Carnegie-Mellon University. (d) None.

Problem. This volume takes a critical look at what a European medieval city is or was, at the structures and spaces which were its characteristic components, and at the economic, social, and political forces which gave this complex its shape. The investigator emphasizes the general features that medieval cities have in common, rather than the diversity which distinguishes one town from another. This is not a survey of medieval cities, nor an attempt to trace the history and origins of medieval cities. (ML)

231. VILLAGE PLANNING IN THE PRIMITIVE WORLD

(a) Douglas Fraser. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as one of the series, Planning and Cities, by George Braziller, Inc., One Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 124 pp. + index. $2.95 per copy. LC 68-24701. (c) Columbia University, Institute of African Studies, School of International Affairs, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. All societies reveal themselves by their manipulation of habitable space--in the choices made and why they come about. However, planning, in the early days of man's history, contrasts with modern planning, in that the former functioned primarily as a mechanism of socio-political or religious control. The author of this book has used a structural-functional method to try to detect unforeseen relationships among various institutions and to single out underlying attitudes and value patterns behind them. He examines the village plans of the Mbuti Pygmies; Bushman; Cheyenne Indians; Haida of the Pacific Northwest; Mailu, New Guinea; Trobriand Islanders, New Guinea; South Nias Islanders, Indonesia; and Yoruba, Nigeria.

Only cultures having clear-cut geometric plans are discussed, and these are arranged in a sequence from the simplest to the most complex. The selection is an arbitrary one based largely on the availability of descriptive literature.

Findings. Planning, as opposed merely to plans, existed in the "primitive" world. (The author stresses that "primitive" does not denote a qualitative judgment, but is used merely as a conventional designation.) The examples studied indicate a correlation between the level of economic development and the complexity of planning schemes evolved. Military and political factors also gain importance with the growth in wealth. There is no such thing as a "primitive" approach to planning. Each society

has worked out a solution that is in harmony with its own particular circumstances.

The book contains an abundance of illustrations. (CK)

232. ANALYSIS FOR PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING

(a) Mark Alfandary-Alexander (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Washington Operations Research Council, 11017 Picasso Lane, Potomac, Md. 20854, 1968, 174 pp. $6.80 per copy. LC 68-2946. (c) Washington Operations Research Council. (d) None.

Problem. The papers in this collection were originally given at the Second Cost-Effectiveness Symposium sponsored by the Washington Operations Research Council on March 13 and 14, 1967. The symposium was concerned with the extension of Planning, Programming, and Budgeting (PPB) and cost-effectiveness analysis, a component of PPB, to agencies outside the Department of Defense. The papers covered the following specific topics: (1) the Treasury Department, the structure of its operations and the types of analytical issues it presents; (2) a cost-benefit analysis of education; (3) a mathematical model for evaluating costs of implementing community projects; (4) hazardous highway locations, the use of cost-effectiveness to evaluate methods of identifying, and the programming of improvements; (5) industry; (6) loan and insurance programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development; (7) the economics of the SST (supersonic transport) program; (8) cost-benefit analysis and social planning; and (9) the science and technology component of a research and development budget. Papers on the limitations and implications of PPB are also included.

Previous Research. The First Cost-Effectiveness Symposium considered the rapid spread of cost-effectiveness analysis throughout the Defense Department in defense-oriented research, and in defense contracting. Proceedings were published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1967. (CM)

233. STATE AGENCIES FOR LOCAL AFFAIRS: THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATE ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(a) Joseph F. Zimmerman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Local Government Studies Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, State University of New York at Albany, Sayles Hall, 179 Partridge St., Albany, N. Y. 12203, June, 1968, 22 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State University of New York at Albany, Graduate School of Public Affairs, Local Government Studies Center. (d) 13:1-151.

Problem. To evaluate public and state concern with the capabilities of local governments to meet their responsibilities; to describe the trend from financial assistance and advice by states, to the development of state agencies for local affairs.

Findings. With population growth and shifts, rises in local government expenditures and employment, and urbanization, the states realized the need for establishing a state agency for local affairs with close working relationships with the state planning agency. The creation of these agencies has been stimulated since 1966 by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act which authorizes federal grants to assist states in providing information and data on urban needs and assistance, and programs and activities for technical assistance to local communities. The functions of the state agencies are: (1) providing advice to local government; (2) providing information on federal programs and coordination of federal grants and state services; (3) research on urban problems; (4) preparation of statewide development plans; (5) preparation of policy recommendations; (6) promotion of inter-local cooperation; and (7) training programs for local government personnel. (ML)

234. ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SUBURBAN GROWTH: STUDIES OF THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK PLANNING REGION

(a) Dieter K. Zschock (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Economic Research Bureau, State University of New York (Stony Brook), Stony Brook, N. Y. 11790, 1969, 163 pp. Price not indicated. LC 69-63010.

(c) State University of New York at Stony Brook, Economic Research Bureau. (d) None.

Problem. This volume, consisting of five papers, uses the bi-county area of Nassau-Suffolk on Long Island to focus on several aspects of growth and development in a suburban economy. The unifying theme in the five studies is the continuing interdependence between the inner city of a metropolitan region and its suburbs while the latter are gaining in identity as separate economic entities. The papers consider population growth, a strategy for planning suburban development, poverty, financing public services, and an analysis of regional development. Also included are commentaries on "Suburban Growth and Regional Planning" and "Public Policy and Suburban Growth."

Findings. A suburban area can experience growing economic autonomy in relation to the central city. The pivotal measure of increasing autonomy is the declining percentage of the suburban labor force working in the central city. But, the suburban economy is unlikely to grow into an urban complex comparable to our present central cities. Unless efforts are made to create a new focus of economic and cultural activities within the suburban area, there will be a continuation of suburban sprawl with its inherent constraints upon the distribution of economic activities.

The economic and physical growth process should be directed so as to maximize welfare for the entire New York Metropolitan Region. However, more efficient and equitable methods of financing suburban development should also be developed. (ML)

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235. COMMUNITY DIRECTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES

(a) John L. Gann, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, 1969, 96 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Cornell University, New York State College of Home Economics, Department of Housing and Design in cooperation with the New York State Cooperative Extension Service, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (d) None.

Problem. To prepare a detailed community study guide for use as a model in a complete preplanning process for smaller communities. The aim of the guide is to foster community improvement through a better and more comprehensive community understanding of itself. The guide would aid in the determination of long-range community goals, suitable directions toward their attainment, and the ways and means needed to pursue these directions.

The guide is intended for use by the community, with or without the participation of a professional planner. It is for use in discussion groups and a separate guide for leaders is provided. The result of the process would be a product similar to a first iteration of a long-range policy plan. There are four sections corresponding to the four steps in the process: (1) an analysis of community strengths and weaknesses; (2) goal formulation; (3) determination of alternative directions for achieving these goals; and (4) identification of specific means for pursuing the directions. The guide has a workbook format with space provided for recording findings. The program was tested in communities in Broome and Delaware Counties in New York State. (CM)

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236. COMMUNITIES OF TOMORROW: AGRICULTURE/2000

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 14th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20250, November, 1967, 31 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture. (d) None.

Problem. This document outlines in broad terms the solution to the imbalance of people and opportunity between central cities and the surrounding countryside. It proposes a new type of community, neither urban nor rural, but embodying the highest values of both--a functional, multi-county community that blends the economic and cultural opportunities of affluent metropolitan life with the space and beauty of the countryside.

This paper describes established policies and methods to conduct programs in 12 areas related to new communities: (1) planning; (2) farming and ranching; (3) business and industry; (4) community facilities; (5) elimination of poverty; (6) education and job training; (7) housing; (8) recreation

and natural beauty; (9) natural resource conservation and development; (10) health and welfare; (11) food; and (12) transportation. (ML)

237. PLANNING FOR DIVERSITY AND CHOICE

(a) Stanford Anderson (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass. 02137, 1968, 340 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 68-14458. (c) The Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts, the American Institute of Architects-Princeton University Educational Research Project, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Architecture. (d) None.

Problem. The book contains the papers and discussions of a conference sponsored by the agencies listed above, held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, October 13-16, 1966, to examine the changing patterns of man's control of his environment. Participants included government planners, futurists, economists, historians, city planners, political scientists, planning theorists, philosophers, and architects. The purpose of the conference was to provide information and opinions for an American Institute of Architecture-Princeton University research project concerned with the improvement of architectural education in the United States. The underlying question of the conference and the articles was: Is there an emerging theory of knowledge, and perhaps also an emerging technique of information handling, that will encourage a critical utopianism within a pluralistic society? or, stated differently, is there a critical utopianism that would involve the creative imagining of possible futures, their critical evaluation, and a flexible implementation of those possibilities which are most resistant to criticism? The papers and discussions centered on four themes: (1) Changing expertise, enlarging the traditional meaning of architecture and planning to include nonvisual and nonmaterial concerns; (2) policy and decision in a pluralistic situation, the conflict between an elitist and populist viewpoint; (3) plural planning; advocacy and criticism, ways in which advantages and interests of all parts of society could be maximized, the roles of critical utopianism and advocacy planning; and (4) the theory of pluralism, ranging from abstract epistemological questions to techniques of statistical sampling. Some of the specific areas covered were: utopian thought, French long-range planning, population, natural resources, leisure, and social indicators. (CM)

238. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE CHANGE-OVER TO URBAN LONG-RANGE PLANNING

(a) Donald N. Michael. (b) In process. (c) University of Michigan, Center for Research on the Utilization of Scientific Knowledge, under sponsorship of the National Institute for Mental Health, Metropolitan and Regional Mental Health Studies Center. (d) None.

Problem. Delineate the problems and opportunities for persons and organizations that arise as we shift from piecemeal planning to thorough, long-range planning which aims at 5- to 20-year social goals. The quality of the future will depend, in great part, on how the change-over is dealt with in terms of the social and psychological burdens and opportunities involved.

Method. Examine and synthesize the literature concerning: experiences of those involved in long-range planning; social and organizational change; and technical and political aspects of long-range planning. Set these within the context of developing social and technological trends. Conduct field interviews to supplement the literature and provide a basis for evaluating it. A work group and a working conference will also be organized. (CK)

239. PROGRAM BUDGETING TECHNIQUES FOR STATES AND SMALL AREAS

(a) Kong Chu. (b) In process. Discussion papers and reprints available. (c) Georgia Institute of Technology, School of Industrial Management, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To outline an approach to solving local development problems through the use of program budgeting techniques, and to extend their application to the state and local level.

Method. Given local needs, a model has been designed to forecast expected accomplishments of existing government programs. Econometric methods are being used to estimate parameters, computer simulation methods to extrapolate the expected future results, and program budgeting methods to estimate the additions to existing programs needed to stimulate maximum economic development. (SLD)

240. STATE PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES

(a) Louis C. Violi. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 71. Available from the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, March, 1969, 27 pp. $2.50 per copy. (c) Tennessee State Planning Commission. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography is limited to publications, articles, unpublished documents, and government publications that are related to the nature of state planning or, specifically, what is being done by the states.

The bibliography is organized by periods in the history of state planning development: (1) 1920-1932, the origins of state planning; (2) 1933-1941, organization of a National Planning Board and some 45 state planning agencies; (3) 1942-1959, renewal of the concept of economic and industrial development and local planning assistance; and (4) 1960-1968, renewal of state planning with approval of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954.

Included is a list of state planning agencies where information on their published reports is available. (ML)

241. AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO REGIONAL PLANNING

(a) Julius Gy. Fabos, Carl Carlozzi, and John Foster. (b) Completed and published under the above title in one volume divided into two parts: Part I--General References and Part II--Connecticut River Basin Planning, as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliographies Nos. 74 and 75. Available from the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, April, 1969, 103 pp. $8.00 per copy. (c) University of Massachusetts, Departments of Landscape Architecture, Forestry and Wildlife, and Agriculture and Food Economics. (d) None.

Problem. Though prepared primarily for an Interdisciplinary Regional Planning and Design Course and related research projects at the University of Massachusetts, this annotated bibliography is also meant to be of assistance to schools conducting regional planning studies and to organizations working on regional or river basin plans. The bibliography is arranged by subject, including natural aspects (such as climatology, forestry, hydrology, and soils), cultural aspects (including agriculture, history, land use, recreation, sociology, and transportation), and visual aspects. (ML)

242. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING

(a) Julia Ledyard. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 76. Available from the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, April, 1969, 14 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Tennessee State Planning Commission. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography is intended to help citizens interested in the decision-making aspects of planning to become aware of planning problems and to understand planning techniques and solutions. It should also be of interest to professional planners in understanding citizen problems. Included are elementary planning references, how-to-do-it references and case studies, and related readings to increase the citizen's awareness, broaden his outlook, and provide for group discussion. (ML)

● PUBLIC FINANCE

243. ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO CAPITAL GAINS TAXATION

(a) Martin David. (b) Completed and published under the above title by

the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 1968, 280 pp. $6.75 per copy, cloth; $2.50 per copy, paper. A brief resume of this book has been completed and published as Brookings Research Report No. 91, under the title, Capital Gains Taxation: Issues in Perspective, 1968, 8 pp. Price not indicated. Copies available from agency. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the preferential tax treatment granted to capital gains, and its effect on the equity of the tax system as a whole and its impact on the growth and stability of the American economy, as well as on the efficient use of resources; to examine alternative approaches to reconcile equity and economic objectives in the taxation of capital gains.

Findings. The study proposes that these changes in the capital gains tax be made: (1) reduce the number of opportunities for avoiding the tax; (2) tax capital gains when they are transferred through gift or bequest; (3) tax gains when they accrue; (4) postpone tax liability so long as the proceeds of an asset sale are reinvested; (5) determine tax liabilities by a scheme of cumulative averaging, with compensating interest adjustments; and (6) reduce the impact of progression that occurs when gains accruing over a long period are taxed in the year of realization. (ML)

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244. FINANCES OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: 1967 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Government Finances Report No. 3 of Volume 4: Governmental Finances of the 1967 Census of Governments, by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, June, 1969, 225 pp. $1.75 per copy. LC A68-7201. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (d) None.

Problem. This report is one of several publications making up the 1967 Census of Governments which is taken periodically at five-year intervals as required by law. The census covers four major subject areas--governmental organization, taxable property values, public employment, and governmental finances. This specific study analyzes county government finances, including a detailed examination of revenues and expenditures, and a comparison with 1962 and 1957 census data.

Findings. During the fiscal year 1966-67, the 3,049 county governments in the United States received $12.8 billion in revenue and expended $12.9 billion. They issued $1.0 billion in long-term debt and retired $452 million of previous debt. At the end of fiscal 1966-67, their outstanding indebtedness amounted to $7.9 billion.

Some recent trends that were revealed by comparison to 1962 data include: (1) revenue of county governments was 47 percent greater in 1966-67 and increased at an average annual rate of 8 percent during this period; (2)total county expenditures rose from $8.9 billion in 1962 to $12.9 billion in 1966-67--an average annual rise of 7.8 percent; and (3)each of the major functions performed by county governments has shared in the recent upward trend in expenditures. (ML)

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245. STATE SUPERVISION OF ILLINOIS LOCAL FINANCE

(a) Leo Cohen. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Regional and Urban Development (RUD) Report No. 1, by Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Ill. 62025, January, 1969, 20 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Southern Illinois University, Regional and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To present the concept of state supervision of local finance as a means of increasing state interest and responsibility in the growing complexities of local government; to explore the possibilities of restructuring the existing state-local fiscal relationship.

Findings. Any reorganization in the state-local relationship should have the principal objective of strengthening the local units of government. State supervision of local finance should help make local officials more competent and increase administrative efficiency and organization of local units. Effective state supervision, concerned primarily with advisory and service functions and its focus on minimal standards, should lead to stronger local government and not state control of local units.

This study recommends that a separate state agency, such as a Department of Local Government Affairs, be established with the following objectives: (1) supervising the financial reporting for all local units; (2) prescribing the forms and minimal standards for budgeting; (3) providing for county budgets and a budget officer; and (4) providing additional flexibility in local borrowing. (ML)

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246. STATE AND LOCAL FINANCES: SIGNIFICANT FEATURES, 1966 TO 1969

(a) Frank Tippett, Jacob M. Jaffe, and L. R. Gabler. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D.C. 20575, November, 1968, 153 pp. + appendices. No charge for single copies. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This volume, which is strictly an informational and reference document, represents both a continuation and expanded presentation of previous information reports on state and local finances. It includes current information set forth in nearly 70 tables of expenditures, taxation, debt, and administrative data. The data reflect tax legislation enacted through November, 1968. The report also details the characteristics of a high-quality state-local tax system and offers drafts of suggested state legislation on tax and fiscal matters.

Previous Research. The following reports by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations contain recommendations and legislative proposals on the subject of state and local finances: Fiscal Balance in the American Federal System (Digest report 14:2-291); State and Local Taxes: Significant Features 1968 (15:1-354); and Sources of Increased State Tax Collections: Economic Growth vs. Political Choice (16:1-211). (ML)

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247. THE SOURCES OF FINANCING FOR SELECTED STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS: EDUCATION, PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND HOSPITALS, AND HIGHWAYS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D.C. 20575, April, 1968, 16 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This pamphlet consists of two sets of tables for each of the above government functions. The first breaks down state financing of state and local expenditures from its own sources, by state, for 1942, 1957, and 1966. The second breaks down state and local expenditures by governmental source of financing (federal and local, as well as state), by state, for 1966. The states are grouped into geographical regions and data presented for these regions, too. (ML)

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248. COUNTY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN MISSISSIPPI: 1963

(a) Gordon K. Bryan. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report No. 25, by the Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University, State College, Miss. 39762, October, 1968, 50 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Mississippi State University, Social Science Research Center. (d) None.

Problem. This is one of a series of annual analyses of county revenue sources and expenditures in Mississippi. Revenue sources are broken down to include taxes (such as poll, road and bridge, gasoline, and severance), state appropriations, federal aid, and outside aid. Expenditures include office and administration, judicial and law enforcement, social services, construction and maintenance, purchase, debt service, and others.

One result of these studies has been the emergence of the thought that something should be done to improve the county as a unit of local government and administration. Though improved budgetary, accounting, and auditing procedures are encouraging, much

remains to be done to enable the county to perform its role more effectively. (ML)

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249. FISCAL ISSUES IN THE FUTURE OF FEDERALISM

(a) Lawrence R. Kegan, James A. Papke, Karl D. Gregory, Joseph R. Barresi, Roy W. Bahl, Darwin W. Daicoff, Richard P. Nathan, and George P. Roniger. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Committee for Economic Development, 477 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, May, 1968, 288 pp. $3.00 per copy. LC 68-26846. (c) Committee for Economic Development, Committee for Improvement of Management in Government. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the fiscal problems, capacities, and needs of the lower levels of government, and show how trends and policy issues affect state and local government. The committee focused on the intergovernmental fiscal problems emerging in metropolitan areas, the fiscal problems of low-income states, and the fiscal potential for improvement of the scope and quality of public services in the next decade with the revenue available under existing conditions, and with a strengthened revenue structure.

Method. Case studies were made of five metropolitan areas, Indianapolis, Detroit, Boston, Louisville, and Topeka, and of four representative low-income states, Maine, South Dakota, Georgia, and Mississippi. With regard to the low-income states, the emphasis was on the present system of federal grants-in-aid and the effects of a new general assistance grant. In appraising the outlook for state and local finance two models were developed, an expenditure model and a revenue model. The first serves to indicate what would be required to improve public services, the second determines the extent to which the revenue structure must be strengthened to achieve a given rate of improvement in public services. Neither attempts to project public needs.

Findings. The five case studies of metropolitan areas indicate the familiar problems of central cities, concentration of low-income families, erosion of assessed property values, restrictions on taxing powers, under-representation at state level, and excessive fragmentation of local government. Problems of financing an adequate level of public services are expected to continue. Federal general grants to the states would be used mainly for education and for a reduction in state tax efforts. The section on models concludes that state and local governments can secure the funds necessary to improve and expand their services at rates more rapid than in the past decade through attainable higher taxes and federal aid. (CM)

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250. PUBLIC BUDGETING AND FINANCE

(a) Robert T. Golembiewski (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc., 401 W. Irving Park Rd., Itasca, Ill. 60143, 1968, 592 pp., $9.00 per copy. LC 67-28512. (c) University of Georgia. (d) None.

Problem. This book is an anthology designed as a teaching aid for students of public administration studying public budgeting and finance. Public budgeting and finance is presented in its various contexts--conceptual, institutional, economic, strategic, technical, administrative, behavioral, and organizational.

The articles are grouped into eight sections, each relating to the subject in a different context. In section I, two articles discuss the nature of public budgeting and finance, a third considers the political limitations, the fourth and fifth deal with control of public expenditures. Section II discusses the setting of the American governmental system as it relates to public budgeting and finance. It considers its division into executive and legislative branches as well as the various levels--federal, state and local. Section III emphasizes the usefulness but also the incompleteness of economic analysis. Specific problems are discussed. Section IV is devoted to articles about analytical models and actual patterns of decision making. The question of comprehensiveness versus incrementalism is the main theme. Section V is concerned with diverse, mainly nonlegislative ways of exercising both internal and external control over public spending. The Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office are given special attention. Section VI consists of an examination of human elements, and the

differences and similarities between people. Section VII deals with the problem of stress which often occurs in the performance of budgeting and finance activities. The articles discuss what stress does exist and the ways of moderating it. The last section consists of articles about the various tools and techniques used in achieving more effective control. (CM)

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251. RELATIONSHIP OF TAX AND FISCAL POLICIES TO REGIONAL GROWTH

(a) Not reported. (b) Status not reported. (c) U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Office of Program Analysis and Economic Research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the regional impacts of fiscal policy in order to identify policies which, while directed at aggregate stability, growth, and income redistribution and financing of expenditures, might also yield positive benefits to lagging regions. The study will include analysis of: (1) regional implications of federal spending programs; (2) effects of proposed changes in tax laws on capital investment; and (3) proposals for tax sharing among jurisdictions. (SIE)

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252. THE ECONOMICS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(a) Werner Z. Hirsch. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the state and local government sector, which spends more than twice as much as the federal government in providing civilian services to Americans. The study covers five basic areas: (1) the scope and nature of state and local government activities; (2) the demand, pricing, and financing of state and local government services; (3) the production, cost, and supply of state and local government services; (4) the decision-making procedures and program budgeting; and (5) the application of analytic tools to important public policy issues. (SIE)

● POLICE POWER

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253. AMERICAN LAW OF ZONING--ZONING, PLANNING, SUBDIVISION CONTROL

(a) Robert M. Anderson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y., 1968, 4 vols. $100.00 per set. (c) Syracuse University, College of Law. (d) None.

Problem. Because the widespread acceptance of governmental regulation of private land and property interest has affected the economic, social, and legal life of the United States, there is need for a treatise on the substantive and procedural law of American land-use regulation.

This work undertakes to marshal the significant cases and statutes relating to planning, zoning, and subdivision control, and to assemble a fair sampling of the municipal regulations as well as the administrative and judicial forms used in these areas of law. As planning law has not developed a standard or orthodox organization, the materials are arranged and finely subdivided in a manner intended to serve the attorney or planner who is seeking an answer or a lead, rather than a person who is undertaking to read a chapter or more. The main focus of the arrangement, as well as the text, is the current state of planning law, but some attention is given to the efficiency of prevailing rules and the probable direction of their development. (RMA and CF)

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254. ADVANCE LAND ACQUISITION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(a) Donald C. Shove and Ruth P. Mack. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, August, 1968, 118 pp. + appendix. $1.25 per copy. (c) Institute of Public Administration under sponsorship of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To perform a systematic analysis of the costs and benefits of advance land acquisition for public facilities. Advance acquisition can be a powerful tool for implementing comprehensive planning and guiding desirable urban growth. It can also save governments substantial amounts of money where local land prices are skyrocketing. But the use of this tool is not without its costs. These include the cost of borrowing money or the "cost" of current benefits foregone when funds are invested to meet future needs, the loss of tax dollars when land is taken out of private ownership, and the uncertainty as to the future urban needs and patterns of development.

This study develops guidelines for localities to help them weigh both costs and benefits in making the decision to invest in land to meet future needs. The advantages and disadvantages of advance acquisition programs are discussed and the present use of such programs is reviewed.

A major portion of the report is devoted to a summary of cost-benefit analysis and its application to advance land acquisition. A discussion of the various factors that must be considered in making the decisions concerning whether to undertake advance acquisition or not, and how and when to do it if warranted, is included.

Two examples of advance acquisition, in the county school site program of Montgomery, Maryland, and in Richmond, Virginia, are given. (MEL)

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255. LEGAL REMEDIES FOR HOUSING CODE VIOLATIONS

(a) Frank P. Grad. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 264 pp. $2.00 per copy. This is the first of a series in the housing code area. (c) National Commission on Urban Problems. (d) None.

Problem. Analyze the effectiveness of the legal tools used to deal with housing code violations: criminal penalties, civil penalties, orders to vacate and repair, demolition orders, injunctions, receivership, repair by the local government, rent strikes, tenant unions, and landlord tenant bargaining agreements.

Method. A nationwide study of housing code legislation and case law was related to studies of housing conditions in each community whose law was studied.

Findings. (1) The range of remedies for housing code violations provided by the Workable Program is not wide enough in most localities. (2) Civil procedures are much more effective than criminal procedures in dealing with housing code violations. (3) Landlord tenant law must be revised to condition payment of rent on the making of repairs. (4) In spite of inadequate funding in most states, receivership is the most effective means of dealing with badly deteriorated dwellings. (5) Training of slum tenants to do their own repairs could remove some of the housing code violations faster than legal action. (6) Search warrants for building inspectors are too hard to obtain under state laws. (LER)

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256. ZONING CONTROVERSIES IN THE SUBURBS: THREE CASE STUDIES

(a) Richard May, Jr., Elsie Woods, Roger J. Herz, and Stuart Polly. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Research Report 30-11. Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 82 pp. $.75 per copy. (c) National Commission on Urban Problems. (d) None.

Problem. Study the social and political forces that shape the decisions of zoning officials on the issues of: (1) the conflict between residential and industrial uses; (2) the relationship of a new high-density structure to existing lower-density structures; and (3) the relative advantages of cluster development over conventional development.

Method. Through the examination of public records, correspondence, newspaper articles, and interviews with the persons most intimately concerned, the authors explore the behind-the-scenes process by which three typical zoning decisions are made. (LER)

● INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

257. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE-URBAN RELATIONS

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Committee on State-Urban Relations, Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, December, 1968, 16 pp. $2.50 per copy. An appendix to this report, published as a separate volume and consisting of texts of statutes enacted by states, legislative proposals, a draft for creating a State Office for Local Affairs, and examples of legislation for providing local jurisdictions with greater independence and flexibility, is available from the Eastern Regional Office of the Council of State Governments, 36 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y. 10036. (c) Council of State Governments, Committee on State-Urban Relations. (d) None.

Problem. To define some of the problems of the nation's urban areas and make proposals to help state government assist cities with solving these problems.

Findings. The Committee defined problems on migration, transportation, job skills, rising health, welfare, and housing renewal costs, and the inadequacy of local fiscal and jurisdictional powers.

In light of these problems, the Committee made the following recommendations: (1) The states should establish offices for local affairs responsible to the governors. (2) Federal grant programs should be coordinated through state agencies. (3) The states should establish transportation planning units and transportation master plans. (4) The states should establish manpower agencies and programs. (5) The states should provide for interchange of government employees. (6) The states should revise welfare payment standards and procedures. (7) State justice agencies should be established to coordinate and establish standards for local crime control activities. (8) The states should grant adequate home rule powers and tax and debt capacity to municipalities. (9) The states should adopt statutes coordinating local housing activities, rehabilitation, and other renewal activities. (ML)

258. COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

(a) Howard Campbell and Louise Weinstraub. (b) Completed. Five County Development Manuals have been incorporated into booklet form and published. Available from National Association of Counties Research Foundation, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. $1.00 per copy. (c) National Association of Counties, Research Foundation, under sponsorship of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. As the number and scope of federal grant-in-aid programs continue to increase, state and local government officials are finding it more difficult to keep abreast of the opportunities offered local government within the federal aid maze. In 1965, the National Association of Counties proposed that counties appoint a development coordinator, to manage and coordinate all grant-in-aid programs.

The purpose of this project was to prepare a series of manuals to assist local policy-making officials in establishing a coordinating office. The manuals explain the philosophy behind federal grants and their relation to local officials, the steps involved in organizing and administering the coordination program, federal aid information systems, the effect of federal aid programs on intergovernmental relations, and the elements of basic comprehensive planning and capital programming. (NACO)

259. FEDERAL CONDITIONAL GRANTS-IN-AID AND THE AUTONOMY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) Peter Douglas. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024, May, 1968, 16 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how the federal government can most effectively contribute to the joint local-state-federal efforts

to solve urban problems; to determine whether local autonomy is threatened by federal grants-in-aid which pervade the realm of state and local government. Government officials at all levels should focus their concern on the obstructive and disruptive effect that continued opposition to federal-local interaction would have on the efficiency and economy of administration and the maximum use of federal assistance programs.

Findings. The conditions of federal grant-in-aid programs have restricted the autonomy of state and local governments, but they have provided the poorer areas of the country with much needed governmental services that could not otherwise have been provided. Since federal intervention through grant programs is here to stay, state and local officials should address themselves to the issue of how such grants can be utilized to meet the needs and serve the interests of the community. Effective cooperation and coordination of planning among federal, state, and local officials is the most reasonable approach to meeting urban needs. (ML)

260. LEGISLATIVE MODERNIZATION

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a "Report of the Committee on Legislative Modernization," by the Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, December, 1968, 10 pp. + appendices. $2.50 per copy. (c) The Council of State Governments, Committee on Legislative Modernization. (d) None.

Problem. This document describes the recommendations of each of the six subcommittees of the Committee on Legislative Modernization, as well as guidelines to improve legislative administration and a summary of recommendations of the Eagleton Institute of Politics to the Connecticut General Assembly.

Findings. The Committee's recommendations fall into six categories: (1) constitutional aspects, consisting of proposals for annual meetings of the legislature, intergovernmental cooperation, and increased legislative powers and authority; (2) legislative procedures, which call for greater use of electronic data processing, regular reevaluation of large-scale programs, and a system of deadlines for introduction and passage of classified bills; (3) the changing needs of legislators, including a code of ethics, reevaluation of compensation, development of expertise in specific fields, and adequate office space and personnel; (4) the legislature and its public relations, which calls for press meetings, mailings, and public relations assistance; (5) legislative staffing and research facilities, including training programs and staff and research assistants; and (6) intrastate implementation of recommendations for change, which includes proposals for the use of commissions, increased use of model state legislation, and interstate legislative conferences. (ML)

261. THE STATES AND THE METROPOLIS

(a) See below. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Alabama Press, University, Ala. 35486, 1968, 145 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-11549. (c) University of Tennessee, Bureau of Public Administration for the Southern Regional Training Program in Public Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This volume consists of five papers delivered at the 22nd annual lecture series for the Southern Regional Training Program in Public Administration. The first paper, "The Condition of the States," by Lee S. Greene is concerned with the situation of states within the federal system. The second paper, "The Changing Political Environment of State Government," by Malcolm E. Jewell considers the economic and social changes associated with metropolitan and industrial growth and the concomitant political changes. In the third paper, "The Changing Face of State Legislatures," Jewell considers the emergence of state legislatures as a potential force for reform of state and local government. Daniel R. Grant, author of the fourth paper, "The Decline of States' Rights and the Rise of State Administration," examines the dramatic growth of state government amidst the decline of states' rights. In the final paper, "State Government and Metropolitan Areas," Grant examines the assertion that the future role of the states in the federal system depends in large measure on how they respond to the needs of metropolitan areas. (ML)

262. EXPLORATORY STUDY OF INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONS

(a) William F. Whyte, David Rogers, and Jay Schulman. (b) Completion expected in Fiscal Year 1969. (c) Cornell University, New York School of Industrial Relations, under sponsorship of U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower Research. (d) None.

Problem. The objectives of this study are: (1) to assess the current state of knowledge of interorganizational relations in order to better understand the problems involved and to indicate the most promising directions of future theoretical development; and (2) to conduct a field diagnosis of interorganizational problems in four or five larger cities to determine how major problems of organizational relationships manifest themselves in certain of the agencies involved in urban development programs.

The study is expected to produce a preliminary analysis of the ways interorganizational problems can be conceptualized as a basis for further research in the area, as well as a preliminary report that will analyze results of the field studies of the selected cities. (SIE)

263. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS IN SELECTED LABOR STANDARDS AREAS

(a) Richard W. Kirschner and Richard Moss. (b) Status not reported. (c) Kirschner Associates, Inc., under sponsorship of U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards. (d) None.

Problem. Realizing that rapid extension of both federal and state labor laws in certain fields has increased the area of dual jurisdiction over many of the same workers and establishments, this project is studying the impact of such extension. Research covers the areas of wage and hour standards, occupational safety, farm labor contractor (crew leader) registration, and research and statistical programs for legislative and administrative purposes. Recommendations to the U.S. Department of Labor for policy guidance in administering its programs will be made.

Method. Questionnaires are being sent to a number of state labor officials in each of the 50 states and to representatives of business and labor in each state which is the recipient of services from both governmental levels. A field survey will be conducted in 12 selected states. (SIE)

264. COMMUNITY ACTION STUDY FOR THE SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Not reported. (b) Completion expected February, 1969. (c) National Association of Counties, under sponsorship of U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Develop 5 Action handbooks, based on 25 case studies, to indicate ways in which local officials can provide support and cooperation for multi-county planning and development programs. (NACO)

Brief Mention

- NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

265. ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAM, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

The Environmental Psychology area of specialization provides training for doctoral students concerned with the relationships between physical space and behavior in given social contexts. The major settings that are emphasized in both research and teaching are the general urban setting, the school, and the psychiatric hospital.

Current research projects include: studies concerned with behavior in relation to space in a psychiatric ward; the construction of a college in an urban ghetto; the perception of large-scale environments; the behavioral consequences of air pollution; and investigation of man's response to the natural environment. Additional research areas being explored include studies of crowding, personal space, and the relationship between time and space.

For further information, write Environmental Psychology Program, City University of New York, 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10036. (ML)

266. URBAN STUDIES CENTER, TULANE UNIVERSITY

The Tulane Urban Studies Center was established to provide an interdisciplinary focus for research and training in urban and metropolitan problems, particularly in the New Orleans area and the Gulf South region.

The general goals of the center are: (1) to establish a coordinated program among the various colleges of the university for training specialists in urban affairs and planning; (2) to encourage and to facilitate the conduct of urban research; and (3) to play an active, coordinated role in the attack on, and prevention of, urban problems in the New Orleans area.

For further information, write Urban Studies Center, Tulane University, New Orleans, La. 70118. (ML)

267. NOTES ON URBAN-INDUSTRIAL MISSION, INSTITUTE ON THE CHURCH IN URBAN-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Within the larger movement of advancing technological-industrial-urban society, there are two areas of concern to which the Advisory Group on Urban and Industrial Missions of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism of the World Council of Churches has given special attention--training for urban and industrial ministries and literature in the field of such ministry. At the request of the Advisory Group, a program was established in Chicago in January, 1967, to provide world-wide service in these two fields. The Institute on the Church in Urban-Industrial Society was established to conduct the program.

A bulletin has now been started by this Institute, Notes on Urban-Industrial Mission, and will be presented three times a year. Vol. I, No. 1, November, 1968, contained a lengthy bibliography of materials obtained from urban-industrial mission projects throughout the world. Reviews of books were also included, such as John Kenneth Galbraith, The New Industrial State, J.-J. Servan-Schreiber, Le Défi Américain, and others on related topics. Vol. I, No. 2, March, 1969, devotes a major portion of its pages to a bibliography on recent materials on urbanization and industrialization in Africa, Asia, and Europe. Reviews and an article are also included. Price of Notes is not indicated.

For further information write Institute on the Church in Urban-Industrial Society, 800 W. Belden Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614. Editors: Bobbi Wells and James Armstrong. (CK)

● RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

268. REMOTE GRAPHIC TERMINAL AND URBAN GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM DEMONSTRATION

In this paper, R. D. Hogan describes the Urban Geographic Information System Demonstration project which took an existing data base for a community (Alexandria, [illegible] and provided a geographic reference for the data elements. The purpose of the data bank is to satisfy the need for information to accomplish comprehensive urban planning, and specifically, to solve the data processing problems in operational departments and for planning organizations utilizing this operational data. The project demonstrated a data retrieval system with access and output techniques that are applicable to urban planning activities.

For further information, write R. D. Hogan, Federal Systems Center, IBM, 18100 Frederick Pike, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760. (ML)

269. CENSUS BUREAU PROGRAMS AND PUBLICATIONS

Subtitled "Area and Subject Guide," this publication outlines the programs and activities of the Census Bureau; defines and describes geographic areas covered; and describes the latest statistical information available on agriculture, economics, housing, manufacturing, population, transportation, government, and geography.

In addition, it contains economic statistics, statistical references and guides, county and city data, congressional district data, and historical statistics.

Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, $1.50 per copy. (ML)

270. SOME CONCEPTS AND TECHNIQUES FOR CONSTRUCTING AND USING A GEOGRAPHICALLY-ORIENTED URBAN DATA BASE

In this paper, Sidney H. Brounstein describes two projects, established to develop and demonstrate improved computer-based techniques for creating and maintaining a geographically oriented urban data base, and retrieving, analyzing, and graphically displaying meaningful information. Functional files of real property and socio-economic data, maintained separately by a variety of governmental departments, were integrated, and adapted for use with city maps by coordinate indexing techniques. Methods have been developed to facilitate specifying geographic areas of interest and information desired, and retrieving the relevant records.

For further information, write Sidney H. Brounstein, Public Administration Systems Department, Federal Systems Division, IBM, 18100 Frederick Pike, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760. (SHB)

271. A METHODOLOGY FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

The purpose of this work is to examine the logical and theoretical basis (the methodology) of social research. This is not only a survey of research methods, but a recasting of the research process into a different perspective by (1) detailing the impact of theory upon social research and (2) examining the impact of the researcher upon each step of the research process. The perspectives developed are used in the interpretation and evaluation of the procedures involved in collection, analysis, and diffusion of social data.

For further information, write Gideon Sjoberg and Roger Nett, c/o Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., 49 E. 33rd St., New York, N. Y. 10016. [illegible]

● NEW PERIODICALS

272. UNIVERSITY-URBAN ACTION BULLETIN

This newsletter is a monthly up-to-date summary of events affecting the role of universities in our national urban crisis. It urges universities to involve themselves immediately in such activities as the Model Cities program, the Urban Observatories project, and community schools.

Special features of the Bulletin deal with emerging forms of higher education; creative approaches to community problems; student-faculty trends, urban studies reports, and title I community service news.

Subscriptions are $10.00 per year, per single subscription; $5.00 each for groups of 10 or more, mailed to the same address. For further information, write John H. Kendrick, Editor, University Urban Action Bulletin, P. O. Box 608, Newton Lower Falls, Mass. 02162. (ML)

273. NEW CAREERS

New Careers is a newsletter designed to report on new programs, policies, and directions taking place in the new careers movement today. These developments are being powered largely by the new careerists themselves, and influenced heavily by their relationships to the community and the community control movement.

Some of the issues discussed in the newsletter include: implementation of new careers programs, manpower policy, new areas for new careers, and a new ideology of new careers.

Subscriptions are $5.00, payable to New York University. For information and subscriptions, write New Careers Development Center, New York University, Room 238, 239 Greene St., New York, N. Y. 10003. (ML)

● MISCELLANEOUS

274. THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME

This pamphlet, prepared by Robert Rice, presents a brief and readable summary of the principal findings of the President's

Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The Commission's report was published as The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, February, 1967, 340 pp. $2.25 per copy. The Commission also published nine task force reports on Police, Courts, Corrections, Organized Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, Narcotics and Drug Abuse, Drunkenness, Science and Technology, and Assessment of Crime; a volume of research reports; and a volume of consultant papers. These are available from GPO at various prices.

The author's interpretation of the Commission's findings considers the types and amounts of crime, the social conditions contributing to crime, relationship between police and community, and a summary of the Commission's recommendations.

Available under the above title as Public Affairs Pamphlet 425, from the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 381 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10016, 28 pp. $.25 per copy. (JS)

275. TWO FILMS ON EDUCATION

Two free loan, 28 minute, 16 mm. films on education are available from The Center for Urban Education. One of these, No Little Hope (S-398), submits that in today's urban environment, the process of education can properly be understood only in a broad context that includes parents, community, the city, mass media, and the schools. The film shows, as expressed by parents, their hopes, frustrations, and aspirations. The other film, Green Years (S-399), was made to show that urban education transcends schools, and that an important area where teaching and learning alike flourish is the city's parks.

The Center requests that the desired film be ordered from the Regional Film Center nearest you. The following are the addresses: (1) Center for Urban Education, 105 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016; (2) 2227 Faulkner Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. 30324; (3) 600 Grand Ave., Ridgefield, N. J. 07657; (4) 25358 Cypress Ave., Hayward, Calif. 94544; (5) 561 Hillgrove Ave., La Grange, Ill. 60525; (6) 1621 Dragon St., Dallas, Tex. 75207; (7) 490 King St., Littleton Common, Mass. 01460; (8) 324 Delaware Ave., Oakmont, Pa. 15139; and (9) 2221 South Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007. Films are free. Users pay return postage only. Order by name and number. (CK)

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

I. Physical Environment

● LAND

276. RESEARCH PROBLEMS IN HUNGARIAN APPLIED GEOGRAPHY

(a) B. Sárfalvi (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Akadémiai Kiadó, Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary, 1968, approx. 210 pp. Approx. $7.50 per copy; DM 30,-. For further information write Distributors: KULTURA, Budapest 62. P.O.B. 149, Hungary. (c) Hungarian Academy of Sciences. (d) None.

Problem. This volume consists of papers selected from those presented at the Twenty-first Congress of the International Geographical Union, Delhi, 1968. The papers, published here in English, cover the following topics: (1) physiographic landscapes and geomorphological regions of Hungary; (2) ground-water aquifers and pressure distribution; (3) geomorphological research and mapping in strongly eroded undulating areas; (4) microclimatological investigations and physiographic landscape research in Hungary; (5) applied soil geography and agriculture; (6) water absorption parameters of sloping soil surfaces measured by the aid of a "raining plant"; (7) clarification of some terms used in geomorphology; (8) various mechanisms of internal migration in Hungary; (9) the Hungarian tanya system: history and present-day problems; (10) the collectivization of agriculture and the tanya system; and (11) a geographical study of stockbreeding in Hungary.

Previous Research. This is the fifth of five volumes of studies in geography put out by Akadémiai Kiadó. The previous ones were: (1) M. Pécsi, Ten Years of Physicogeographic Research in Hungary; (2) M. Pécsi and S. Marosi, Applied Geography in Hungary; (3) I. Asztalos, Gy. Enyedi, B. Sárfalvi, and L. Simon, Geographical Types of Hungarian Agriculture; and (4) B. Sárvalvi, Land Utilization in Eastern Europe. (AK)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

277. INDUSTRIAL LABOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

(a) G. Pfeffermann. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 325 pp. Price not indicated. (c) International Labour Office, International Labour Documentation (Geneva). (d) None.

Problem. To present a case study of industrial labor and economic development in Senegal, with particular emphasis on the role of France in the decolonization process of a developing country. The investigator examines the complex interrelationships between the ex-metropolitan

and the ex-colonial areas, and analyzes the problems of manpower and employment policy, trade union influence, vocational training, and wage policy. (ILO)

278. LABOUR ECONOMICS (INDIA)

(a) B. N. Datar. (b) Completed and published as a monograph by Allied Publishers, Bombay, India, 1968, 303 pp. + tables. Price not indicated. (c) International Labour Office, International Labour Documentation (Geneva). (d) None.

Problem. Labor problems in India is the subject of this monograph, which covers employment opportunities, unemployment, underemployment, manpower needs, employment policy, manpower planning, location of industry, trade unions, management development, labor-management relations, wage policy, wage payment systems, the impact of technological change, and trends in social security. (ILO)

279. MIGRATION, RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING IN REGIONAL-NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (ARGENTINA)

(a) Mario C. Robirosa. (b) Literature search and theoretical approach completed. Development of operational model in process. (c) Center for the Study of Population and Family, Rosario, Argentina, affiliated with the Latin-American Population Center (CECAP), Santiago, Chile, with partial support from the Argentine National Council of Scientific and Technical Research. (d) None.

Problem. This project seeks to determine what factors affect the structure and dynamics of local labor markets in a regional system, and to detect those that can be controlled. Differences in the structure and dynamics of local labor markets in a regional system of urban centers constitute important determinants of internal migration within the system. In order to accommodate the migration in intensity, direction and selectivity to the needs of a development plan, it is necessary to control the factors that directly and indirectly shape the local labor markets.

Method. Migration flows in terms of variables and relations susceptible of modification through social intervention are being simulated. (JH)

● URBANIZATION

280. URBANIZATION AND URBAN PLANNING IN LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published as Vol. II, No.'s 5 and 6, March-June, 1968, of the Journal of The Interamerican Planning Society (Revista de la Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación), 71 pp. Subscription rate for this quarterly journal: Colombia, $80.00 per year; other countries, U. S., $6.00 per year. For further information write Revista de la Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación, Apartado Aéreo 1738, Cali, Colombia. (c) Interamerican Planning Society (Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación). (d) None.

Problem. This issue's focus is on urbanization, including planning, and the demographic, economic, regional, and political aspects of urban problems. The countries studied are Mexico, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Chile, Argentina, and Canada. There are 13 articles in all, one each devoted to the countries being studied and to the various aspects mentioned above. A concluding article offers recommendations for working with the total problem.

The articles are written in Spanish, but each is summarized briefly in English. (CK)

281. FROM THE CHURCH VILLAGE TO THE INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY--STUDIES OF THE INFLUENCE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON THE VALUE SYSTEM OF THE WAGE-EARNER (WEST GERMANY)

(a) O. Neuloh and J. Kurucz. (b) Completed and published by G. Grote'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung KG., Spick, Bezirk Köln, Germany, 1967, 272 pp. DM 29.- per copy. (c) Saarbrücker Institut (Saarbrücken, Germany). (d) None.

Problem. To determine how industrialization influenced the value system of the wage-earners in industry.

Method. The work is based on statistical information from two areas of industrial concentration: Ruhr-Area and Saarland. To be able to determine the special influence of the industrial world, one agricultural community in each area was added to the selection of industrial communities. The nonindustrial occupational groups (farmers, merchants, craftsmen) in these agricultural communities served as control groups. (KL)

282. REGIONALIZATION AND STUDIES OF REGULARITIES OF SUBSYSTEMS OF CENTERS (ARGENTINA)

(a) César A. Vapñarsky. (b) A first report, La población urbana de argentina: revisión crítica del método y los resultados del censo de 1960, has been published and is available from Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales, Instituto Torcuato di Tella, Virrey del Pino 3257, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1968. Price not indicated. This report consists of a restructuring of the data and revision of the criteria concerning urban population in the 1947 and 1960 censuses. A second report, Población metropolitana: criterios para el relevamiento de información censal en la Argentina, which proposes criteria concerning the relevance of urban population in future censuses, is in process. A third report is in preparation which utilizes census data from 1869 to 1960 to carry out an in-depth study of the urban system, including regional subsystems of central places. (c) Instituto Tercuato di Tella, Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales. (d) None.

Problem. The objective of this project is two-fold: (1) to secure from the various censuses, in spite of the poor quality of the data concerning urban populations, reliable information for all types of research on the subject; and (2) to analyze, on the basis of this information, changes in the configuration of the national system of centers and the several regional subsystems.

Method. The research will be concerned with three variables: size, location, and date of origin of each center. It is expected that regularities will be found with respect to two, if not all three variables, which will correspond to various theoretical models. Special attention will be given to the elaboration of an operational definition of "agglomeration" in ecological terms. (CAV)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

283. WORKING CLASS COMMUNITY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Brian Jackson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 184 pp. $4.50 per copy. LC 68-25543. (c) Cambridge University, Department of Applied Economics and Institute of Community Studies, with partial support from the Frederick Soddy Trust. (d) None.

Problem. This work is a study and analysis of the life of a working class community in Northern England. The object is to identify those areas of working class life which require special attention from sociologists, teachers, and planners, without destroying the traditions which these people value.

This is not a family or neighborhood study. Based on general observations of life in Huddersfield, the center of the woolen industry in Northern England, it deals with the organization and traditions of such social institutions as the Brass Band, Brass Band competitions, the Working Men's Club, the game of Bowls, the "Jazz" Club and Coffee Bar. Strangely, the "Local" or public house, which is the habitual meeting place of most English working communities, is not treated. In a series of ten chapters, each devoted to a separate institution, the study attempts, largely through the author's own insight and extracts from interviews with working class subjects, to show what it is like to be a member of such a community in Huddersfield, or indeed many other Northern England cities. This is not a controlled research project, but rather a collection of cameos.

The final chapter deals with strategies for a more systematic study of these essentially British phenomena. (JGP)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC THEORY

284. THEORIES OF SCIENTIFIC GROWTH (WEST GERMANY)

(a) E. Carell. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Duncker and Humblot, Berlin, West Germany, 1968, 197 pp. Price not indicated. (c) International Labour Office, International Labour Documentation (Geneva). (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the economic implications of technological change in West Germany, with particular reference to the development of profitable business organizations. The investigator surveys the literature on economic theories, and examines capital, investment, income, cost, control, and prices. (ILO)

285. THE PATTERN OF SERVICE CENTRES IN WARRINGAH SHIRE, SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA)

(a) Antoinette Logan. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Planning Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, March, 1968, 56 pp. Price not indicated. The work is part of a larger study entitled "Theoretical and Empirical Studies Relating to the Planning of Service Centres in Warringah Shire, Sydney." (c) The University of Sydney, Planning Research Centre. (d) None.

Problem. To study the distribution of suburban service centers in part of a metropolitan city with the aim of providing guidelines for planning. The hypothesis of this study is that the distribution pattern of service centers no longer adheres to the hierarchal form of central place theory. The study also examines the effect of planning policies concerning the location of suburban centers and the basis on which locational decisions are made.

Method. The first step in the investigation was a review of the development of the general theory of distribution of suburban service centers. Two empirical studies constituted the main part of the investigation: an inventory of establishments, functions, and functional units in all suburban centers of Warringah Shire; and an examination of the changing patterns of customer use of service centers. For the latter, a sample interview was adopted and applied in a case study area.

Findings. The primary conclusion was that central place theory needs modification if it is to serve as a tool in explaining the distribution and usage of suburban service centers. It was found that suburban centers in Warringah Shire do form discrete orders of increasing functional complexity, however the relative relationship between the orders in the hierarchy is changing. The base of the hierarchy is decreasing, and use and relative number of the lowest order places is waning. Regional centers are attracting customers away from neighborhood centers. There is no strong relationship between size of center and frequency of shopping trips. However, because of the large amounts of accumulated capital investment the network of service centers is slow to reflect consumer orientation toward regional service centers. (CM)

286. THRESHOLDS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Jurek Kozlowski. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of Edinburgh, Department of Urban Design and Regional Planning, Planning Research Unit. (d) None.

Problem. To review "Threshold Theory" and other new planning techniques developed recently in Poland and study in detail their possible application to planning practice in Great Britain.

Threshold analysis is thought to provide a theoretical basis for almost all the analytical part of the planning process. It results from fundamental research into new methods of preparing long-range plans. The main generator of the theory was the

observation that towns encounter some physical limitations to their spatial growth, i.e., topography or existing land uses. These limitations are referred to as thresholds of urban development. They can only be overcome at a very high capital cost, disproportionate to the average increase of "normal" investment costs necessary for town growth.

Threshold analysis enables a comparison to be made of the various development hypotheses for a single town or for a region, and aids in determining broader urban policy on a national level.

The ultimate aim of threshold analysis is to prepare the basis for a planning methodology that will determine the selection of a physical plan for built-up areas which, in addition to being the least costly, will satisfy all the necessary conditions of a well-functioning urban environment. (JK)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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287. COOPERATIVE LAND SETTLEMENTS IN ISRAEL AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

(a) M. Frank. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Kyklos-Verlag, Basel, Switzerland, 1968, 168 pp. Price not indicated. (c) International Labour Office, International Labour Documentation (Geneva). (d) None.

Problem. To study rural cooperative settlements in Israel, and examine the Israeli experience with respect to land settlements as a pattern for development of agricultural cooperatives in developing countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The investigator considers the social and occupational structure of the Kibbutz, the pattern of agricultural settlements, financial aspects of agricultural cooperatives, regional planning, and the development of Arab cooperative societies. (ILO)

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288. THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 1949-1962

(a) U. E. Simonis. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Duncker and Humblot, Berlin, West Germany, 1968, 196 pp. Price not indicated. (c) International Labour Office, International Labour Documentation (Geneva). (d) None.

Problem. To analyze developments in economic policy in China during the period 1949 through 1962, and to examine the relationship between policy formulation and actual economic development. Areas of investigation include investment policy, sociological aspects of economic growth, changes in economic structure, agricultural policy, and industrial policy. (ILO)

● AGRICULTURE

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289. MODERN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL PLANNING (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) John Weller. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, London S.W. 1, 1967, 415 pp. + appendices, 63s per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To demonstrate the urgent necessity of a thorough planning policy governing rural land use. The investigator indicates the need for a national plan covering soil, terrain, agriculture, urban development, and recreation. The monograph aims to serve as a working document for agriculture and rural planning. It is divided into three sections and covers the following areas: (1) population pressures--agricultural development, import and export of agricultural products, relation to world population and food trends; (2) land resources--pressures on agricultural land, urban expansion and population mobility, land-use and ownership, and the appearance of the land; and (3) farming and marketing revolution--new techniques of management, mechanization, co-operative farming, and factory farming. The author concludes that the situation is critical and that without national controls the future for the United Kingdom and her landscape is bleak. (CM)

IV. Social Services

● SOCIAL PLANNING

290. FORECASTING AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Michael Young (ed.). (b) Completed. Published under the above title and available from Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., 48 Charles St., London W. 1, England, 1968, 166 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Social Science Research Council. (d) None.

Problem. This volume is a collection of papers selected from those presented to SSRC's "Next Thirty Years Committee," concerning problems likely to emerge in the future on which research might usefully be done by social scientists. The contributors, drawn from many disciplines, consider forecasting in relationship to the social sciences, consumption, transport, land use planning of towns, and industry. They stress the need for an interdisciplinary approach in forecasting. The contributors recognize the fact that a large margin of error often exists in forecasting. However, they support the usefulness of forecasting on the basis of four propositions: (1) that all decisions are decisions about what should happen in the future; (2) that all decisions are based at any rate implicitly on forecasts of what will happen in the absence of any decision, and in the event of a variety of possible decisions being taken; (3) that on the whole the more thought that can be given to the forecasts in the time available before the decisions have to be taken, the better; and (4) that however much thought is given to forecasts they should always be treated with scepticism. (JS)

291. LIVING IN OLD AND NEW NEIGHBORHOODS (NETHERLANDS)

(a) N. C. Schouten. (b) In process. Field work completed; data being processed. (c) Municipal University of Amsterdam, Sociological Research Centre. (d) None.

Problem. To determine whether there are characteristic differences in style of living between families belonging to homogeneous social categories, in older or new urban neighborhoods. If there are differences, are they wholly or partly determined by the dissimilarity of the micro-environments? In order to determine this, a number of hypotheses have been formulated according to which differences in attitudes and habits are primarily connected with the status and the measure of homogeneity of the social environment, and not with the physical layout of the environment.

Method. A survey was made of 700 Amsterdam families with 1 to 4 children, the head of the family being from 30 to 45 years old and having occupied the same dwelling for at least 3 years. Half of these families live in post-war neighborhoods, the other half in neighborhoods which were built from about 1870 to 1920. The old and new neighborhoods have a comparable social status, and their distance to the city-center is about the same.

Data are being compared on population, attitudes, social contacts, consumption habits, and leisure activities. A Guttman-scale will be used to measure attachment to the neighborhood. (NCS)

● HOUSING

292. OPEN SPACE NEEDS AS THE BASIS FOR THE PLANNING AND THE EVALUATION OF HOUSING AREAS (WEST GERMANY)

(a) A. Beck. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Issue No. 14 of the publication series of the Institute of Landscaping and Gardening, Technical University of Berlin, Berlin, West Germany, 1968, 48 pp. + illustrations. DM 12.80 per copy. (c) Technical University of Berlin, Institute of Landscaping and Gardening. (d) None.

Problem. To provide basic information for planning the necessary amount and form of open space in relation to housing projects, and to show ways of obtaining such information.

A new approach is developed by which need standards are derived--in correspondence with a realizable planning project--from

assessed need factors made quantifiable in regard to their area dependency. The need standards are used to determine the minimum quantity and quality of open space, as well as the influence of the design of the housing project on the usefulness of the open space. A housing development of 10,000 residents is used as an example of this approach. This approach, which can be used to determine housing densities, also applies to the evaluation and planning of housing areas. (RL)

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293. STUDIES ON THE REMODELING OF SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED TOWNS: THE EXAMPLE OF THE TOWN OF RISA (WEST GERMANY)

(a) H. Mucke and R. Immerschied. (b) Completed and published under the above title, in Issue No. 18 of the journal, Urban Planning and Architecture, by the German Building Academy of Berlin, German Building Information, 102 Berlin, Wallstrasse 27, Berlin, West Germany, 1968, 80 pp. + illustrations. Price not indicated. (c) German Building Academy of Berlin, German Building Information. (d) None.

Problem. To determine whether an intra-urban or a rural location for new housing is the most economical.

Method. The benefits from alternative variables are evaluated, with particular attention focused on housing form, location, and surroundings.

Findings. Under certain conditions, the investment of a new comprehensive housing development can be made rationally and with a higher social benefit on intra-city building land than on an improved land at the fringe of the city. The simultaneous gain of a higher quality of urban design and planning is also demonstrated. (RL)

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294. HOUSING CONDITIONS AND HOUSING DEMAND OF SINGLE PERSONS AND ENGAGED COUPLES (WEST GERMANY)

(a) A. Légrády. (b) Published as Issue 2 of the publication series, "Werkberichte" of the Städtebauinstitut Nürnberg (Institute of Urban Planning in Nuremberg), 85 Nürnberg, Karolinenstrasse 44, West Germany, 1968, 122 pp., 39 tables, 10 diagrams, 2 maps, 1 sample questionnaire, DM 10.50 per copy. (c) Städtebauinstitut Nürnberg. (d) None.

Problem. To determine whether the housing demand can be forecast for the foreseeable future. The investigation is prompted by the fact that in 1967, for the first time after World War II, the housing market of the Federal Republic of Germany changed from a bidder market to a buyer market.

Method. Both existing demographic statistics and information gathered by the Städtebauinstitut Nürnberg were evaluated. The new data were gained by interviewing all couples (335 couples) who gave their official wedding notice in the cities Nürnberg and Fürth during a time span of four weeks. The questionnaire used contained three major sections: (1) general personal information (schooling, age, occupation, etc.); (2) housing conditions of each partner of a couple before the marriage; and (3) prospective housing conditions after the marriage.

Findings. The study, being continued, arrives at these major preliminary conclusions: The number of yearly marriages approximates the amount of dwellings produced per year. (This is true for Germany as well as for other Western European countries and the U.S.A.) The comparison of respective statistics reveals that the local investigation may be assumed as representative for the whole country. The demand of dwellings for couples will drop, since the frequency of marriages will decline due to the rising age of marriage of men under 26 and to the low birth-rate years coming into the age of marriage between 1966 and 1973. The prolonged duration of study further increases the student marriages, requiring the provision of student homes. The growing willingness of aged widowers and widows to remarry because of higher life expectation and escape from loneliness causes new dwelling demands. Before marrying, two-thirds of all people live with their parents. The main need for one-person households arises from women over 30 and men over 35. Half of those who live independently before their marriage occupy one-room apartments. Single persons prefer the inner city as a dwelling location. Among the independently living single persons the dwelling is changed after marriage by three-quarters of those housed in old buildings (built before

1949) and by only one-third of those housed in new buildings. The distribution of renters and roomers does not depend upon the social status of the single persons. (RL)

295. RENT AND INCOME (SWITZERLAND)

(a) Wilhelm Vogt, Alexander Henz, and Uwe Wullkopf. (b) Completed and published under the above title by METRON-Planungsgrundlagen, Brugg, Switzerland, 1967, 118 pp. Price not indicated. (c) METRON-Planungsgrundlagen, under sponsorship of the Society for the Promotion of the Swiss Economy. (d) None. (For related research, see Item 296, below.)

Problem. To find a relationship between household income and rent by studying housing and living conditions of residents.

Method. A survey of 500 households in the area of Bern-Biel, Switzerland, was made, including such variables as per capita income, economy of dwelling, rent per household, housing satisfaction, and preference of tenants. Respondents were asked to make decisions on location and dwelling type, and then had the opportunity of choosing alternative modes of equipment related to variable costs. The components of the equipment had been evaluated by the investigators according to their determination of rent.

Findings. Income of households seems to be an important determinant of housing conditions, but it cannot be separated from a number of other variables. (CK)

296. DWELLING: REALITY AND WISHES (SWITZERLAND)

(a) Alexander Henz and Wilhelm Vogt. (b) Completed and published under the above title by METRON-Planungsgrundlagen, Brugg, Switzerland, 1967, 62 pp. Price not indicated. (c) METRON-Planungsgrundlagen, under sponsorship of the World Alliance Settlement of Work Groups. (d) None. (For related research, see Item 295, above.)

Problem. This is a continuation of the above mentioned study, Rent and Income. The focus is on the most important social and economic variables determining supply and demand of the Swiss rental housing market. An attempt is made to forecast the qualitative development of supply and demand in housing.

Method. The above mentioned survey of 500 Swiss households is used for this study as well.

Findings. (1) Residential preferences seem to be more realistically related to actual behavior of residents. (2) Investigations of different family situations show a different pattern in relation to life-cycle. (3) It is recommended that future short- and long-term changes of demand be taken into account during the project stage of the building process. (CK)

● HEALTH

297. GAOUA: THE CONCEPTION OF A HOSPITAL IN AFRICA (UPPER VOLTA)

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title in Bulletin No. 55 of the Secrétariat des Missions d'Urbanisme et d'Habitat, 11, rue Chardin, Paris 16e, France. (c) Secrétariat des Missions d'Urbanisme et d'Habitat (S.M.U.H.). (d) None.

Problem. This article reports on the conception and development of the Gaoua Hospital in Upper Volta. The problem of providing proper medical care in under-equipped tropical countries is one of organization of medical services, and construction of facilities suitable to the climate. The Gaoua Hospital has been functioning for several years now, and represents a virtually complete application of theory to a practical achievement. The hospital is flexible and adaptable, and perfectly suited to regions short of medical staff but due to expand their medical services.

The hospital comprises five principal single-story buildings: (1) a dispensary; (2) a maternal and infant welfare center; (3) an x-ray and surgical department; (4) four hospitalization units--one for medical and surgical cases, one for isolation, one for the mentally disabled, and one for maternity cases; and (5) two general service buildings.

The architecture of the buildings is designed for its adaptation to the climate, to economic conditions, and to man. (ML)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● URBAN DESIGN

298. DYNAMIC VISUAL PERCEPTION OF ENVIRONMENT (SWEDEN)

(a) Carl-Axel Acking, Rikard Küller, Lena Berg, and Ulf Bunke. (b) Status not reported. The following papers have been published: "Elements in Perception of Interiors," Working paper No. 2, 1967 (English summary available); "Perception of an Interior," Working paper No. 3, 1968; "Elements in Perception of an Exterior," Working paper No. 4, 1968; and "The Importance of Colour in Perception of an Interior," Working paper No. 5, 1968. 5 Swedish crowns per copy. (c) The Lund Institute of Technology, Architecture Section, Department of Theoretical and Applied Aesthetics, under sponsorship of The National Swedish Council for Building Research. (d) None.

Problem. To find methods by which to measure the perception of environment; to investigate the validity of these methods for measuring the perception of a planned area by using films of models; and to find connections between different psychical qualities in the environment and the perception of it.

Hypothesis. (1) A person's total perception of his environment can be divided into different factors which are universally applicable. (2) The visual perception of a filmed model of any environment is similar to the perception of the real environment.

Method. Factor analysis of scale-estimated adjectives and development of procedures for filming different models.

Findings. Four factors (dimensions of perception) have been found to be consistent in different experiments: (1) comfort and appreciation; (2) social status; (3) spatial content; and (4) intensity and liveliness. An average correlation of .60 has been found between perception of filmed and real environment. A number of differences have also been determined. (C-AA)

● URBAN RENEWAL

299. THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF URBAN RENEWAL (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Peter Norman. (b) In process. A four-year project initiated October, 1968. (c) University of Glasgow, Department of Economic and Social Research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the relationship between local government officers and local residents, which is typically established during the process of renewal of residential areas. The process of slum clearance or comprehensive redevelopment of residential areas permits local authorities extensive control over the lives of people whose homes may be demolished and replaced. It is a process that affects a growing number of people and involves heavy investment of local resources. Effective urban renewal requires a full exchange of detailed information between the planners and the "planned." This project will assess to what extent such an exchange takes place and how it could be further improved.

Method. The research team will analyze existing statistical and documentary material related to this topic; interview local government officers and residents of areas scheduled for renewal; and select a sample of areas on a national basis. (PN)

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

300. CITY STRUCTURE AND BICYCLE TRAFFIC (SWEDEN)

(a) Olof Lövemark. (b) In process. (c) Lund Institute of Technology, Department of Traffic Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the safety of bicycle traffic in central parts of towns.

Hypothesis. A pattern of streets with strongly reduced car use contributes to a safe, effective, and economical solution

to the problem of bicycle traffic, as well as pedestrian traffic in central parts of town.

Method. Studies will be made of bicycle riders' behavior in conflict situations on normal street systems, and on those with reduced car traffic. A test of reduced car traffic will be made using the street system from outer Malmö, Sweden, to the central business district. (OL)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

301. EFFECTS ON GROWTH AND PROSPERITY AS DECISION CRITERIA FOR PUBLIC HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENTS (WEST GERMANY)

(a) P. Spary. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Duncker and Humblot, Berlin, Germany, 1968, 266 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the effects of highway construction investment on economic growth and prosperity.

Method. Isolate the problem of allocation and growth policy making from the general problems of transportation policy making. Develop decision criteria for rational allocation policies for highway construction investments by using a cost-benefit analysis. (RL)

● MASS TRANSPORTATION

302. PROBLEMS OF URBAN PASSENGER TRANSPORT (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Clifford Sharp. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Leicester University Press, Leicester, England, 1967, 110 pp. Price not indicated. (c) East Midlands Economic Planning Council and Ministry of Transport. (d) None.

Problem. Using the Leicester, England, area as a case study, this project illustrates and considers the problems of urban passenger transport found in the country, with a view towards establishing what improvements might be made in the present pattern that would make the most efficient and economical use of available resources. It also examines ways and means of making these improvements more attractive to the traveling public.

Findings. It was concluded that the basic dilemma of urban passenger transport today in Britain is that people are, more and more frequently, choosing the superior service which can be supplied by private car ownership, while the community is unwilling, or unable, to provide the road space required for unlimited access to city centers.

The best method of overcoming this problem is to encourage car-to-bus transfers by making the door-to-door travel time less by bus.

Three methods of bringing about a greater use of buses were investigated: giving the buses priorities on roads; imposing a congestion tax; and using parking controls. The latter was considered the best alternative because it presents the fewest problems, even though it would require extending public control over parking spaces.

Other steps that could be taken to improve the situation include consolidation of central city and suburban bus services and development of better commuter service on the railroads. (MEL)

303. CITY STRUCTURE AND MASS TRANSIT (SWEDEN)

(a) Olof Lövemark. (b) In process. (c) Lund Institute of Technology, Department of Traffic Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the attractiveness of mass transit, based on standards of walking distances to facilities and waiting times for service.

Previous Research. Olof Lövemark, "Report from Studies of Pedestrians Accepted Distances," 1965; and "Report from Studies of Pedestrians Time Variation During a Year," 1964.

Hypothesis. A walking distance of over 400 meters to or from a terminal, including additions for differences of level, loss of time, and lack of shelter to rain, wind, and cold, strongly reduces the attractiveness of mass transit. A high frequency of service and one-line service increases the attractiveness of mass transit.

Method. Interviews will be held in Malmö, Sweden, using various standards of walking distance and frequency of service. (OL)

VI. Government

- GENERAL

304. URBAN GOVERNMENT FOR GREATER STOCKHOLM (SWEDEN)

(a) Hans Calmfors, Francine F. Rabinovitz, and Daniel J. Alesch. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, in cooperation with the Institute of Public Administration, 55 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y. 10036, 1968, 178 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-23359. This study is part of a long-term project comparing 13 urban areas in various parts of the world. (c) Institute of Public Administration, International Urban Studies Project. (d) 14:1-80 and 15:1-359. (For related research, see Item 305, below.)

Problem. The purpose of this study is to present an example of effective urban government, to facilitate a comparative approach to urban problems and ways of coping with them around the world. Among the cities examined in the larger project, Stockholm provides an outstanding example of dynamic urban government. Urban growth has proceeded at a moderate pace and has been accompanied by continuing economic expansion.

Findings. The success of Stockholm's government in directing the course of urban development is the result of a number of factors: (1) the close linking of land-use and transportation planning; (2) a unified communal housing exchange; (3) the organization of the Greater Stockholm Delegation, responsible for conducting negotiations with neighboring areas on a variety of service problems; and (4) the mechanisms enabling Stockholm to control land prices and purchase land so that it may be reserved for future needs and used for control of the rate and direction of development. But, transfer of the governmental structure of Stockholm to another city will not necessarily produce the same results. Stockholm is unique in two aspects: (1) the relative slowness with which demands were generated in comparison with other urban areas; and (2) the relatively high degree to which decision-making procedures have emerged from gradual accumulation of experience and changes in time. (ML)

305. URBAN GOVERNMENT FOR METROPOLITAN LAGOS (NIGERIA)

(a) Babatunde A. Williams and Annmarie Hauck Walsh. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, in cooperation with the Institute of Public Administration, 55 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y. 10036, 1968, 182 pp. Price not indicated. LC 67-22285. (c) Institute of Public Administration, International Urban Studies Project, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation and the University of Ife (Ibadan), Institute of Administration. (d) 14:1-80 and 15:1-359. (For related research, see Item 304, above.)

Problem. This study of the government and administration of metropolitan Lagos is intended to supply detailed information on how a particular area is organized to cope with expanding needs generated by urban growth and economic development and to identify problems relevant to such organization.

Method. The study is based on analysis of documentation and interviews undertaken according to a detailed, uniform field-work schedule. The field work was handled by a resident expert familiar with local conditions.

Findings. Nigeria's two most pressing problems are political instability and urban poverty in the context of extreme deficiencies in physical facilities and public services. The first problem limits the ability to mitigate the second. The demands on urban government are therefore of great urgency. Two major types of administrative problems compound the difficulties of government in meeting this challenge. The first is an organizational

problem that is complicated by political conflict. The second is a shortage of administrative resources, particularly experienced professional and managerial manpower.

Under conditions of rapid urban growth, one essential of effective government is a capacity for innovation: new investment, new problem solutions, and new developmental activities. Also, leadership within the government and bureaucracy is a crucial factor in the development of urban administration. Another attribute of effective government that is lacking in Lagos is a network of constructive metropolitan relationships to deal with geographically extensive issues. Political conflict must be contained, at least for purposes of major development projects, and public finance must be expanded. Personnel training and education, to develop both specific skills and generally practical attitudes, is of high priority for improvement of urban administration in developing areas such as Lagos.

One conclusion that emerges clearly from the study of Lagos is that there are many advantages to metropolitan-scale action of several types, particularly planning and development program review, establishment of transit systems, and functions that use scarce regional resources. (ML)

● PLANNING

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306. AN INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THAILAND

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior, Bangkok, Thailand, July, 1967, 49 pp., mimeo. Price not indicated. (c) Ministry of Interior, Community Development Department, Research and Evaluation Division. (d) None.

Problem. The main object of the Community Development Program in Thailand, detailed in this volume, is to speed up rural as well as national development. The problems and plans are described from the following points of view: (1) general conditions of the rural community; (2) central, provincial, and local administration; (3) goals and organization of community development; (4) the Community Development Worker; (5) steps in launching village development projects; (6) achievements; and (7) problems.

The Program, in the first five years, has achieved: (1) a growing use of advanced technology; (2) development of a sense of responsibility by the people in participating in the improvement of their own communities; (3) economic growth resulting from various steps such as the building of roads and dams, and from improved training and education which has led to better jobs and higher incomes; and (4) improved social services.

Some of the problems still remaining are: (1) lack of coordination among government agencies; (2) dissatisfaction of Community Development Workers living in the villages, due to the lack of cultural amenities, housing, and adequate transportation facilities; and (3) the difficulty, despite improvement, of village dwellers in learning to rely upon themselves instead of the government. (CK)

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307. A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY PLANNING (HUNGARY)

(a) Ivan Gyarfas (ed.). (b) Completed and published as Issues No. 1 and 2, Bulletin of the Scientific Community Planning Institute, Department of Documentation, 99, Krisztina Kőrut, Budapest, 1, Hungary, 1968. Issue No. 1, 50 pp.; No. 2, 64 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Scientific Community Planning Institute, Department of Documentation (Budapest). (d) None.

Problem. There are six papers published in Issue No. 1, dealing with various aspects of community planning. The following points are covered: (1) Basic research methods related to community planning. Prerequisites for new settlements planning, location of source materials, and their use are emphasized. Special attention is given to the problem of inner city and outer city dwellers with respect to the even distribution of economic burden and taxes. The development of communal, social, and health services are stressed. (2) Major reconstruction planning in the cities. The writer points out a number of factors that may influence the economy and budgetary problems of the city, brought about by reconstruction. The transportation system

is evaluated with special reference to costs for the city and its dwellers. (3) Detailed statistics on the scope of nation-wide community developments and space utilization. Legislative actions are revised for the regulation of contract procedures, maintenance responsibilities, resources of building materials, and new road developments to the new settlements. · ssessment of the capital value of the inner city parks, lawns, and shrubs.

Issue No. 2 also contains six articles. Synopses of their contents are as follows. (1) This paper summarizes new inventions or improved older inventions related to community development. For example, new soil and hydrological testing procedures have been invented, new methods for property evaluation developed, and survey methods improved. (2) General organization of new settlement planning, as well as storage and retrieval of data are discussed. (3) A survey, based on the size of families and their relation to the size of the rooms, was made and a comprehensive account is given of the total number of houses to be demolished region by region and city by city all over Hungary, and the number of new apartments needed. (4) The interdependence of research and the technological improvements in community planning are discussed. Special attention is given to transportation. The author points out the rapid growth of the auto industry and predicts that this production will rapidly surpass the rate of road developments. The author suggests that ideas in transportation and road building be adapted from Germany and the U. S. and put into practice in Hungary. (5) The ecological factors around a new community have been studied and special reference is given to sun rays. A thorough account is given of the physiological effects of ultraviolet rays. The factors limiting and destroying the ultraviolet rays are carefully reviewed, e.g., dense population and air pollution. The author makes suggestions as to the proper location and designing of apartments in relation to these sun rays. (6) The natural resources in Hungary are evaluated. Special treatment is given to those possessing historical or cultural significance, such as rare vegetation, rare geological formations, and historical monuments. The writer urges that all efforts be made to ensure their complete preservation. (SM)

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308. SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY PLANNING BULLETIN (HUNGARY)

This periodical is issued by the Budapest Technical Institute, City Planning Department, Hungarian Urban Planning Committee, Budapest, Hungary. It contains articles, by various authors, which cover such subjects as transportation, urban research, historical town planning, recreation, and the psychological, as well as physical and economic, impacts of urban life. In brief, the perspective is broad, and the interrelationships which lead to realistic planning are carefully studied. English summaries of the articles are included.

For further information, write to the Institute. (CK)

● PUBLIC FINANCE

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309. SOURCES OF LOCAL REVENUE (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) S. H. H. Hildersley and Raymond Nottage. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Royal Institute of Public Administration, 24 Park Crescent, London, W. 1, England, 1968, 43 pp. + appendices. 10s.6d. net per copy. (c) Royal Institute of Public Administration, on behalf of the Royal Commission on Local Government in England, and under sponsorship of the Association of Municipal Corporations, the County Councils Association, the Urban District Councils Association, and the Rural District Councils Association. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the sources of local revenue in England and Wales; to consider recent developments in public finance and the broad policies that are expected to be adopted, particularly recommendations for larger units of local government.

Previous Research. F. A. Cockfield, New Sources of Local Revenue, Royal Institute of Public Administration, 1956; and Local Government Finance England and Wales (White Paper), Royal Commission on Local Government in England, February, 1966.

Findings. In settling the long-term arrangements for the financing of local government there are two well-established sources of revenue that could be utilized: taxes generated by motor vehicles and the tax on personal incomes. The investigators examine a wide range of possible local taxes in the expectation that there will be a much smaller number of authorities under any reorganization and that some of the difficulties implicit in varying rates of tax for different local authority areas will become less important in the future. This study provides a useful outline of possible machinery for operating a more comprehensive form of local income tax. (ML)

● POLICE POWER

310. SOCIETY, SPATIAL ORDER, URBAN PLANNING, LAND (WEST GERMANY)

(a) A. Bohnsack. (b) Completed. Published and available from Herbert Wichmann Verlag, Karlsruhe, Germany, 1967, 65 pp. DM 13.25 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine what proposals for modernizing land laws are necessary for renewal and development of the cities and their regions.

Findings. From the angle of urban planning, this is mainly a question of regulating the safeguarding of land for further development of the cities and their regions in an up-to-date manner. The necessary renewal of our cities requires considerable land demand to qualitatively improve our environmental and economic conditions. This leads to other problems which cannot be solved by land reservation authorities and which bring land value assessment back into consideration. (RL)

Brief Mention

● NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

311. CURRENT URBAN PLANNING RESEARCH AT THE BUILDING RESEARCH STATION (UNITED KINGDOM)

In response to external pressures for planning research and internal recognition of its desirability, the Building Research Station (BRS) set up a new division in 1966 to conduct urban planning research. This Division is currently making studies in a number of areas: the location of various facilities that together make up an urban area; the siting of primary schools; the efficiency of groups of buildings in use with urban areas; the process of urban growth--including the growth of population, housing, and employment in the early New Towns and a case study of the New Town of Washington; the use of computer programs for the generation and comparison of land-use plans; and the information needs of urban planners.

For information write Building Research Station, Urban Planning Division, Garston, Watford, Hertfordshire County, England. (ML)

● NEW PERIODICALS

312. PLERUS (PUERTO RICO)

This semi-annual journal of the Graduate Program of Planning, University of Puerto Rico, serves as a channel of communication between actual planning and professional practice in Puerto Rico, the U. S., and Latin America. Its purpose is to establish an additional dimension to planning education by an exchange of ideas on economic, regional, urban, and social planning in various countries of the Western Hemisphere. It also attempts to promote a better understanding and appreciation of the interrelationships of the different disciplines that are concerned with planning.

The first issue, distributed in March, 1967, contained articles on the relationship of social planning to the economic process and the political structure; regional economics; urban design; the role of housing in economic development; government; aesthetics; and the future of planning.

Subscriptions are $2.00 per year; $1.25 for single issues. For further information write Plerus, Graduate Program of Planning, Apartado 21878, Estación U.P.R., University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P.R. 00931. (ML)

313. LATIN AMERICAN URBAN ANNUAL

The Latin American Urban Annual is one of a series of projected annual reviews of urban studies on regions outside the United States. The date of first publication is expected to be late 1969 or early 1970, with the emphasis on selected aspects of Latin American urbanization. The Annual's aim is to aid researchers and policy planners in better systematizing comparisons of many dimensions of cities and urbanization in Latin America.

It is envisioned that each volume will contain an overview essay on recent urban research on Latin America, reviewing trends shown in theoretical studies and field investigations of significant urban problems and programs; a series of seven or eight articles on various dimensions of urban structure, policy, and process including models and typologies for the study of Latin American cities and urbanization; reports of work on institutional, cultural, and environmental conditions, and/or studies of policies or decisions or events; and a bibliographical review discussing recent publications of interest to those specializing in urban affairs within Latin America.

The Editors invite submissions in any of the four official languages of the hemisphere, although English is preferred. Correspondence and manuscripts may be directed to either Editor at the following addresses: Francine F. Rabinovitz, Department of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif., 90024; or Felicity M. Trueblood, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. 32601.

Publication information may be obtained from Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212. (ML)

INTERNATIONAL

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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314. COMPENSATORY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF THEIR ROLE IN STABILIZATION AND GROWTH

Ray E. Jay Hoventine. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006, and 2 rue André-Pascal, Paris 16e, France. May, 1968. No. 23705. 422 pp. $6.50 per copy. For information on prices in various countries, write either of the above addresses. (c) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. To review post-war public works and construction experience in OECD countries and evaluate their present role in national economic policy, particularly from the standpoint of their contribution to the promotion of full employment, stability, and economic growth.

Method. The OECD appointed the author, an official of the International Labor Office, as project manager. He visited member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to consult government officials and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations concerned with compensatory employment, fiscal and monetary policies, with a view to obtaining data and studies concerning the employment characteristics of various types of public employment, especially concerning the possibilities and limitations to the use of compensatory employment programmes with regard to economic stabilization, and views concerning the role which compensatory employment programmes should play in contemporary full employment and economic growth policy. A preliminary report was presented to the Manpower and Social Affairs Committee at its Twelfth Meeting, February, 1966. The Committee approved the convening of a Working Party to consider the report in April, 1966. The report was then revised in accordance with the views expressed at the Working Party, and was approved for publication by the Manpower and Social Affairs Committee at its 15th Session in February, 1967.

Findings. First, the report provides a solid basis for questioning both the extremely optimistic and pessimistic views, which prevail in many quarters concerning the role of compensatory public works policy in economic stabilization. Secondly, it indicates that public works programs do have a vital role to play in a rational economic policy designed for full employment and economic growth. It reveals that many potentials in such a policy have yet to be tapped. Finally, it strongly suggests the need and value of applying further efforts, both theoretical and practical, to accomplish from public investment programs their maximum potential contribution to the attainment of national policy goals. (RZH)

● URBANIZATION

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315. URBANIZATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) Ernest Weissmann, Consultant, Chairman, and others. (b) Completed

and published under the above title as International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) Publication No. 93, by Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Netherlands, 1968, 177 pp. hfl 7,50 per copy (approx. $2.50) for IULA members; hfl 12,50 per copy (approx. $4.00) for non-members. (c) International Union of Local Authorities. (d) None.

Problem. Urbanization in Developing Countries is a report on an international symposium organized by the International Union of Local Authorities in December, 1967, at Noordwijk in the Netherlands. The symposium was attended by some 40 planners, government officials, experts and politicians from 50 countries and was prepared in such a way as to continue the discussion on the subject where it had been broken off at former international conferences and seminars.

Instead of looking upon urbanization as a process of urban growth which causes a number of problems that need to be solved, another approach has come to the fore, namely in what ways can this process of urbanization be influenced so as to bring about development? The concept of urbanization as a process of urban growth is consequently being replaced by one of urbanization as a process or instrument of social change and development.

This new approach reflects a change in thinking about development in general, in the sense that it is now realized that improvement of human and social conditions is a prerequisite for balanced and even adequate economic growth. As the development process advances, more and more national development policies will be influenced, if not determined by, urban development. One of the main conclusions of this symposium is, therefore, that there is a need to create national policies for urban development which are an integral part of the development process.

During the discussions much attention was paid to the analysis of the planning process for urban development and two aspects in particular were given detailed examination: (1) the need for coordination of physical urban planning with economic development planning at the local, regional, and national levels; and (2) the administrative structure and tools and techniques for the implementation of urban development plans.

A final chapter elucidates the vital role which local authorities (including metropolitan authorities) can play in the achievement of urban planning objectives. (IULA)

316. ROLES AND ULTIMATE PURPOSES OF TOWNS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) Oswald Durand and Jacques Durand. (b) Completed and published under the above title, originally in the revue, Civilisations, and reprinted by the Secrétariat des Missions d'Urbanisme et d'Habitat, Siège Social, 11, rue Chardin, Paris, 16e, France, n.d., 10 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual Research. (d) None.

Problem. This reprint, in English, questions the application of urban planning methods and techniques that are effective in industrially advanced countries to those countries that are still developing. The authors caution that with the interpenetration of the various social science disciplines, no research worker is still entirely master of his domain, and certainly not in town planning.

As an example of the difference between developed and underdeveloped countries, the point is made that in the former, industrialization has been and continues to be the driving force of urbanization by drawing off the rural population to industry. But in the latter countries, urban population grows because of low agricultural productivity and population pressure; the lure of apparently higher wages in towns; and above all, the systems of economic relations and structures originally organized to satisfy the needs of European economies.

Each newly developing country, say the authors, has to discover its own destiny. And they raise the question whether such countries are resisting the imposition of modern western society's standards because they are not convinced of the decisive worth or superiority of such a civilization. (CK)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

317. METHODS OF SELECTING INDUSTRIES FOR DEPRESSED AREAS

(a) Leo H. Klaassen. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2, rue André-Pascal, Paris, 16e, France. Available from OECD Publications Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006, 1967, 152 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris). (d) None.

Problem. To explore methods that may be used as a basis for local industrialization policy; to study the role of local authorities in area development or redevelopment.

Labor-oriented growth industries are selected for study because (1) they make an immediate contribution to local employment; and (2) knowledge of the clustering of industries is limited. The inter-industry relationships of the optical, glass, and electronic components industries are studied and a model used to determine the importance of the locational requirements of these industries.

Consideration of central government activities is limited to those supporting the local authorities.

Findings. A central government agency should study the growth industries and acquaint local areas with requirements. Local authorities could then compare these requirements with the structure of their areas and form local industrialization policies. Local authorities should carry out location-simulation studies so that a group of industries could be selected for whichever location is profitable when compared with others. Other factors besides the location of the industrial estate that should be considered are labor-supply problems and the provision of necessary facilities--public utilities, roads, communications, and economic, social, and cultural amenities. (PHRA)

318. TWO PAPERS ON GROWTH POLES AND GROWTH CENTRES IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Antoni R. Kuklinski. (b) In process. Two working papers have been made available to the Quarterly Digest. (c) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). (d) 14:2-369.

Problem. The first paper, dated August, 1968, "The Role of Growth Poles and Growth Centres in Regional Development," presents a questionnaire on the above topic, sent out by UNRISD in January, 1968. Answers were returned by experts in various disciplines in Asia, Africa, Europe, and the United States.

UNRISD and CEUCORS will sponsor a joint expert group in the Spring of 1969, to evaluate the role of growth poles, growth centers, and service centers in regional development and planning, and it is proposed that papers be prepared in advance.

The second working paper, dated October, 1968, "Growth Poles and Growth Centres in Regional Policies and Planning," contains remarks by Mr. Kuklinski on the same topics. They are presented as preliminary notes for discussion, and the author would appreciate a critical evaluation of them. (CK)

● MANUFACTURING

319. METROPOLITAN ECONOMICS

(a) J. Chardonnet. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Armand Colin, Paris, France, 1968, 243 pp. Price not indicated. (c) National Foundation of Political Sciences (Paris). (d) None.

Problem. This monograph consists of descriptions of the industrial regions of Manchester, England; Rotterdam, the Netherlands; Hamburg, Cologne, and Salzgitter, West Germany; Dunkerque and Grenoble, France; Bilbao, Spain; Bale and Zurich, Switzerland; Lodz, Poland; and

Zagreb, Yugoslavia. It also covers the historical and geographical aspects of industrial development in these regions, their infrastructure and their industrial production. (ILO)

● CONSTRUCTION

320. SOCIAL ASPECTS OF PREFABRICATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International Labour Organisation, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, 1968, 119 pp. Price not indicated. This is Report II prepared by the International Labour Office to serve as a basis for discussion by the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee for its Eighth Session in September, 1968. Also presented at the Session were Report I, General Report, and Report III, Social Problems in the Construction Industry Arising Out of the Industrialisation of Developing Countries. (c) International Labour Office, Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee. (d) None.

Problem. This report considers prefabrication, one of the major means of industrializing the construction process, from a wide perspective, including the social effects of the prefabricated process itself, as well as its impact on the construction site and on the industrial and occupational structure of the whole construction sector.

The report is divided into three parts: Part I reviews the past, present, and future trends in prefabrication. Part II examines the social aspects of prefabrication, including these topics: changing labor inputs; impact on the industrial structure and methods; impact on the occupational structure; training; conditions of work; user requirements; international collaboration; and impact of prefabrication on the welfare and prosperity of the construction industry. Part III contains a summary with a suggested list of points for discussion.

Findings. The reduction of onsite labor requirements involved in the transfer of certain functions from the work site to the factory will be accompanied by a reduction in the demand for traditional craft skills on new construction, although the demand for such skills on maintenance and repairs will continue at a high level. However, this development will not necessarily be reflected in a net reduction in the skill-mix of the construction labor force because demand for other types of skills will increase: (1) an increased number of engineers, technicians, and supervisory staff is necessary; (2) prefabrication requires large numbers of specialist laborers; and (3) there is a growing demand for machine operators.

The risks of redundancy can be substantially reduced through studies of future manpower requirements in construction, and by discouraging entrance of new workers into trades that are being technologically displaced.

For the construction worker, prefabrication opens the door to better working conditions the year around. For management and professional staff, such as the architect and engineer, prefabrication and related processes provide the means and incentive for achieving a high level of integration in construction activities and for developing new structural forms for serving man's needs more efficiently. (JS)

IV. Social Services

● HOUSING

321. FINANCING HOUSING

(a) Heinz Umrath. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 37-41, rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagéres, Brussels 1, Belgium, 1968, 65 pp. No price indicated. (c) International Housing Committee, a joint committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the International Federation of Building and Woodworkers. (d) 15:1-434.

Problem. This study surveys the problem of making resources available for creation of a habitable environment for everybody. Population growth, wider prosperity, massive migration--both internal and international--to rapidly expanding urban agglomerations have increased and will continue to increase the need for housing and communal facilities. Urban renewal and slum clearance must be given high priority in the scale of human values. These tasks are no less urgent from the standpoint of health and education, and thereby the productivity of human resources. Finally, higher standards of living in general must be accompanied by a rapid improvement in the quality both of dwellings and of their environment.

All this makes the expansion of housing necessary and more resources must be allocated to this sector. Long-term programming within the framework of general economic plans, as well as medium-term guarantees that the funds needed will flow regularly, are indispensable. Experience has shown that cooperative and similar housing organizations have an important role to play in this connection. Comprehensive development must include an even faster growth of communal facilities, such as schools, hospitals, sewage installations, and provision for recreation and sports, as well as the expensive installations for public and private transport which are permanently pushing up the cost for residential areas. If the necessary financial means are not made available, the people will suffer from the paradox that industrialization has made them prosperous at the expense of making their environment not worth being prosperous. Furthermore, house-building can and should be used as an incentive for economic development.

Previous Research. After having adopted its first two reports on "The Acquisition of Land for Social Housing" (see 15:1-434), and "Problems of Rent Policy"--both published by the ICFTU in 1967, the International Housing Committee decided at its third meeting in January, 1967, to devote a new study to the question of "Financing Housing."

Findings. The study made these recommendations: (1) Allocate a higher share of the GNP to housing. (2) Use subsidies, direct government financing, guarantees, and insurance schemes. (3) A strong impact must be made on public opinion in general, and in particular on planning and finance experts responsible for national and international development programs. (4) The United Nations and other international institutions, organizations, and governments must take steps to make the necessary means available for a sound development of housing and its surroundings in all countries. (CK)

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322. THE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN HOUSING: REGIONAL TRADE UNION SEMINAR

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1968, 207 pp. Price per copy is U.S. $3, 21s., F/SW fr. 12, or DM 10. Available from OECD Publications Office, 2 rue André-Pascal, 75 Paris, 16e. In U.S., from OECD Publications Center, Suite 1305, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006. (c) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this publication is to appraise the contemporary role of trade unions in national housing policy.

At the request of its Trade Union Advisory Committee, the OECD organized a seminar in which participants from Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom took part. This volume contains a statement by Solomon Barkin on "Main Issues in Trade Union Housing Policy" and a "Final Report" by J. Parry Lewis covering the main topics of the seminar: shortages, choice and decision; finance; land; and manpower and technology.

In preparation for the seminar, rapporteurs were designated to prepare background papers. These are included in the volume: H. Umrath, "Basic Introductory Report"; P. J. Janssen, "Problems of Financing Residential Construction"; W. Kok, "Manpower Problems in the Building Industry"; J. L. Seip, "Land Problems and Policies"; and E. Jay Howenstine, "The Role of Housing Policy in Economic Growth and Stabilization."

Papers on the position in each of the participating countries are contained in a supplement. (JS)

323. CANDILIS-JOSIC-WOODS: BUILDING FOR PEOPLE

(a) Shadrach Woods. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 226 pp. $20.00 per copy. LC 67-29465. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. Drawing upon their years of experience, in this volume the author presents some of the views and methods developed by him and his fellow architects, Georges Candilis and Alexis Josic. Because they have concentrated on collective and low-cost housing, they are aware of the social implications of their buildings, and they work within a frame of town planning. Their designs center around three varied environmental situations. Much of their early work was done in North Africa on Moslem dwellings--introverted, inner-oriented buildings with little mechanical equipment. They experimented with open-house settlements in tropical zones. In Europe--where the dwelling is oriented to the outside world and full of mechanical equipment--their projects include a residential town, cultural and shopping centers, schools, apartment buildings, town-planning projects, and university projects.

In this book, their works, illustrated by more than 400 photographs, plans, and drawings, are presented under the main divisions of housing, ancillaries of housing--such as schools and recreation areas--and urban planning, fitting all the general equipment of cities together. The book is divided into four sections, so the same project is treated from several approaches--function, architectural elements, the pattern of housing units within a building or development, and the over-all form of the social structure, whether building or city.

The text is written in English, French, and German. (JS)

● EDUCATION

324. MANPOWER ASPECTS OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

(a) George Skorov, Sidney Hyman, Michel Debeauvais, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Unesco Publications Center, 317 E. 34th St., New York, N. Y. 10016, and Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris, 7e, France, 1968, No. IIEP 67/D.2/A, 265 pp. $3.50 per copy. There is a follow-up I.I.E.P. symposium and publication, Qualitative Aspects of Educational Planning. (c) Unesco, International Institute for Educational Planning. (d) None.

Problem. Identify, examine, and clarify specific new problems emerging on the frontier of manpower and education planning. With this purpose, the International Institute for Educational Planning held a symposium, May 23-25, 1966, on three broad topics: (1) employment opportunities for the educated; (2) the role of education in rural and agricultural development; and (3) the implementation of educational and manpower plans.

The participants, of diverse professional and cultural backgrounds, came from all over the world, but particular attention was given to African problems, on which the Institute had recently done a series of research studies. What was said of Africa was amplified and related to the problems of all countries.

The discussion found a slow but growing movement away from a narrow and fragmentary concept of manpower planning toward a larger conceptual view of the over-all development of human resources. It was felt that more stress should be put on the qualitative as well as the quantitative aspects of education. One way to do this would be to broaden the concept of educational planning to include not only formal education, but also training on the job, literacy training, agricultural extension and community-development services, and apprenticeship schemes. (No country in the world seems to have such a comprehensive plan at present.) Also, the joint efforts of educators, sociologists, ethnologists, economists, and manpower planners are needed to adapt the content and form of education to the conditions in which people live and work.

The symposium placed a heavy emphasis on altering attitudes through schooling, but at the same time warned that this would fail unless the environment, and society's institutions are changed. Without this, there will continue to be grave social conflict. Three main reasons were cited for the non-implementation of educational and manpower plans: (1) the plans were unrealistic; (2) there was no real will to implement them; and (3) policy instruments and administrative machinery were lacking. Successful implementation depends also on the way plans have been prepared, and there was general agreement that the broadest possible participation of people in planning was preferable to the more rapid and apparently more efficient work of an isolated small team of technicians. New and continuing research in this whole field was urged. (CK)

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325. THE WORLD EDUCATIONAL CRISIS: A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

(a) Philip H. Coombs. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Oxford University Press, New York, N. Y., 1968, 241 pp. LC 68-29716. (c) Unesco, International Institute for Educational Planning. (d) None.

Problem. Within this volume is an analysis of the root facts about the world crisis in education, the explicit tendencies inherent in the facts, and suggestions for developing strategies for dealing with them. The book presents a method of looking at an educational system, not piecemeal, but as a true system.

Analytical terms and concepts drawn from economics, engineering, and sociology are used to clarify and demonstrate the complexity of the educational crisis.

The material is organized under seven Chapters: (1) "Angle of Vision"; (2) "The Inputs of Educational Systems"; (3) "The Outputs of Educational Systems: Fitness for Needs"; (4) "Inside the Educational System"; (5) "Nonformal Education: To Catch Up, Keep Up and Get Ahead"; (6) "International Cooperation: A Key to Meeting the Crisis"; and (7) "Conclusions for Strategy." An epilogue, entitled "How World Educational Leaders View The Crisis," is included. [illegible]

● HEALTH

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326. PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) m. Roubier. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Secrétariat des Missions d'Urbanisme et d'Habitat, Siège Social, 11, rue Chardin, Paris, 16e, France, n.d., 10 pp. No price given. (c) Secrétariat des Missions d'Urbanisme et d'Habitat. [illegible]

Problem. Applications [illegible]ific [illegible] been so successful t[illegible]lp cause the potential overpopulation [illegible] globe. Are there then, still [illegible] problems, particularly i[illegible] develop[illegible] countries? [illegible] problems sufficient in kind and qua[illegible]

Dr. Roubier, in studying these questions, sees much yet to be done. His particular stress is on the nee[illegible] medicine. [illegible] this is economic considerations. For [illegible] the population suffers from tuberculosis, [illegible] children were set up, it would [illegible] millions of dollars more than the p[illegible] health budget has. Yet even with budgetary restrictions, preventive medicine programs can be set up and can be [illegible] effective.

[illegible] rather than preventive care, cost far [illegible] than the latter, which requires little building, little expensive equipment, a[illegible] allowing each person to live his life effectively, it also contributes to [illegible] well person can work productively. [illegible] Roubier points out, among other [illegible]

[illegible] concludes, should be part of a country's [illegible] plan. (CK)

327. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY REVIEW

The quarterly International Social Security Review is published in English, French, and German, and contains articles, studies, and the latest information on the development of social insurance throughout the world. A typical issue consists of a lead article--i.e., "Inventory of Measures and Services Designed to Promote Rehabilitation in Social Security News," which reports on developments in the field of social insurance in various countries. Subscriptions are $6.00 per year; single issues, $1.80 per copy.

For further information, write International Social Security Association, 154, rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland. (ML)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● LAND USE

328. STUDY ON URBAN LAND USE POLICIES AND LAND CONTROL MEASURES

(a) Various. See below. (b) In process. Under the auspices of the United Nations, the study is being undertaken by the following individuals and institutions by geographic regions: (1) South America--Jorge E. Hardoy, Director, Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales asociado al Instituto Torcuato di Tella, Argentina; (2) Africa--Michael Safier, Project Director, Makerere Institute of Social Research, Uganda; (3) Europe--(i) Western Europe--H. Darin-Drabkin, Director, Department of Economic and Social Research, Ministry of Housing, Israel; (ii) Scandinavian Countries--Per Holm, Director, The National Swedish Council for Building Research, Sweden; (iii) Eastern Europe--Preliminary work has been initiated at the U. N. Centre for Housing, Building and Planning; (4) Middle East--V. J. Ram, Director, Social Section, U. N. Economic and Social Office in Beirut, Lebanon; and (5) Asia and the Far East--V. Kandaswamy, Supervising Officer, The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Thailand. The draft report on South America has been completed and circulated for comment and review. Work has been initiated on the African, Western European, and Middle Eastern areas, and arrangements are being made for the remaining areas. Completion is expected by 1970, when it will appear as a U. N. sales document. (c) United Nations, in cooperation with the agencies listed above. (d) None.

Problem. Analyze urban land policies, land demand and supply problems, land use control measures, means of avoiding land speculation and misuse of land, and means of correcting undesirable land practices.

Previous Research. Related research had been undertaken earlier by the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Europe. The present study is more comprehensive and will incorporate updated versions of these earlier studies.

Method. The area studies are being conducted with varying reliance on available material, such as previous research and/or government legislation, survey questionnaires, and direct interviews of knowledgeable persons in selected countries representative of the area. The findings will be analyzed to identify trends and to suggest solutions to the problems of urban land use and land control on a global basis. (WG)

Brief Mention

● NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

329. PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, at its meeting on July 4-5, 1967, endorsed the establishment of a program of research on regional development. (For related information, see Digest reports 14:2-368 and 413.) The basic task of the program is to promote research on regional development for the benefit of the developing countries and

the developed countries, in cooperation with the United Nations Research-Training Programme in Regional Development. Research will consider theories of regional development, regional development policies and measures, and information systems for regional development.

It is proposed that in the years 1968-69, the program incorporate five projects: (1) A Worldwide Study--Regional Development: Experiences and Prospects; (2) A Study Group on Sociological Aspects of Regional Development; (3) Information Systems for Regional Development Planning; (4) The Role of Growth Poles and Growth Centres in Regional Development; and (5) Regional Disaggregation of National Policies and Plans.

For further information write United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. (ML)

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330. FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESEARCH DOCUMENTATION CENTER

This publication, issued under the above title, is one of a series listing social science research papers newly added to the Foreign Affairs Research Documentation Center. These papers are made available on loan to government officers through the Documentation Center as a service to the member agencies of the Foreign Area Research Coordination Group (FAR). Papers are listed by subject--arms control and disarmament, demography, developing countries, economics, government and politics, military affairs, and social conditions--and by geographical area.

For further information write E. Raymond Platig, Director, Office of External Research, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C. 20520. (ML)

● RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

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331. DOCUMENTS: WORKING PAPERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSULTIVE ASSEMBLY

This volume contains the working papers of the 20th ordinary Session, May 6-10, 1968, of the Council of Europe Consultive Assembly, including: Requests for inclusion in the agenda; requests by the Committee of Ministers for an opinion; draft resolutions or recommendations tabled by Representatives to the Assembly; reports of the Committees and any amendments that have been tabled; reports from the Committee of Ministers to the Assembly; and other reports and communications from certain international organizations.

For further information write Council of Europe Consultive Assembly, Librairie Berger-Levrault, Place Broglie, Strasbourg, France. (ML)

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[(a)] U. S. Government agencies are listed in the order in which they appear in the United States Government Organization Manual, 1968-1969. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 842 pp. $2.00 per copy. The mailing address of the agency is the same as that of the parent body except where otherwise noted.

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PERSON INDEX

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

INTERNATIONAL

CORRESPONDENTS

UNITED STATES

Dr. Helga Roth
Science Information Exchange
Room 300 Madison National Bank Building
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

CANADA

Mr. Alan Armstrong
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research
Suit 308, 225 Metcalfe
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America

ARGENTINA

Alejandro B. Rofman
Instituto Torcuato di Tella
Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales
Virrey del Pino 3257
Buenos Aires, Argentina

AUSTRIA

Mr. F. Kastner
Osterreichischen Institut fur Raumplanung
Franz Josefs Kai 27
Wien 1, Austria

Mr. Reinhard Breit
Stadt und Landesplanung
Rathaus, Wien, Austria

BELGIUM

Mr. Herman Baeyans
Algemeen-Secretaris Mens en Ruimte V.Z.W.
Froissartstraat, 118
Brussels 4, Belgium

BOLIVIA

Arq. Carlos R. Calvimontes
Casilla No. 1385
La Paz - Bolivia

BRAZIL

Peter José Schweizer
Federal de Habitação e Urbanismo
Rua Citiso, 156 Apto. 102 ZC-10
Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, Brasil

CHILE

Professor Ignacio Santa Maria S. C.
Avda. Miguel Claro 127
Santiago, Chile

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dr. Jaroslav Plsek
Research Institute for Building and Architecture
Letenska 3
Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

DENMARK

Mr. Einer Engberg
Chief of Section
Ministry of Housing
Stormgade 2
Copenhagen, Denmark

ECUADOR

Alfredo Arcos C.
City Planner
P. O. Box 1334
Quito, Ecuador

ENGLAND

Mr. W. Pearson
Chief Librarian
Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Whitehall
London, S. W. 1, England

FINLAND

Arch. Lars Hedman
Helsingin Seutukaavaliitto
Uudenmaankatu 25, A 6
Helsinki 12, Finland

FRANCE

Mr. Jacques Dreyfus
Head of the Documentation Center
Central Technical Service for Urban Planning
Ministry of Equipment
23 rue Tronchet
Paris 8e, France

Mr. M. Menou
International Group for Cooperation and Research on Documentation
11, rue Chardin
Paris 16e, France

GERMANY

Professor A. A. Dittrich
Director
SIN-Städtebauinstitut (Institute of Urban Planning)
85 Nürnberg
Karolinenstrasse 44
West Germany

GUATEMALA

Arq. Federico Fahsen
Departamento de Planeamiento Urbana y Regional
Facultad de Arquitectura
Universidad de San Carlos
Ciudad Universitaria, Zona 12
Guatemala, Guatemala

GREECE

George A. Skiadaressis
Planning Consultant
32 Skoufa Street
Athens 136, Greece

HAITI

Ing. Louis Jadotte
P. O. Box 522
Port au Prince, Haiti W.I.

HUNGARY

Arch. Ivan Gyárfás
Director
Hungarian Institute for Town & Regional Planning and Research
Kristina Boulevard 99
Budapest, Hungary

ISRAEL

Mr. H. Darin-Drabkin
Economist
Department of Economic and Sociological Research
Ministry of Housing
26 D Street, Hakirya
Tel-Aviv, Israel

ITALY

Dr. Luigi Mazza
Architetto
Centro D Documentatione
Via De Togni 29
Milano, Italy

NETHERLANDS

Dr. N. C. Schouten
Sub-Department of Urban Studies
Central Directorate of Housing and Building
Van Alkemadelaan 85
The Hague, Netherlands

NORWAY

Tor Fr. Rasmussen
Utvalg For Byplanforskning
Kjelsasveen 160
Oslo, Norway

PERU

Fernando Correa Miller
Av. Orrantia 973, San Isidro
Lima, Peru
South America

CORRESPONDENTS

POLAND

Dr. Antoni Kuklinski
Executive Secretary
Committee for Space Economy and Regional Planning of the Polish Academy of Sciences
Krakowskie Przedmiescie 30
Warsaw, Poland

ROUMANIA

Mr. G. Pavlu, arch.
Director
ISCAS
Institutul de Studii şi Proiectare Pentru Construcţii
Arhitecturӑ şi Sistematizare
Bucarest 22, Roumanie

SWEDEN

Ingrid Lundahl
Forskningssekreterare
Statens Råd för Byggnadsforskning
Linnégatan 81
Stockholm, Sweden

SWITZERLAND

Mr. H. Zinn
Metron-Betriebe
Planungsgrundlagen
5200 Brugg
Fröhlichstrasse 33
Brugg, Switzerland

YUGOSLAVIA

Arch. Vladimir Mušič
Urbanistični inštitut SR Slovenije
Dimičeva 12/II
Ljueljana, Yugoslavia

Other

AUSTRALIA

Dr. Alex Kerr
University of Western Australia
Nedlands, Western Australia

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RBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 3 FALL 1969

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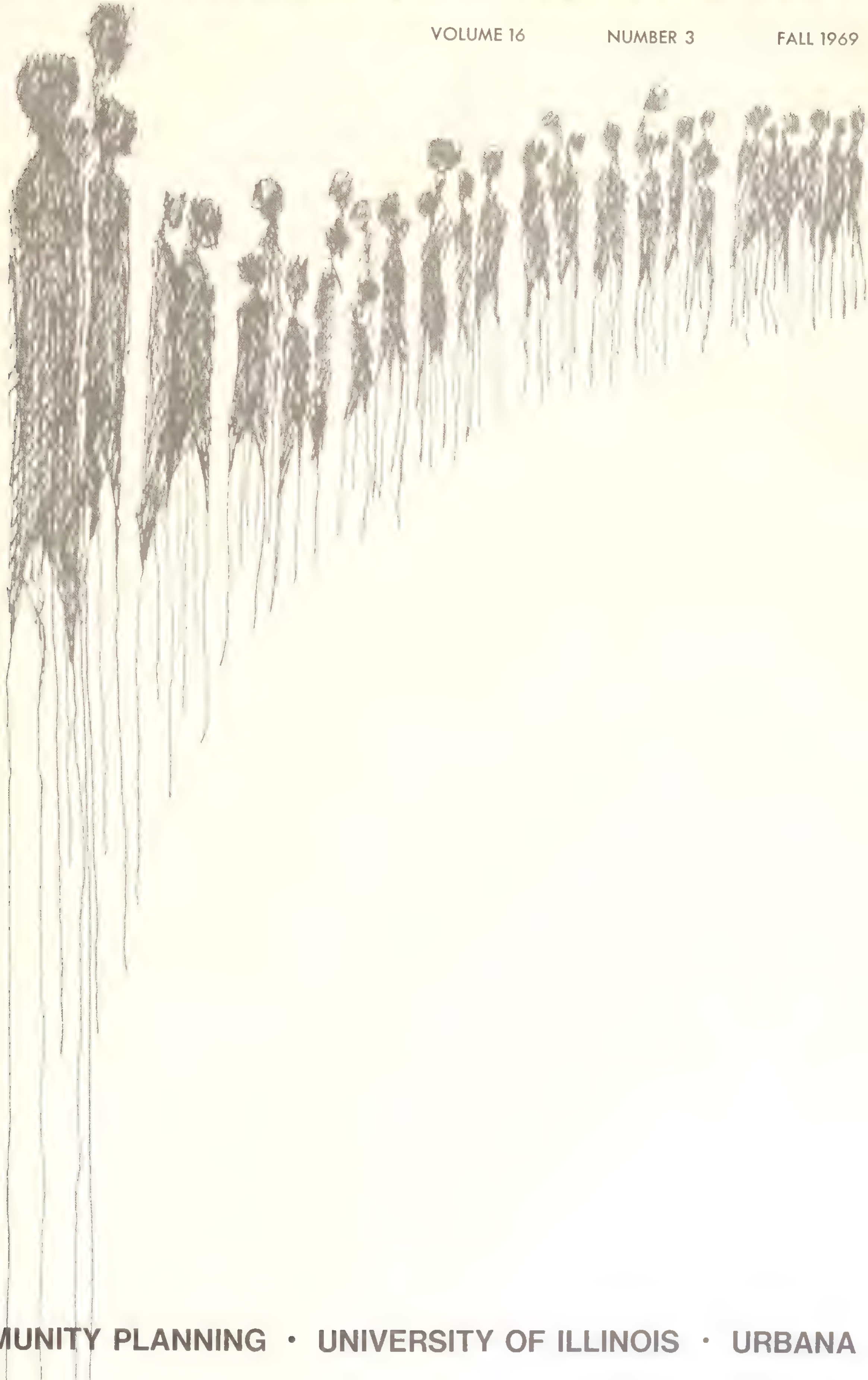

[BUR]EAU OF COMMUNITY PLANNING · UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · URBANA

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The following letter designations are used throughout this journal:

(a) -- indicates the principal investigator(s) or project director.
(b) -- indicates the status of research and/or publication.
(c) -- indicates the agency conducting the research, together with the sponsorship, if given.
(d) -- indicates any previous *Digest* report.
m -- is used in conjunction with a surname where, for any reason, the full name of a person is not known to us.
(CRZ) -- initials at the end of an abstract indicate the person preparing it, or, if this is not known, the source from which the abstract was obtained.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

A friend of ours once pulled a book off a nearby shelf while we were talking and handled it lovingly. It was a book of readings he had used in college. "There was real excitement in these pages," he said.

Much the same thing can be said about this and other issues of the Digest. Among so many fine and frequently exciting studies, reflecting the struggles of researchers at home and abroad to come to grips with crucial issues of the day across a wide spectrum of subjects, it is difficult, if not arbitrary, to highlight only a few.

So, where to begin? Our choice for an opener this time is Item 226, the Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights. The Conference was held last year to review what has been accomplished in the twenty years since the Universal Declaration was proclaimed, and to chart the next steps ahead. This document doesn't have to do with research as such, admittedly, but still we think it is significant enough to call to the attention of our readers. Why?

It is a truism, which probably needs to be brooded over more than it is, that planning of any kind starts with a purpose. Today, what with all the efforts to introduce that child of the military--PPBS--into civilian affairs, thinking about objectives is, if anything, going through something of a revival.

Yet, in the final analysis, what is it we want? What are we really after? Regardless of the reservations some members may have had a couple of decades ago (or may still have, for that matter) when the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the fact remains that that document continues to be the closest mankind has yet come to agreement on some important fundamentals--on a direction of movement for the human race.

So we think the Declaration is basic. We think everybody--rich and poor, in high or humble position--must have a gut feeling about it, what it stands for, if the course of history is going to be changed. We hope that every planner, every administrator, consulting his PPBS manual, will also have a copy of the Universal Declaration close by and we put this abstract in as a reminder.

We have given the Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in England, the so-called Maud Report, (Item 236) more than our customary amount of space because of its widespread interest. The problem of adapting the structure of government to the needs of present day society is, of course, an ubiquitous one, and has long attracted attention. The literature on the subject is growing, and a surprising amount of experimentation and innovation has also taken place. Despite these facts, because of the boldness of its thinking and recommendations, the Maud Report seems likely to attract attention and to stimulate lively debate abroad as well as at home.

A substantial amount of work has been going forward for a number of years in the field of regional analysis and regional accounting. While the results of some of the theoretical and experimental work are less satisfying than many had hoped, the practical work being done by the National Planning Association's Center for Economic Projections has always impressed us. In Item 93, we present a round up of half a dozen of NPA's most

recent relevant publications, including the latest (January, 1969) economic and demographic projections for regions, states, and metropolitan areas. In a difficult field, where answers are not easy, and yet guidance is needed, NPA's work continues to reflect the leavening influence of the late Gerhard Colm, who was sensitive to this situation, and whom we greatly admired.

The reports mentioned above may be of unusual interest. But there are many others. Item 1, Our Nation and the Sea: A Plan for National Action, for example, presents the urgent proposals of the President's Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Technology, which, after two years of intensive study, concluded that a unified approach to our environmental problems is needed. Item 2, Ian McHarg's Design With Nature, sets forth a compelling confession of faith that the balance between man and nature can not only be restored, but actually built into the fabric of our environment.

Donald Bogue's comprehensive Principles of Demography (Item 33) demands mention, not least for his startling views concerning the potential effects of fertility control on population growth. Is it possible that our anxieties concerning a population crisis could subside by the end of the century? However devoutly such an outcome may be desired, the mind almost boggles at the thought.

There are a good many pieces on human resources development in this issue, under our prosaic title Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment. Of these, three on the New Careers Movement (Items 40, 41, and 42) cover what seems to us an especially significant direction for policy formation.

If New Careers offers both a sensible and an exciting approach to human resource development, exactly the same thing must be said about the New System concept according to which the educational plans for Fort Lincoln New Town, in Washington, D. C. are being developed. As reported in Item 119, the researchers and planners have assumed a society in which no school system yet exists, and have come up with proposals which differ from current educational practices in kind as well as content. If only there could be such refreshing thinking and action whenever it is needed! Yet, only a couple of abstracts later (Item 122) we have to report on Zimmer and Hawley's findings on resistance to school district reorganization, which do not bode well for the innovative spirit.

A penetrating study of the life and problems of inner-city populations in Detroit is reported in Item 48, while the following abstract, Item 49, has to do with a long and hard look at the whole problem of the quality of urban life.

In Item 51, Richard Meier reports on further research in connection with his thesis that the wastelands of poor countries could provide a large share of the stable diet needed to support the many hundreds of millions of people who would find greater opportunities if they were to move to cities. Bogue and now Meier: if they should both be right, could we begin to be even a little more optimistic about the future? Whatever one may think or hope, at least they serve to reinforce Gunnar Myrdal's call for reappraisal of theories basic to planning, and a reorientation of economic and social research in developing areas. (Item 85.)

For reasons set forth in the abstract, we thought our readers would appreciate being alerted to Herbert Marcuse's recently published Essay on Liberation (Item 56,) explaining the possibilities of a new freedom for man in a society characterized by a state of well-being that can produce a significant change in the quality of life, itself.

We forgot to mention several things in the Highlights column last time. Most of them don't matter too much, but one does. Like most other journals, we frequently cadge material from others, usually with their knowledge and consent. We do try to give credit, but if it happens to be in the form of initials at the end of an abstract, our readers may not always get the signal. BI, for example, is likely to stand for Brookings Institute, SIE for Science Information Exchange, and PHRA, for our esteemed contemporary, Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts, a product of the University of Michigan and Wayne State University's Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. The solution seems to be to print a key to these initials somewhere in the front of the magazine, and we will start doing so in the near future. (SK)

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

I. Physical Environment

● GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

1. OUR NATION AND THE SEA: A PLAN FOR NATIONAL ACTION

(a) Julius A. Stratton and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a Report of the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources, by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, January, 1969, 305 pp. + appendices. $2.75 per copy. (c) Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources. (d) None.

Problem. This report presents the findings of an intensive two-year investigation of a broad array of marine problems ranging from preservation of coastal shores and estuaries to the more effective use of the vast resources that lie within and below the sea and recommends the formation of a new independent federal agency authorized to coordinate and direct peaceful exploration of the air and water, which might be called the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA). It would have responsibility for the marine programs now spread through various government agencies and in addition would direct research programs and action, by both government and private institutions, in such areas as: (1) pollution; (2) production of food, both animal and vegetable; (3) extraction of drugs from sources in the sea; (4) extraction of petroleum and minerals; (5) environmental control, e.g., weather prediction; (6) recreation; and (7) aids to navigation. The report details not only the proposals for action, but also the structure and finances of NOAA, the necessary changes in marine law, and the ways in which private industry could be involved. Prepared by the 15-member Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in January, 1967, under authority granted him in the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of the previous June, it also calls for an International Decade of Ocean Exploration. (HBK)

2. DESIGN WITH NATURE

(a) Ian L. McHarg. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Natural History Press, 501 Franklin Ave., Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. 11530, 1969, 197 pp. + 300 photographs, drawings, diagrams, plans, and maps. $19.95 per copy; $16.95 for Friends of the American Museum of Natural History. LC 76-77344. (c) American Museum of Natural History, under sponsorship of the Conservation Foundation of Washington, D. C. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, Ian McHarg describes the world as a "glorious bounty" and then inquires how we can reap this bounty. The overall thesis is that, though pollution and destruction are our heritage, the balance between man and nature can be not only restored, but actually built into the fabric of our environment. The earth is a creative process; man has a unique creative role; all physical and living processes are arresting energy on its path to entropy and, in so doing, are creating a self-perpetuating and evolving system. Man shares this process; it contains his history. McHarg's ecological approach is demonstrated in eight case studies described here. This approach envisions a balanced and self-renewing environment, including biological prosperity, social cooperation, and spiritual stimulation.

The case studies were conducted in such locations as the New Jersey Shore, Philadelphia, Staten Island, the Potomac River Basin, Washington, D. C., and two valleys near Baltimore. Problems approached included: open space planning; "least social cost" highways; comprehensive landscape planning; suburbanization; learning and working with a community's own value system; and the relationship of health to family, community, density of population, industrialization, and natural environment.

One project, representative of McHarg's approach to regional planning, was the Plan for the Valleys, undertaken at the initial behest of about 5,000 families in Green Spring and Worthington Valleys near Baltimore, Maryland, who foresaw and wanted to avert the despoliation that was approaching within the urban sprawl. The basic principles used in this Valley plan apply to every regional situation: (1) the area is beautiful and vulnerable; (2) development is inevitable and must be accommodated; (3) uncontrolled growth is inevitably destructive; (4) development must conform to regional goals; (5) observance of conservation principles can avert destruction and ensure enhancement; (6) the area can absorb all prospective growth without despoliation; (7) planned growth is more desirable than uncontrolled growth, and more profitable; and (8) public and private powers can be joined in partnership in a process to realize the plan. (CK)

3. THE POLLUTION PROBLEM

(a) J. M. Stepp and H. H. Macaulay. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Analysis No. 16 of the Special Analysis series, by American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1200 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, October, 1968, 67 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Clemson University, Departments of Agricultural Economics and Economics, and South Carolina Water Resources Research Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the nature and extent of the pollution problem by attempting to place its various facets in proper perspective and by analyzing some of the more important economic and political side effects of pollution-control measures. This analysis is primarily concerned with the scope and effectiveness of economic incentives inducing individuals and firms to treat their wastes or modify their operations to reduce waste production. The investigators state that if the private enterprise sector of our economy--in concert with our cities and counties--provided these economic incentives in sufficient strength, there would be no economic justification for state or federal government to assume an active role in pollution control. Pollution problems arise where these incentives are weak or absent.

Specifically, the investigators deal with the nature and origin of the pollution problem, its economics, criteria for classifying types of pollution, and possible side effects, trends, economic effects, and philosophy of pollution control. (SD)

4. STUDY COMMITTEE ON ECOLOGY

In 1958, the Ecology Study Committee of the Ecological Society of America was formed, to provide: (1) a continuing evaluation of the scientific aspects of the field of ecology; (2) the formulation of plans for the continued development of both basic and applied ecology; and (3) improvement of communication between scientists working in basic ecology and those concerned with the practical application of ecological principles to important environmental problems.

The mid-twentieth century has been marked by a growing concern for man's environment. The advent of the nuclear age, the population explosion, pollution problems, and impending shortages of water, food, and other natural resources have focused attention on the capacity of our environment to sustain both the quantity and quality of human life. The Ecological Society of America, the national society for ecology, has a basic interest and responsibility in these major environmental problems.

The Study Committee meets twice each year in Washington, D. C., in order to maintain its dialogue between federal agencies and congressional staff concerned with environmental problems. It also conducts programs in research and education. (SIE)

5. CLEAN AIR AND WATER NEWS

This weekly newsletter is a compilation of brief, current items, providing information about developments in the fields of air and water pollution. Each week, the newsletter covers pending federal and state legislation, reports on conservation needs, anti-pollution and cleanup measures, national treaties with other countries, important court decisions, new medical findings and improvements in water treatment, air purification, and waste disposal. The compact format of the newsletter is designed for fast and easy reading. The May 20, 1969 issue contains 15 pages with three or four items covered per page.

Published by and available from Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 4025 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646. $60 per year for 52 issues. (SD)

6. CENTER FOR STUDY OF THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT--UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

The University of Cincinnati has established a Center for Study of the Human Environment to provide comprehensive and coordinated research opportunities in a wide range of problems related to man's environment, particularly urban and industrial environments. Projects being conducted include: (1) biochemical, toxicological, clinical, and environmental aspects of trace metals, particularly lead, chromium, cadmium, beryllium, zinc, and copper; (2) environmental distribution of air pollutants, with particular reference to the analytical procedures necessary for evaluation, and the micrometeorology governing movement of pollutants in cities; (3) environmental and toxicological aspects of pesticides, especially the kinetics of movement in a representative watershed and accumulation in biological models; and (4) an evaluation of the industrial medical problems in the Cincinnati area.

For further information write Edward P. Radford, Director of the Department of Environmental Health, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219. (EPR)

● AIR

7. FEDERAL REPORTS ON AIR POLLUTION AND ITS CONTROL

(a) Various. (b) Three documents published recently and reported here are: (1) Nature and Control of Aircraft Engine Exhaust Emissions, U. S. Senate Document No. 91-9, 91st Congress, 1st Session, 32 pp.; (2) Air Pollution Abatement by Federal Facilities, U. S. Senate Document No. 91-10, 91st Congress, 1st Session, 28 pp.; and (3) Progress in the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, U. S. Senate Document No. 91-11, 91st Congress, 1st Session, 60 pp. Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20401, March, 1969. Prices not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (d) None.

Problem. These three documents, issued as reports by the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, pursuant to the Air Quality Act of 1967, describe the federal government's continuing examination of the air pollution problem and further progress being made to control the problem.

Findings. The report on aircraft exhaust emissions found that: (1) exhaust from aircraft includes the same pollutants as emitted by highway vehicles; (2) the present contribution of aircraft to overall air pollution is small, but expected to grow; (3) air pollution at air terminals is comparable to that of the community in which they are located; (4) under heavy air traffic, loading areas and cabins of aircraft waiting in line to take off are exposed to high concentrations of contaminants; and (5) there has been adverse public reaction to smoke and odor produced by jet aircraft. This report recommends that action be taken by airlines and engine manufacturers to reduce emissions from aircraft, which is deemed by the report to be both desirable and feasible. It also suggests that more checks be carried out by the federal government in the future on pollution levels attributable to aircraft.

The air pollution abatement by federal facilities report reveals that 442 remedial actions have been taken by 387 federal installations located in 45 states, the

District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam. These actions fall largely into the following categories: (1) elimination of open burning of refuse; (2) installation and upgrading of incinerators; (3) reduction of particulate and sulfur oxide emissions from heating and power plants; and (4) reduction of vapor losses from storage tanks.

The report on progress in the prevention and control of air pollution introduces new activities which have been initiated during the reporting period, as well as provides an overview of the federal program aimed at restoring and maintaining the quality of air resources. It covers control technology research and development, control program support, regional approach to air pollution, federal abatement activities, relationships with other programs, automotive air pollution, and pollution monitoring and measuring. This is the second progress report issued by HEW. For coverage of the first one, see Digest report 16:1-6. (SD)

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8. THE SEARCH FOR A LOW-EMISSION VEHICLE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a Committee Print for the U. S. Senate Committee on Commerce, 91st Congress, 1st Session. Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1969, 149 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Senate, Committee on Commerce. (d) None.

Problem. Under the Chairmanship of Warren G. Magnuson, the U. S. Senate Committee on Commerce examined the vehicular air pollution problem, the shortcomings of present control efforts, and the possibility of taking a new approach involving the development of a low-emission vehicle. The report deals with the Rankine vehicle, powered by an external combustion engine, its potential role in solving the country's air pollution problems, and the obstacles to innovation in the automotive field.

Findings. The report concludes that the Rankine cycle propulsion system is a satisfactory alternative to the present internal combustion engine in terms of performance and far superior in terms of emissions. The committee staff makes these recommendations: (1) Congress should pass legislation requiring government procurement of low-emission vehicles; (2) state and local governments should adopt a similar policy; (3) the U. S. Department of Transportation should finance demonstration projects which test various transportation applications of low-emission propulsion systems; (4) the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should devote a greater portion of its research funds to inherently low-polluting propulsion systems; and (5) state licensing and taxing authorities should consider creating economic incentives for private ownership of low-emission vehicles. (SD)

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9. AIR POLLUTION AND URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

(a) C. Peter Rydell, Douglas Collins, Andrew Dedrick, Helen Kaminski, and Gretchen Schwarz. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Hunter College, 695 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10021, July, 1968, 31 pp. + 41 pp. appendices. (c) City University of New York, Hunter College Urban Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. This paper is the third in a series of responses to a current challenge in urban location theory of designing macro urban forms to minimize the impact of pollutants whose generation cannot be avoided. The two previous works considered the effects of city shape and population density on urban air pollution damage. These reports found: (1) damage is minimized if urban areas have parabolic boundaries and are elongated in a direction perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction; and (2) lowering the population density reduces pollution damage, even though increased automobile travel results in increased pollution generation. This third analysis explores the previously neglected effect of population distribution on air pollution damage. In this regard, the investigator considers: (1) population distribution that minimizes damage from area sources with emissions proportional to population density; (2) population distribution that equalizes per capita air pollution damages; and (3) effect of air pollution on optimal urban form.

Findings. The investigator found that redistributing population from high-density central zones to low-density fringe zones would reduce total air pollution damage in

urban areas. The greatest amount of air pollution damage reduction achieved in this way is about 30%. But, when non air pollution costs such as increased transportation needs are considered, redistribution can reduce total urban costs by only 1%. Total urban costs turn out to be relatively insensitive to population distribution. (SD)

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10. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNOLOGY: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEMS

(a) John H. Ludwig. (b) Reprinted under the above title from the symposium, "Air Pollution Control," published as the Spring, 1968, issue of Law and Contemporary Problems, a quarterly of the Duke University of Law, Durham, N. C. 27706. $3.00 per copy; $10.00 per year, U. S. and Possessions; $10.50 per year, other countries. Reprint contains 10 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. The author's goal is to describe the present status and the direction of future research and development of air pollution control. The article is divided into four parts: (1) "The Control of Pollution from Stationary Sources"; (2) "The Control of Pollution from Vehicles"; (3) "Air Pollution Instrumentation"; and (4) "Meteorology."

Findings. (1) In the area of control of pollution from stationary sources, major research and development is now concentrated on control of sulfur oxides. In the future there will be expanded programs for other pollutants, especially nitrogen oxides. (2) Major emphasis on control of emissions from motor vehicles is now focused on reduction of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons. Future efforts will focus on control of nitrogen oxides and particulates and on unconventional vehicles with low pollution potential. (3) Techniques are now available for measuring many pollutants, but there is a need for automated, smaller-sized instruments, and for remote-type monitors. (4) In the area of meteorology, urban diffusion models and a forecast program are now operational; improved models and quantitative forecasting methods are under development. (CK)

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11. AIR POLLUTION: A NON-TECHNICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. ANNOTATED.

(a) Mary L. Knobbe. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 83. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, May, 1969, 9 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. (d) None.

Problem. This selective bibliography of current studies in air pollution is meant, not for environmental engineers, but for community local officials desiring general information on the subject. The listings include: (1) air pollution studies, by city, county, or state; (2) bibliographies, directories, and reference works; (3) entries concerning control devices and methods; (4) information about legislation, administration, and economics; (5) source and source emission studies: items pertaining to models and use of computers; (6) studies of standards and criteria; and (7) periodicals. Each study is briefly summarized, and in some cases, evaluated. (CK)

• LAND

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12. HYDROGEOLOGIC DATA FROM FOUR LANDFILLS IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS

(a) G. M. Hughes, R. A. Landon, and R. N. Farvolden. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Environmental Geology Notes No. 26, by Illinois State Geological Survey, Natural Resources Building, Urbana, Ill. 61801, March, 1969, 42 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Illinois State Geological Survey, Illinois Department of Health, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the hydrogeologic conditions and effects of waste disposal at four sites in representative glaciated terrains in northeastern Illinois. This report includes: (1) methods of drilling, sampling, and analysis used in the study; and (2) the geologic and geochemical data derived in the investigation. The sites

are located in DuPage County, Winnetka, Elgin, and Woodstock, Illinois. The data presented are piezometer and sampling points, sieve analyses of earth materials, clay mineral analyses, chemical analyses of leachate and ground water, and results of neutron activation analyses for selected elements. (SD)

13. MINING IN AN URBAN LANDSCAPE

(a) Anthony M. Bauer (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Guelph, School of Landscape Architecture, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, November, 1968, 86 pp. $3.50 per copy. For 10 or more, $3.00 per copy. (c) University of Guelph, School of Landscape Architecture, and the Aggregate Producers Association of Ontario, Canada. (d) None.

Problem. Issued as the proceedings of the conference, "Mining in an Urban Landscape," this publication contains the papers delivered, as well as transcriptions of workshops held. The conference was concerned, not so much with errors made in the past, as with what can be done to prevent future scarring of the community.

The three issues considered in the discussions were that: (1) the aggregate producing industry can be compatible with an urban environment; (2) the industry can mine without creating "pits"; (3) aggregate resources must and can be protected and properly developed within an urban landscape. To insure wise use of natural resources, land, and the sand and stone contained in the land, the conference envisioned two steps as necessary--resources planning, and repairing the scarred land and planning mining operations to create usable land. (CK)

14. PREDICTING NITRATE CONTENT OF AGRICULTURAL DRAIN WATER

(a) Gordon R. Dutt. (b) In process. (c) University of Arizona, Department of Agricultural Chemistry and Soils, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation and State of Arizona. (d) None.

Problem. To study the reactions of NH_4, NO_3, and $CO(NH_2)_2$ fertilizers with soils. The results of these studies will be used to develop a systems analysis model of the soil system to predict the nitrate transformations taking place in soil-water systems under variations of time, moisture contents, temperature, and oxygen along a flow line in the soil system. (GRD)

15. ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY STUDY OF DALLAS-FT. WORTH METROPOLITAN REGION

(a) R. L. Tucker, J. D. Powell, and J. F. Skelton. (b) In process. (c) University of Texas at Arlington, School of Engineering. (d) None.

Problem. To conduct a preliminary study of environmental and engineering geological aspects of the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area. The first phase of the study includes obtaining and assembling data from a variety of sources and determining the needs of potential users of survey results. Special purpose maps and reports will be developed in the future. The results of the project will be useful in delineating regions of possible foundation problems, natural resources, and groundwater sources. (RLT)

● WATER

16. WATER

(a) W. V. Morris. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Inland Waters Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada, 1968, 60 pp. + illustrations. Price not indicated. (c) Canadian Government, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Inland Waters Branch. (d) None.

Problem. This publication discusses all aspects of water: its relation to life, its formation, location, uses, the problems surrounding it, and its development and conservation.

The world is faced with the problem of water distribution--too much water in one place, not enough in another--and the question of how long the earth's supply of fresh water will be adequate to sustain the growing population. Recognizing

this, in 1965, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Committee launched the International Hydrological Decade to study the fundamental principles affecting water distribution and movement throughout the world. Canada's variety of climatic environments offers great opportunities for study of comparative hydrologic patterns. In each hydrologic region, from Arctic to temperate and very humid to semiarid, basic and applied research is being carried out on representative and experimental basins, the air-land interface, surface runoff, water quality, soil moisture, groundwater, lakes, snow, ice, glaciers, geomorphology, and the influence of man's activities on the hydrologic cycle. The publication reports briefly on the basic areas of this Canadian research. (HBK)

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17. POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVES IN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

(a) A. M. Piper and F. W. Stead. (b) Completed. Findings issued under the above title in two reports as: "Principles," Survey open-file report TEI-857, 1965, 128 pp. and "Preliminary Canvass of the Ground-Water Environment," Survey open-file report TEI-873, 1968, 173 pp., by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Project Office, WRD, 3 Sonoma Lane, Carmel, Calif. 93921. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water Resources Division, for the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the hydrologic situations in which nuclear explosives might be used to advantage; to determine the limitations on such uses, including potentially hazardous side effects. The first phase of the project delineated physical and hydrologic principles. The second phase sought to: (1) identify type areas and sites in the United States that satisfy technical limitations for an advantageous use of nuclear explosives; and (2) evaluate the economic, legal, and other non-hydrologic limitations.

Findings. Although nuclear detonation appears to be technically feasible for developing or managing water under certain special circumstances, in most such instances conventional techniques can accomplish the same results at substantially less cost and with greater assurance. (AMP)

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18. URBAN AREA WATER CONSUMPTION: ANALYSIS AND PROJECTIONS

(a) Robert J. Saunders. (b) Completed. Summary paper published in The Quarterly Review of Economics and Business, Vol. 9, No. 2, Summer, 1969, by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, College of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Illinois, 408 David Kinley Hall, Urbana, Ill. 61801, 88 pp. $2.00 per copy. An expanded report of the complete paper, from which this summary paper is drawn, is being published by the Bureau of Business Research, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. 26506. (c) West Virginia University, Department of Economics and Regional Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior. (d) None.

Problem. To identify those factors which, on an aggregate basis, are closely associated with the level of water usage in urban areas; and, on the basis of these factors, to make projections for the consumption of water supplied by municipal water companies in 141 urban areas for the year 1975. Some of the problems associated with projecting the demand for water in urban areas, rather than urban area water requirements, are discussed, particularly with reference to possible changes in the price elasticity of the demand for water.

Method. Economic, demographic, and water data were collected for the 100 largest U. S. cities included in A Survey of Operating Data for Water Works in 1960 (American Water Works Association, 1964). A cross-sectional variation among the areas in water usage is examined and economic and demographic factors associated with this variation are isolated. The end result is the identification of a few factors which are both theoretically and statistically associated with variations in the consumption of water among urban areas.

Findings. The most prominent factors determining the level of water usage are community size, climate, the income or

assessed valuation level, educational and age level, and specific regional location. Estimates of 1960 water usage and projections for 1975 water usage are presented in tabular form for 141 urban areas. (ML)

19. RIVERS AND REGIONALISM IN NEW ENGLAND

(a) Edwin Andrus Gere. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Bureau of Government Research, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002, June, 1968, 79 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Massachusetts, Bureau of Government Research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the principle and practice of regional interstate cooperation and its significance for a strengthened federal system with respect to water resources in the New England region. The study seeks to: (1) identify various federal forces involved in the process of regional interstate cooperation; (2) discern patterns these forces may create; (3) examine various mechanisms of federal influence; and (4) assess their impact. Using these findings, the investigator tests the hypothesis that rather than relegating the states to a minor role in the federal system, the federal government is serving to strengthen state government by openly influencing the process of regional interstate cooperation, and therefore the viability of federalism itself. The examination focuses on water resources planning and operations in New England from the end of World War II through 1966.

Method. The project is based upon written documents and personal interviews.

Findings. The federal government is helping to strengthen state government in New England by exercising a vigorous, meaningful role in the process of interstate cooperation, as observed in the water resources field. Federal participation is strong, persistent, and many faceted, although there are no overall indications of positive federal intent. The federal role was found to definitely enhance regionalism. Interstate compacts in New England have enjoyed a marked measure of success in many areas, but some compact proposals have failed to be ratified when Congress felt they attempted to deposit too much power with the states. (SD)

20. PUBLIC WATER FOR RURAL AREAS AND SMALL TOWNS

(a) Coy G. McNabb and Melvin G. Blase. (b) Completed. Findings to be published October, 1969, and available from Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture Extension, Mumford Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65201. Price not indicated. (c) University of Missouri, College of Agriculture Extension, Department of Agricultural Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe and analyze the 94 water distribution systems in the rural areas and small towns in Missouri which were financed by the Farmers Home Administration (FHA).

The project identifies the major problems encountered during planning, organization, and management of the water distribution systems. Hook-up failures, drop-outs, change in total water consumption per district and per user, clerical and maintenance time required, and attitude toward voluntary time of the board members are discussed.

The purpose of the publication will be to describe the program in Missouri and provide data useful to lay leaders planning to organize a rural water district. Alternative ways to avoid major problems are proposed.

Method. Data were obtained from the heads of the 94 organizations and from FHA. (CGM)

21. EUTROPHICATION OF NATURAL WATERS

(a) Gerard A. Rohlich and Paul Uttormark. (b) In process. (c) University of Wisconsin, Water Resources Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This project consists of a coordinated, multidisciplinary research program and an information center for the purpose of achieving better understanding of the process of eutrophication, and solving problems associated with eutrophication of natural waters. The specific

objectives of the program are to: (1) determine the cause-and-effect relationship between natural aging of lakes and inadvertent enrichment which leads to short-term changes in water quality in terms of physical, chemical, and biological factors; (2) develop methods of forecasting variations in quality of lake waters by the examination of early trends; (3) contrive methods of management to control optimum quality of lake waters for municipal, industrial, agricultural, and recreational uses and to arrest or reverse eutrophication trends; (4) examine the interrelationships among several variables pertaining to the process of eutrophication and exclude those which prove to be of doubtful value for continuing interdisciplinary comprehensive studies; (5) establish a research program that will generate the kinds and amounts of data needed for systems analysis of the total problem; and (6) establish an information center to abstract pertinent scientific literature, to provide a reference service, and to review critically the eutrophication literature on a regular basis. (GAR)

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22. GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY OF THE PRESIDIO BOLSON, TEXAS AND ADJACENT MEXICO

(a) Charles G. Groat. (b) In process. Field work completed. Findings to be published in 1970 by the Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas at Austin as a "Report of Investigations." (c) The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology. (d) None.

Problem. To conduct a detailed stratigraphic study of bolson deposits and the geohydrology of the basin. Bolsons (inter-montane desert basins) are common throughout southwestern United States, but only in a few localities, such as the Presidio Bolson, have the deposits been dissected by streams to the degree that affords extensive exposures. Utilizing these exposures, the distribution of sediment types has been mapped and the sediments described in detail. This information has been used to interpret the geological history of the basin and to obtain a better understanding of the relationships between bolson stratigraphy and the quantity and quality of ground water present. Since bolson deposits are important sources of ground water, it is hoped that the relationships exhibited in the Presidio Bolson, when combined with other data, can be applied to the construction of a model to aid in ground-water development in other bolsons. (CGG)

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23. WATER RESOURCES OF CENTRAL WISCONSIN, A WATER-POOR AREA

(a) E. A. Bell, M. G. Sherrill, and R. S. McLeod. (b) In process. A four-year project initiated in 1966. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water Resources Division. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the distribution and character of glacial deposits in buried bedrock valleys in the area and make a preliminary appraisal of the potential of artificial recharge to increase water availability in heavily pumped areas. This research is part of the program of water resources investigations conducted by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the State of Wisconsin.

Method. Available test drilling results and well logs will be assembled and used to plan refraction-seismic work; further test drilling programs to delineate buried bedrock valleys which contain saturated sand and gravel deposits will be conducted. Water samples will be analyzed and water levels monitored to determine water-level variations in areas presently unaffected by pumping. Aquifer tests may be performed using municipal wells tapping the sand and gravel aquifer. Streamflow, especially low-flow characteristics, will be ascertained to appraise surface water as a source of supply. (EAB)

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24. CITY OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI WATER RESOURCES STUDY

(a) Carney P. Humphreys, Jr. (b) In process. A continuing project initiated in 1955. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water Resources Division. (d) None.

Problem. To provide hydrologic data which will enable planners to design flood control measures, supplemental ground-water supplies for emergencies, and industrial water supplies. This research is part of the program of water resources investigations conducted by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the City of Jackson, Mississippi.

Method. Flood profiles and flood inundation maps for principal streams in the Jackson vicinity will be developed. Wells in the area will be monitored and significant changes in ground-water resources reported. Data on the color of water in the Sparta Sand and data for determining the potential of the Wilcox Group for industrial supplies will be collected. Site studies will be made where shallow ground seepage is a problem in city construction. (CPH)

25. THE URBAN SNOW HAZARD

(a) John Rooney and Duane D. Baumann. (b) In process. A two-year project initiated July, 1968. (c) Southern Illinois University, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. Identify and measure the economic and social impact of snow at selected urban areas, and analyze the factors affecting community adjustment to the urban snow hazard, in order to enable formulation and implementation of more efficient urban snow programs, a vital need in our urbanizing society.

Snow, like floods, is responsible for ever increasing property damage and loss of life in the United States. This increase is partially due to the growth of urbanization and mobility, but even more to the knowledge vacuum surrounding the economic and social costs of snow and the benefits to be gained from the various technological and nonstructural alternatives available for the reduction of this hazard. (JR and DDB)

● NATURAL RESOURCES

26. PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVES: SOME ECONOMIC ASPECTS

(a) David B. Brooks and John V. Krutilla. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, March, 1969, 56 pp. $1.50 per copy. LC 69-15904. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the real costs of using the thermonuclear (hydrogen) bomb for peaceful purposes. For over ten years, the Atomic Energy Commission's Plowshare program has been investigating ways in which this source of low-cost energy can be usefully tapped. So far, Plowshare has identified several possible uses and has tested some of them. They include excavation of canals, harbors, and reservoirs; recovery of minerals from certain mineral deposits; and creation of underground caverns for storage of oil and natural gas or for waste disposal.

This study appraises these operations in terms of their direct and indirect costs, including those to offset possible hazards. It is not always sufficient to compare nuclear with conventional energy costs, since the amount of nuclear energy available is so huge that it is possible to consider tasks of an unprecedented scale; no conventional source of energy could economically perform them. In such circumstances it is useful to ask whether the results of an operation are likely to be worth the cost of achievement, and whether a project can be justified as a potential commercial application of nuclear explosive power or as an experimental effort which might yield information for future use.

In this book, the investigators make no attempt to analyze in detail the costs and benefits of Plowshare projects. But with the data at their disposal, all of which are unrestricted, they ask some questions which point to the need for investigating the economics of such projects in the broadest terms, including as many influences and factors as possible. (RFF)

27. NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Orris C. Herfindahl. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, June, 1969, 232 pp. $7.00 per copy. LC 69-15762. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. The investigator is concerned with the problem of gathering and processing information on the availability of natural resources, such as maps and forest and mineral surveys. This process can be extremely costly in money and manpower, and, consequently, governments are called on to make difficult choices among investment

opportunities. The strategy of collecting resource information is, therefore, a matter of first importance, especially in developing countries. What kinds of data should be gathered, in what amounts, in what order of priority, and by what methods? When is it advantageous to delay development programs until more information is available, and when is it not? The author analyzes the effectiveness of various circumstances, discusses current techniques, and offers guidelines which governments may find useful in developing and executing programs suited to their particular needs. Although the study deals primarily with situations in Latin America, especially in Chile and Peru, it is designed to have transfer value for other parts of the world. (RFF)

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28. A LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL APPROACH TO RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DEEP ANTHRACITE STRIP PITS

(a) E. Lynn Miller and James R. DeTuerk. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Department of Landscape Architecture, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. 16802, n. d., 28 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Pennsylvania State University, Department of Landscape Architecture. (d) None.

Problem. To formulate a plan for the reclamation and development of abandoned strip pit areas in the Pennsylvania Anthracite Region. For more than 140 years the mines in the 760 square-mile area were actively maintained. The end of this epoch, after World War II, was marked by an economic depression and a mutilated landscape.

Findings. The researchers make suggestions for the use and reclamation of specific man-made landscape characteristics and apply these suggestions in proposals for the development of three case areas. With the aid of maps they demonstrate the possibility of reclaiming two rural sites for park and recreational use and expanding one urban area into surrounding pit sites. (HBK)

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29. FORESTRY LAW AND ORGANIZATION IN MISSISSIPPI

(a) Howard M. McLeskey. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report No. 23, by the Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University, State College, Miss. 39762, May, 1968, 32 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Mississippi State University, Social Science Research Center, in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Forest Service, Southern Forest Experiment Station. (d) None.

Problem. This booklet represents an effort to classify and simplify the most relevant legal aspects of forestry organization and forest fire prevention law in Mississippi. It is intended to be of particular assistance to groups conducting forest fire prevention programs. The booklet explains the administrative organization of the Mississippi Forestry Commission, as well as the provisions of State law and their enforcement which are applicable to the prevention of forest fires. (JS)

● WASTE DISPOSAL

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30. SOLID WASTE/DISEASE RELATIONSHIPS

(a) Thrift G. Hanks. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "A Literature Survey," by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Urban and Industrial Health, Solid Wastes Program, Cincinnati, Ohio 45200, 1967, 179 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Aerojet-General Corporation, Life Systems Division, Azusa, Calif. 91702, under contract with U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Solid Wastes Program. (d) None.

Problem. To review the scientific literature reporting any relationships between disease and the solid wastes generated by the activities of man.

Method. The report was prepared from 1,236 selected titles on waste and from a questionnaire on solid waste disposal sent to all cities with a population in excess of 50,000 and a random selection of cities with a population between 20,000 and 50,000.

Findings. The researchers were unable to establish any quantitative estimate of solid waste/disease relationships; however,

circumstantial and epidemiological information supports a conclusion that solid wastes bear a definite, if not well-defined, etiological relationship to some infectious diseases. The study indicates the possible disease agents which are contained in solid, chemical, human fecal and animal fecal wastes. It postulates pathways by which these agents may infect humans, such as direct contact, vector transfer. While further study is recommended in all areas to determine specific relationships, especially of chemical wastes to disease and of the high-accident rate among sanitation workers, the researchers recommend that the wastes be handled so that the pathogens they contain are destroyed and that the carriers of pathogens be denied access to the wastes. (HBK)

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31. TOCKS ISLAND REGIONAL-INTERSTATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT STUDY

(a) Frank W. Dressler. (b) In process. A three-year project initiated in 1967. The first year's program, preparation of a study design using the systems approach, was completed in June, 1968. Copies of this report are available from Solid Wastes Program, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Cincinnati, Ohio 45200. (c) Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Park Service, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Delaware River Basin Commission, and the Health Departments of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Demonstrate regional interagency solid waste planning under the leadership of a new type of regional agency, The Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council (TIRAC), an organization of representatives from the six member counties in the tristate region affected by the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. (2) Explore and demonstrate the feasibility of resolving a major environmental health problem (solid waste disposal) on regional bases--inter-local and/or inter-local, interstate cooperation and action.

The study involves the development of a first generation solid waste management model and the development of a regional plan for managing solid wastes for the period 1970-1990. In March, 1969, TIRAC applied for a one-year continuation of its grant to permit the development of data needed to test and refine the model and to initiate implementation of its regional plan.

Method. The study will be conducted through a combination of staff and consultant activities supplemented with information and studies provided by the three state health agencies and by information from the Delaware River Basin Commission environmental study currently underway. The three states involved, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, will undertake a special legislative study to determine the legal powers and responsibilities which exist in the solid waste field at the state, regional, county, and local levels of government. A detailed work program will investigate a systems planning approach which may provide cost effectiveness data on various plans to be developed and also permit the study to be updated readily in the future. (FWD)

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32. COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR SOLID WASTES MANAGEMENT

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. Completion expected by June, 1970. (c) National Association of Counties Research Foundation, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Urban and Industrial Health. (d) None.

Problem. This is a three-phased project designed for the purpose of developing and disseminating community action guides on solid wastes management. Phase one has as its goal the development of ten action guides pertaining to solid wastes management in ten different subject areas. Phase two consists of a review and revision of the action guides by representatives of federal, state, and local government officials at a National Solid Wastes Workshop. In phase three, 20 Regional Solid Wastes Management Institutes will be organized and conducted for discussion and dissemination of the guides, which are to be published and distributed through the American County Government magazine. (NACO)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● POPULATION

33. PRINCIPLES OF DEMOGRAPHY

(a) Donald J. Bogue. (b) Completed and published under the above title by John Wiley and Sons Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1969, 917 pp. $16.50 per copy. LC 68-26847. The author is preparing, in collaboration with Evelyn M. Kitagawa, a companion volume, A Manual of Demographic Research Techniques. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. Principles of Demography is intended to be a comprehensive treatise covering the entire field of population study. It was designed to serve a dual purpose: as a textbook and as a reference work.

The book has four goals: (1) to present demography as a systematic discipline; (2) to assemble and formulate generalizations and principles that have emerged and are emerging from demographic research and to present them as a set of quasi theories or theories; (3) to promote an international approach to demography; and (4) to integrate demography with other social sciences. The author hopes, in this present work, to help establish demography as a unique systematic discipline and to shake it out of its historic "population problems" mold.

The use of Principles as a text book has been facilitated by the fact that each chapter has been written as a more or less self-contained essay, so the material may be presented in almost any sequence desired. In regard to its function as a reference work, the individual chapters are intended to represent the major subfields of demography, and each chapter is designed to be a comprehensive treatment of that particular subfield. Whenever possible, key data are presented to verify or support the generalizations and principles stated. The book is, in a sense, a "demographic encyclopedia," organized a little more along topical lines than is the usual encyclopedia. The index has been prepared with this use in mind. At the end of each chapter, there is a selected bibliography.

It is interesting to note the author's optimistic opinion concerning the important question of the population explosion. He feels that the United Nations' estimates--to take one example of a pessimistic view of the future in regard to population--seriously underrate the impact of current efforts at fertility control, and do not allow for the even more intensive developments that will probably occur in the next 35 years. He states that it is now technologically possible and operationally plausible that the world population growth will slacken at a pace such that it will equal about 5 billion persons in the year 2000, and when this point is reached growth rates in all of the major world regions will have declined to zero or so very nearly so that there will be little anxiety about a population crisis. (CK)

34. URBAN POPULATIONS, HOUSEHOLDS, AND HOUSING: POSTWAR CHARACTERISTICS AND GROWTH: PERSPECTIVES TO 1985

(a) Irving R. Silver. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Transport Report 68-2 of Project TRANSPORT, Highway Transportation Program, Department of City and Regional Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. 02139, February, 1968, 55 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of City and Regional Planning, under sponsorship of General Motors. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the implications of differences in growth in central cities and the remainder of the metropolitan areas; to make projections to 1985 concerning urban populations, households, and housing. This report is part of a larger study of U. S. metropolitan growth, intended as a basis for projecting the scope and nature of transportation demand.

Findings. The investigator discovered the following: (1) As a share of the national total, metropolitan population will increase from 64 percent in 1965 to 69 percent in 1985. A stagnation in population growth is expected in central cities, with the population remaining constant at 59.6 million. During this period, suburban

population will nearly double and account for two-thirds of total metropolitan population. (2) The trend in the ratio of households to adult population is projected to taper off, marked by a slight increase in the suburbs and decline in the central cities. (3) Stagnation in real income is not expected to continue into the future in central cities. Average income in metropolitan areas will rise from $9,576 to $16,000. (4) While a slow growth in homeownership will take place in the central cities, it will expand rapidly in the suburbs. (5) The increase in homeownership, coupled with the projected stable proportion of one-unit structures, indicates a growth in suburbs of row housing, garden apartments, and condominia in multi-unit structures. (6) To accomodate the forecasted increase in households, the housing stock will be expanded through new construction, mostly in the suburbs. (7) The leader in regional growth, both proportionately and absolutely, will be the West with a 70 percent increase. Following in order will be the South, North Central, and Northeastern regions. (8) About half the growth of households in the nation is expected in metropolitan areas with 1960 populations of one million and more. (SD)

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

35. VOCATIONAL TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(a) Margot Louria and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title in three parts: (1) "National Trends," January, 1969, 29 pp.; (2) "Profiles of the States," January, 1969, 123 pp.; and (3) "Profiles of Nine American Cities," May, 1969, 168 pp., by Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 400 Maryland Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20202. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of Part I is to analyze the problems of unemployed youth in the context of changing manpower needs, unemployment and employment trends, and federally sponsored vocational training programs. Part II surveys the 50 states in order to explore the relationship between net migration, labor force projections, unemployment, and federal skill training programs. Part III examines vocational education and employment within the setting of industrial change in urban America, particularly for minority youth, and the requirements for manpower and training programs.

Findings. In Part I, the investigators found that the occupational structure will undergo a marked transformation in the 1970's in response to differential rates of growth among industries and technological innovation. This will result in changes in occupational requirements. Nonwhites will have to gain access to white-collar and skilled jobs at a faster rate than they have in recent years or serious unemployment will result. Entry-level jobs have to be created and structured into careers so that the individual may know the skills and training required at each level of advancement in terms of life-cycle career needs. In-depth counseling must be included as an integral part of job development. Guidance must be extended to employers so that they may understand the background of disadvantaged youth and problems of adjustment to the work environment. Top priority should be given to federal funding and operation of programs designed to remedy youth unemployment.

The investigators reveal in Part II that migration to and out of states, from one county to another, and within local areas is closely related to changing economic conditions and employment trends. The projected growth rate of the labor force varies considerably from state to state in the periods 1960-70 and 1970-80. In the Northeast and North Central regions, nonwhite workers are expected to increase nearly twice as fast as the total labor force. They found that in some states unemployment is associated with industrial change, particularly where there has been dependence on a single resource industry, like mining. Unemployment can also be caused by a geographical shift of an industry, as with textiles. They recommend planning at the federal and state levels

to influence the direction of migration and assist in resolving the specific economic problems facing each state.

In Part III, the investigators show that urban employment is declining in urban areas, thus reducing jobs in the core areas of the cities. This situation, coupled with technological change, has moved the investigators to make the following recommendations: (1) innovative education and skill programs are required for continuous upgrading of the labor force to meet manpower needs for technically trained personnel; (2) government and industry should make available to the schools manpower specialists experienced in the education and training of the disadvantaged; (3) the whole range of supportive services must be incorporated into vocational education programs including transportation to and from prospective jobs; (4) better feedback of tomorrow's jobs to local vocational administrators is needed, including the number of students to be trained for them; and (5) schools should provide more work-study experiences in the public sector in order to familiarize students with career opportunities. (SD)

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36. THE KERNER COMMISSION REPORT AND ECONOMIC POLICY

(a) Irving H. Siegel. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 300 South Westnedge Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007; and 1101 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, January, 1969, 20 pp. One copy free; $.25 per each additional copy. A paper bearing the same title was submitted with oral testimony June 4, 1968, to the Joint Economic Committee of the U. S. Congress. (c) W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the implications of the Kerner Commission Report for public economic policy, especially policy respecting employment; to determine whether the Kerner Report is correct in asserting that, despite federal efforts in manpower development and training, and despite sustained general economic prosperity and growing skill demands of automated industry, the goal of full employment has become increasingly hard to attain.

Method. Pertinent federal manpower legislation, programs, and economic and social statistics were reviewed and analyzed.

Findings. Although the Kerner Commission's proclaimed goals were too ambitious in scope and scale for early or easy fulfillment, an increasingly activist federal government is helping to expand the frontiers of job opportunity for minorities and is thus assisting their economic improvement in the face of grave difficulties posed by educational and other disabilities, by racial discrimination, by substantial rural-urban migration, and by considerable population growth. The unevenness of economic and social advance, however, has exposed historical disparities in status between whites and nonwhites to clearer view. Governmental and private actions already taken indicate that the "white society," from concern as well as from guilt, has great capacity and will to attain a proper participation of minorities in the benefits of our highly productive technology. A more activist interpretation of the Employment Act of 1946 points toward: (1) government's assumption of greater responsibilities as employer of first resort, rather than last resort; (2) determined public "job creation," not only through governmental initiative and funding but also through cooperative governmental-private training and other manpower-conditioning programs; (3) general acceptance of the Beveridgean concept of "full employment" (i.e., more vacancies than jobseekers); and (4) general acceptance of a near-term economic goal of three percent unemployment without excessive price inflation. (IHS)

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37. PUTTING THE HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYED INTO JOBS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published in two parts under the above title by the National Citizens' Committee for Community Relations, Community Relations Service, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530, 1968, Part I. "Conference Summary," 38 pp. $.35 per copy; Part II, "Case Studies," 104 pp. $.65 per copy. Both available from the National Citizens' Committee or U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (c) U. S. Department of Justice, Community

Relations Service, National Citizens' Committee for Community Relations. (d) None.

Problem. Part I summarizes the Business-Civic Leadership Conference on Employment Problems, held June 5-7, 1967, in Chicago, which brought together 250 employers, educators, and other civic leaders who are pioneering programs to meet the crucial domestic problem of putting hard-core unemployed and underemployed minority group members into jobs. The conference was a how-to-do-it meeting of those who are convinced that a successful attack on this problem benefits not only minority groups but industry, the community, and the nation.

The National Citizens' Committee for Community Relations is a group of more than 400 leading Americans appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, following passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Its purpose is to enlist the skills and strengths of these leaders in supporting the nation's efforts to assure equality for all. Functioning as an adjunct of the Community Relations Service, which was created by Congress to help communities cope with disputes and difficulties rooted in racial and ethnic discrimination, its basic concern is to help cities overcome minority group deprivations which lead to conflict. More than 70 specific projects and activities--some being undertaken by individual companies and others by community-wide organizations--were described and discussed at the conference.

Part II contains specific programs and techniques to use in solving the problem. These cover programs within a company; employer-community job programs; cooperation of employers' associations with private and public agencies; and special tools and techniques. The last mentioned includes basic education as well as job training; strengthening fair housing laws; job fairs to reach people who seldom get out of the ghetto; more specific matching of peoples' abilities to job requirements; and the establishment of new bus routes to ameliorate transportation difficulties. (CK)

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38. GUARANTEED INCOME FOR THE UNEMPLOYED: THE STORY OF SUB

(a) Joseph M. Becker. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, 1968, 294 pp. + appendices. $12.00 per copy. LC 68-21864. (c) Cambridge Center for Social Studies, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and the Institute for Social Science Research. (d) None.

Problem. To provide sorely needed information concerning the characteristics and scope of private unemployment-benefit plans and data on their operations. This study deals with a group of plans called Supplemental Unemployment Benefits, SUB, the largest private unemployment-benefit plan, covering between two and three million workers. SUB is closely related to labor's long-term goal of a guaranteed annual wage and also to the public program, bringing the public-private issue into focus. The investigation covers the first decade of SUB's operations, 1955 through 1965, and examines the following problems: why SUB plans came into existence; how and why they have changed over time; their degree of success in attaining their objectives; their cost; impact on other social goals; and relation to public unemployment insurance. It is the investigator's hope that this information will shed some light on how the public and private spheres should share the task of providing benefits for the unemployed.

Findings. The original decisions made by the steel and auto unions and Ford Motor Company regarding SUB have proved sound. There have been no fundamental changes in the structure of the core plans. SUB has been generally successful in extending coverage and eligibility for benefits. It has supplemented unemployment insurance benefits by at least 50 percent. SUB has not notably changed the attitude of labor or of employers toward unemployment insurance. As a protection against unemployment, SUB seems to be more adequate than either the originally proposed guaranteed annual wage or the individual-account plan. By both internal and external norms SUB's first decade must be judged a success. (SD)

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39. THE NEGRO AND EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

(a) Louis A. Ferman. (b) Completed and published under the above title

by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 155 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) University of Michigan-Wayne State University, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research. (d) None.

Problem. Develop and implement employment practices that will provide job opportunities for Negroes and other minority groups whose backgrounds may not have equipped them to fit into conventional employment situations or who are subject to overt or subtle forms of discrimination in hiring and promotion through interviews, tests, or educational requirements.

Method. Interviews were conducted in late summer and fall of 1964, with executives, union officials, and both black and white workers in 20 companies of various sizes in various parts of the country, all of whom had pledged themselves to action programs in equal employment opportunity. The selection was not random but designed to cover a variety of, though not all, employment situations.

Findings. The investigator found that: (1) In the companies studied, relatively little had been done to open new jobs to Negro workers. Most efforts were concentrated in recruiting skilled Negroes rather than in providing training or promoting those already hired. (2) Management felt employment opportunities for Negroes could be increased best by improving the qualifications of Negro workers, rather than changing conventional standards that emphasize efficiency, and by avoidance of measures not part of the company's normal employment system. (3) As a group, Negroes were rated as average workers, although technicians and professionals were highly regarded and the unskilled were not. (4) Union leaders generally are unwilling to accept measures that enhance opportunities for Negroes if these steps go against the institutions of seniority and apprenticeship, although they generally do not oppose equal opportunity practices that are not in opposition to job rights of white workers. (5) White workers often conceded Negroes faced special problems but felt they should not get special treatment. (6) Negro workers generally felt, with a few exceptions, that they were discriminated against in hiring, promotion, and training and said they did not receive much help from their white co-workers. (DJN)

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40. UP FROM POVERTY: NEW CAREER LADDERS FOR NONPROFESSIONALS

(a) Frank Riessman, Hermine I. Popper, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Harper & Row, Inc., 49 East 33rd St., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 332 pp. $7.95 per copy. LC 68-15995. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. Up from Poverty examines the present experience and thinking about the New Careers movement in order to help in the formulation of future policy. Its 23 chapters are written by different authors, many of whom are also the authors of the programs they describe. The work is designed to be a handbook for those active in the field and a guidebook for those who are not. Its three sections bring together the public view, the view from inside, and a view of the future.

In this book, the authors trace the development of the New Careers movement. In 1966, the Scheuer Subprofessional Career Act added an amendment to the poverty law providing about 35 million dollars to employ and train nonprofessionals for jobs in the public services. Under its provisions, people hired from the disadvantaged community work as auxiliary personnel, and can receive time off from their jobs for education which will qualify them for more responsible positions. All job classifications within the participating public agencies are to be redefined and restructured so that employees may, if they choose, move upward toward semiprofessional and professional levels. That amendment was the first of several federal laws to provide directives and funding for New Careers projects in the public sector.

The focus on jobs for the disadvantaged that contain the valid possibility of growth and advancement have come to be seen by a wide variety of citizen groups as a key approach to some of the most exacerbated social problems of our day. But despite the impetus it has received from poverty legislation and experience, New Careers is no longer a poverty program. It is a broadly conceived approach to the reorganization and development of services,

education, training, and manpower development.

New Careers gives opportunity to the non-credentialed; older people; women wanting to return to work; college students without a particular professional orientation; and others. Much of the alienation and powerlessness in society is related to the fact that there is a dearth of meaningful opportunities for all people at all ages. The Program tries to overcome these difficulties and aims toward putting "content" back into politics. It is also based on the theme of class and racial integration. Only such a program, based upon benefits for both groups, will win support from both groups.

The New Careers concept has both national and neighborhood dimensions, and allows for an integration of the two levels. It can give rise to a world antipoverty movement particularly directed toward the developing nations, who need to build a training and educational capability while simultaneously providing services to their populations.

Previous Research. Frank Riessman and A. Pearl, New Careers for the Poor; Frank Riessman, J. Cohen, and A. Pearl, Mental Health of the Poor; and Frank Riessman, The Culturally Deprived Child; also by Frank Riessman, New Careers: A Basic Strategy Against Poverty (see Item 16:3-41, below). (CK)

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41. NEW CAREERS: A BASIC STRATEGY AGAINST POVERTY

(a) Frank Riessman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund, 260 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10010, n. d., 27 pp. $.50 per copy. (c) New York University, New Careers Development Center. (d) None.

Problem. In this publication, Frank Riessman offers the reader a different treatment of the New Careers movement. (See Item 16:3-40, above.) This booklet examines New Careers as a strategy by which to provide meaningful employment for the poor at a time when technological advances are eliminating unskilled jobs while placing a greater burden on various professionals whose services are in greater demand and whose jobs are becoming more complex.

The strategy creates new social service type jobs on the subprofessional level, similar to teachers' aides and mental health workers. This provides employment for relatively unskilled workers, giving them a source of income plus the skill and knowledge to advance, possibly to full professional status. These are careers which will not be automated out of existence. Such subprofessionals can perform tasks that tend to bog down the professional, preventing him from using his skills efficiently. Also, they can make social services more accessible to the poor because they can reach those with whom professionals generally have no rapport. Use of such subprofessionals can help reduce the manpower shortage in education, health, and social work. (DJN)

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42. NEW CAREERS--REAL JOBS AND OPPORTUNITY FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

(a) Fred Powledge. (b) Completed and published under the above title as No. 427 in the Public Affairs Pamphlet series, by Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 381 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10016, n. d. $.25 per copy. (c) Public Affairs Committee, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To examine "New Careers," a program of training, work, and education that allows those without "traditional credentials" to become sufficiently skilled to move up the career ladder.

Findings. The program is designed to train individuals from low economic and educational backgrounds as subprofessionals in the "human services," where there is a great manpower need. The author finds this program to be an effective weapon against poverty, while at the same time releasing the more highly trained professionals for more creative and supervisory roles. He cites certain obstacles in the way of the program: (1) the failure of sponsoring agencies to build genuine career ladders into their programs; (2) difficulties of getting authentic educational and training components; and (3) the emphasis placed on using only the best educated, most articulate, most upwardly mobile nonprofessionals, leaving those on the bottom of the economic and educational scale untouched. He concludes that training was

the key to success in New Careers, and that the level of previous education was not a significant factor in that success. (SD)

43. THE BRAIN DRAIN

(a) Walter Adams (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Macmillan Company, 866 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1968, 273 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 68-19818. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In this book of essays, a team of international experts debate the international manpower crisis known as "the brain drain" from every point of view and propose new measures to correct it.

Today, at an unprecedented rate, human capital is flowing out of underdeveloped countries that can little afford to lose it into economies already abounding in trained scientific and administrative personnel. The United States, in particular, has attracted thousands of scientists, engineers, doctors, and professional workers from such nations as well as from Great Britain and the Continent.

In a recent survey, it was determined that 11,000 of 41,000 interns and residents in Unites States hospitals were graduates of foreign medical schools. Of these, 8,000 were from developing nations. Most of them are here to stay. Ninety percent of the students from certain Asian nations who come to the United States for training never return home.

Most of the contributors to The Brain Drain agree that the issue is inextricably tied up with the wider general problem of the underdeveloped countries' inability to provide a political, social, and economic milieu that will encourage the intellectual and scientific elite. This and other aspects of the brain drain crisis are dramatically illustrated in specific case studies of countries representing both the European Common Market and the underdeveloped nations.

Proposals for specific corrective action are made, among them embargoes at the point of departure and greater exclusiveness at the destination; adjustment of salary differentials and new programs creating new professional opportunities; replacement of antiquated bureaucratic procedures where they exist; and the joint international reform of educational systems. (HBK)

44. ECONOMIC ISSUES FOR THE FUTURE

(a) Arthur M. Okun. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a "Seminar on Manpower Policy and Program," by the Manpower Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, 14th and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20210, 1968, 34 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This is the transcript of a speech, and the discussion following, given February 15, 1968, at a Seminar on Manpower Policy and Program sponsored by the Manpower Administration, by Arthur M. Okun, who had just been installed as Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. His primary concern was to reconcile high employment with price stability in a rising economy. To this end he made three recommendations: (1) an income tax surcharge as a fiscal restraint on the economy; (2) voluntary restraint from both business and labor in those industries where firms are large enough to have a major influence on prices; and (3) the formation of a Cabinet Committee on Price Stability, which would deal with the ways in which inflationary bias is built into the economy. (HBK)

● THE FAMILY

45. FAMILIES MOVING INTO LOW-RENT HOUSING

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, with the subtitle, "Statistics on Low-Rent Public Housing" for the calendar year 1966, by Statistics Branch, Housing Assistance Branch, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1626 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20410, January, 1968, 57 pp. + tables and charts. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing Assistance Administration, Statistics Branch. (d) None.

Problem. To provide statistics on the characteristics of families moving into low-rent housing in the calendar year 1966.

Method. The document was compiled from reports submitted for each quarter of 1966 by local housing authorities.

Findings. More families--over 147,000--moved into low-rent public housing than in any previous year. Their median income was $2,446, less than the medians for 1964 and 1965 but higher than those for earlier years. In terms of purchasing power families admitted in 1966 had less than those admitted in any year since 1951. There was a four percent increase in elderly families admitted, the largest in the last four years. The figures also show that the incomes and rents for nonwhite families averaged higher than those for white families. (HBK)

● MIGRATION

46. THE CLEVELAND SOUTHERN IN-MIGRANT STUDY: WORKING PAPER NO. 2

(a) Gene B. Petersen and Laure M. Sharp. (b) A three-phase project; status not reported. Working Paper No. 2 has been completed and published under the above title as "Highlights from the Survey Data," by the Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1200 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, June, 1968, 37 pp. + tables. $2.00 per copy. (c) Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor. (d) 14:2-69.

Problem. The text and tables of this working paper present selected preliminary findings of the occupational and social adjustment of recent migrants from southern states to the city of Cleveland.

Method. The data presented here are drawn from preliminary tabulations of the results of 1,713 interviews in low-income Cleveland neighborhoods with southern in-migrants and long term residents of the city. This presentation is limited to a statistical profile of the migrants, their involvement in experiences with the world of work in Cleveland, and some of their views on life. Parallel information gained from the interviews with long-term residents is presented by way of comparison.

Findings. Preliminary findings are presented on: (1) origins of white and Negro migrants; (2) previous urban exposure; (3) patterns of migration; (4) educational and training preparation; (5) motives for migration; (6) mode of transportation to Cleveland; (7) the receiving community and orientation to the city; (8) financing and living accommodations; (9) plans for future residence; (10) pre-migration work status, occupation, and wages; (11) occupation in first Cleveland job and current occupation; (12) differences in real income; and (13) channels for finding jobs and barriers to employment. (ML)

● URBANIZATION

47. EAST CLEVELAND: RESPONSE TO URBAN CHANGE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Arthur D. Little, Inc., Acorn Park, Cambridge, Mass. 02140, April, 1969, 326 pp. Price not indicated. (c) City of East Cleveland and Arthur D. Little, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the processes of aging structures and facilities and racial change in the residential suburb of East Cleveland in the emotional context generated by racial confrontation, and the action programs formulated to cope with them.

In 1960, 2.4 percent of the residents were black. Today the proportion is about 40 percent, most of the increase resulting from an exodus from the central city of Cleveland. From 1963 to 1967, East Cleveland fell prey to blockbusters, who instilled panic among the citizens. The steady migration of blacks into the area and whites out of the area caused a decline in financial investments, property values, and the city's tax base. City leaders responded by instigating specific action programs under the East Cleveland Community Development Program. This report covers proposals to be completed by 1975 at a cost of $50 million. It discusses such topics as the confrontation with change, East Cleveland's residents and development potential, programs of physical

development and community services, developing capabilities and resources for action, and implications of metropolitan, state, and federal actions.

The investigators feel that this program should provide guidelines for other communities. They list four significant features of the program: (1) the program is a total approach to community change, encompassing physical, social, and organization change; (2) an immediate action program was launched on several fronts simultaneously with research and planning; (3) a plan and process were developed specifically in response to the phenomenon of rapid social change; and (4) resident task forces were established to aid in preparation of every aspect of the program. (SD)

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48. CHANGE AND RENEWAL IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY: FIVE CASE STUDIES OF DETROIT

(a) Eleanor Paperno Wolf, Charles N. Lebeaux, Shirley Terreberry, Harriet Saperstein. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a monograph in the Praeger Special Studies series in U. S. Economic and Social Development, by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 576 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-21158. (c) Wayne State University, Institute for Research in Urban Studies, under sponsorship of the City of Detroit. (d) None.

Problem. This project examines the processes devised to meet the crisis of the cities. Of particular interest to the investigators were the life and problems of inner-city populations, the social effect of relocation, and the dynamics of changing and newly created neighborhoods. This analysis involves case studies of five areas of Detroit: Part I considers stability and change in the Bagley area, a middle-class neighborhood; Part II focuses on renewal in the Lafayette Park area of the inner city; Part III studies the low-income Negro area of Census Tract No. 515, and Parts IV and V deal with residents' views on household relocation and owners' views on business relocation, respectively.

Both the Bagley area and Lafayette Park are examples of attempts to influence the racial-social class mix of population in the urban space. Lafayette Park was created under an urban renewal program to improve the tax base, revitalize the core city area, and recapture middle-class households. In the Bagley area, the neighborhood responded to population change by attempting through local voluntarism to maintain the area as a racially mixed but middle-class neighborhood. These areas exemplify efforts to discourage the flight of white, middle-class households to the suburbs. The relocation studies and the study of Census Tract No. 515 are concerned with the impact of urban renewal upon those most directly involved. The No. 515 study represents the "before," and the relocation analyses were the "after."

Findings. Generally, the investigators found that attempts to meet the urban crisis by a purposeful spatial reordering of the inhabitants of these areas were not very effective. The Bagley area, particularly, is fast becoming predominantly Negro, although Lafayette Park has achieved measured success. The findings of the renewal studies confirm many of the criticisms of urban renewal and raise questions of a more fundamental, human nature. More than ever, urban renewal appears irrelevant to basic needs--at best, it is an attempt to do what can be done because political support for what should be done is lacking. (SD)

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49. THE QUALITY OF URBAN LIFE

(a) Henry J. Schmandt and Warner Bloomberg, Jr. (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Vol. 3, Urban Affairs Annual Reviews, by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, 1969, 590 pp. $20.00 per copy. LC 69-18752. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. A major purpose of this book is to explore the diversity of concerns which must be dealt with if we are to face what we have created, both intentionally and unintentionally, and rebuild a better society of cities.

There are 24 contributors, from such fields as political science, sociology, planning, journalism, economics, geography, education,

international relations, public administration, the fine arts, and medicine. The four parts into which the book is divided cover: (1) "Perspectives on the Urban Milieu"; (2) "Controlling the Urban Environment"; (3) "Of Problems, Politics, and Planners: The American Scene"; and (4) "Urban Order, Present and Potential."

The three essays of the first part have an essentially historical perspective. The second section, in its four essays, considers the relationship of planning and technology to the question of control over the urban environment. The third contains seven articles, more specific in subject matter, which cover mental health, the performing arts, mass media, education, and the political process. The five chapters of the concluding section consider the institutional and normative foundations essential for enhancing the quality of urban life.

The final chapter seeks to find the road to a better society. The author's position is that we cannot make sense of the complex and changing urban world as long as we know about it only in a fragmentary manner. Yet we must make sense of it if we are to be able to reconstruct it. Technologically, the social world is well integrated, but sociologically and morally--that is, in terms of a common set of values--it is blurred and incongruous. (CK)

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50. RURAL TO URBAN ADJUSTMENT

(a) Jane A. Abramson. (b) Completed and published under the above title as ARDA Research report No. RE-4, by the Canadian Department of Forestry and Rural Development, 161 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa 4, Canada, May, 1968, 160 pp. + appendices. (c) Canadian Centre for Community Studies, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, under sponsorship of the Canadian Department of Forestry and Rural Development, Rural Development Branch. (d) None.

Problem. To determine what happens when families struggle with the decision to give up farming, and how this struggle carries over and influences adjustments following migration into an urban milieu. These rural migrants tend to move into low-status positions, provide the basis for the mobility of native urbanites, and suffer the penalties of being relatively poor strangers in an urban society.

Method. The researchers conducted personal interviews with 100 former farm operators who were living in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. In order to be eligible for inclusion, respondents had to: (a) have owned or operated a farm for at least three years before their removal; (b) have left their farms within ten years of the interview; and (c) have been below retirement age and still in the labor force at the time of removal.

Findings. Isolation from medical services, secondary schools, advanced training facilities, and opportunities for social contacts were important disadvantages leading to migration. While the farm situation was one of material deprivation, it provided sources of psychic satisfaction which tended to delay mobility and to make urban life, by contrast, less interesting and rewarding. Because of the number and seriousness of the changes that must be made in moving from farm operator to city wage earner, and because of the uncertain and limited prospects in the city, the decision process preceding migration usually extended over a considerable number of years. In general, those for whom the decision was longer and harder had a more difficult period of adjustment. After migration, the process of adjustment extends over a considerable period as the migrant strives to make changes in himself and in his situation. Commonly, two years might pass before the family has achieved sufficient economic security to support types of positive adjustment. Generally, ability to do a variety of jobs, character and personality assets, positive attitudes toward physical work, stable family situations, high motivation to achieve economic security and upward mobility, and satisfaction within the improvement in their children's educational opportunities seem to have made many of them more successful in adjusting to the urban environment than might have been predicted. However, the group as a whole still appears to be a disadvantaged one within the city. (HBK)

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51. RESOURCE-CONSERVING URBANISM IN SOUTH ASIA III: TWO NUCLEAR-POWERED AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

(a) Richard L. Meier. (b) Completed and published under the above title

as Working Paper No. 85, by the Center for Planning and Development, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1968, 107 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Center for Planning and Development Research. (d) None.

Problem. This is the third in a series of studies that construct new approaches to the design and development of cities in South Asia. In this work the investigator explores a basic assumption underlying his previous two studies: the wastelands of poor countries like India could provide a large share of the stable diet needed to support the many hundreds of millions of people who would find greater opportunities if they were to move to cities. By putting solar energy over deserts and swamps to work in the production of food, the cities can concentrate on other goods and services necessary for the elimination of poverty. To look into the viability of this assumption, Meier has undertaken an analysis of the potentials of a nuclear-powered agro-industrial complex on two possible sites in India and the Sinai.

The first of the previous studies by the investigator argued that Western methods of building and operating cities would no longer work in the Orient. An alternative proposal showed that there were no real technical or economic difficulties to prevent a formation of continuous, polycentric urban areas on the Bay of Bengal. The second study proposed methods for reducing the social costs of migration, and systems for organizing the core of the metropolis that conserved energy, water, land, and capital. It concluded that if Indian population exceeded 1,500 million, the costs of the urbanization process would increase greatly.

Findings. The investigator arrived at the following conclusions: (1) Investigations of the specific implications of locales in India and the Sinai region uncovered no significant difficulties likely to render the complex infeasible. Physical, financial, economic, organizational, cultural, and political constraints were analyzed. (2) Six new "building blocks" for the integration of the complex are proposed for immediate study, based on by-products and co-products associated with the earlier proposal--dairy, chicken, fish, paper, plastics, and tourism industries. (3) The relationships among transportation, storage, and land use need to be carefully analyzed before urban and regional planning can be undertaken. (4) Thorough legal studies of the charter for the managing corporation, the appropriate legal provisions for land tenure, and employment policy have a high priority at this stage. (SD)

52. URBAN ANTHROPOLOGY

(a) Elizabeth M. Eddy (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title as Southern Anthropological Society Proceedings No. 2, by University of Georgia Press, Athens, Ga. 30601, 1968, 100 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Southern Anthropological Society, under sponsorship of University of Georgia, Department of Sociology and Anthropology. (d) None.

Problem. In recent years anthropologists have been increasingly concerned about the relevance and relationship of their discipline to urban studies. This volume reflects this growing interest and provides an indication of the perspectives and insights that anthropology can bring to an understanding of urban phenomena.

The papers herein were presented as part of two symposia and one voluntary session of contributed papers which were organized in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society in Gainesville, Florida, in February, 1968. The theme of this Annual Meeting was Urban Anthropology.

The first paper sets the keynote for the volume by indicating the empirical distortions that occur when anthropologists undertaking urban studies lose sight of their holistic perspective and fail to see cities as objects of study in themselves and establish a basis for cross-cultural comparisons.

The second paper discusses the relevance of archeology to urban studies. The third warns against the anti-urban ethos commonly found in many scientific and lay writings about the city and argues that anthropologists have much to offer to the study of cities.

The next paper gives serious attention to the content of anthropological ethnographies

of cities. The author is critical of the traditional emphasis of field work done in cities, an emphasis which has not given adequate attention to the interrelated social entities of which the city is a part. The fifth paper also emphasizes the need to view urbanism in its wider cultural context, and points out the value of dynamic structural models which allow rural-urban connections to be examined within organizational processes. In the following paper, the author discusses African urban studies and argues for theoretical models which recognize fields of social interaction and take into account situational variations.

The special contribution that anthropologists can make to an understanding of social class in urban settings is illustrated in the seventh paper. The author submits that in order to understand the process of acculturation in Latin American cities, one must examine the rapidly changing urban environment, the relationship of cities to their surrounding countrysides, the disintegration of traditional urban structures, and the role of the mass media. The eighth discussion turns to a study of Puerto Limon in Costa Rica. Intracommunity, urban-rural, urban-national, and urban-international relations are all examined.

The concluding comments assess the present state of urban anthropology, especially as reflected in the papers in this volume. They also provide a forward look into needed strategies on the part of those anthropologists who will increasingly devote their research skills to the problem of understanding urban phenomena. (EME and CK)

53. URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Robert T. Holt, Frank Miller, Pertti Pelto, Charles Mundale, Barbara Simon, Richard Blue, and Betty Sherman. (b) In process. The Miller-Pelto data from Mexico is being analyzed with a proposed volume of papers on the Ciudad Sahagun research expected by January 1, 1970, including a doctoral dissertation by Charles Mundale. Richard Blue's data from the Indian site is in coding form with a monograph expected by September 1, 1969. Completion of Betty Sherman's Indian data is expected by July 1, 1969. (c) University of Minnesota, Center for Comparative Studies in Technological Development and Social Change, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation, U. S. Office of Education, National Science Foundation, and Doherty Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the relationship between technological development and social change, particularly as manifested in urban areas and their surrounding hinterlands. New industrial sites in Mexico and India were chosen for two major reasons: (1) developments that normally take decades to appear occur in a few years; and (2) they provide a setting where the impact of rapid industrialization can be examined relatively independently of the more traditional social organizations that occur in older cities built largely on traditional handicraft industries, commerce, and government agencies.

At the new industrial complex of Ciudad Sahagun in Mexico, the investigators are analyzing the impact of industrialization at four societal levels: (1) the effect of the inter-village system of networks that surround it; (2) the effect on development of institutional complexity in the communities; (3) the effect on the social organization at the level of the household; and (4) the effect on the lives and thoughts of individuals. The Indian project focuses on aspects of political, social and economic development in the industrial towns of Bhilai and Faridabad. It deals mainly with two problems: (1) the organization and function of voluntary organizations which the investigators anticipate will be more like those found in an industrial society than those found in older cities, since the cities' populations have come from different regions and have no established social infrastructures; and (2) state and federal governmental relations with the new towns. (SD)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

54. OVERLIVE: POWER, POVERTY, AND THE UNIVERSITY

(a) William M. Birenbaum. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Delacorte Press, 750 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, 1969,

206 pp. $4.95 per copy. LC 68-9267. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, William M. Birenbaum discusses the role of the university in modern American urban society. He defines the American "overlive society" as one in which a substantial number of the citizens do not share in the technological and industrial success which is there for all to see; and in which many of those who do, fail to discover any meaning in the success. The restiveness and dissatisfaction which pervade life in the United States stem from this "overlive" theory.

The university has traditionally, if briefly, been defined as "people who come together as a community of scholars to think." This concept has tended to maintain the separation of the university and the community in which it is located. Such universities, organized according to academic disciplines, are not equipped to handle the problems that arise in the new urban society. For these reasons the college campus is a decaying community.

Findings. To meet these urban problems Birenbaum recommends a total change in the educational system beginning on the lowest levels. (1) He maintains that at 14 or 15 most youths today have reached the point where the various economic, political, social, and cultural demands of the postschool, adult world begin to deeply influence their formal education and day-to-day lives. It is also during this period that the existing systems begin to close rather than open doors for formal education. Cooperation between existing higher and lower educational systems could make the high school period a meaningful one. (2) Since an academic institution has a large effect on the community in which it is located, Birenbaum recommends the establishment of universities in the black urban neighborhoods. The trustees of these institutions should be selected from the people living in or with a vested interest in the community each serves. (3) Because the urban environment includes resources relevant to the various units of the university, these units should be built in proximity to them, rather than as one monolithic, exclusive superblock. (4) It is a recognized fact that people learn both by thinking and by doing. Therefore the new urban college, following the 12-month urban calendar, should insure to every student part-time employment in an internship position intimately connected to his declared professional, educational goal and/or academic subject of greatest interest at the point of admission. (5) Since people learn best that which is relevant to the events and experiences which they know, knowledge (or at least portions of it) should be reorganized around problems that are known to the students. (6) Students should be allowed to share their special knowledge with their teachers. In the adult world of learning, which a university should be, everybody is a teacher and everybody is a student. That's the ultimate meaning of a community of scholars. (HBK)

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55. THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY

(a) David W. Minar and Scott Greer (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title as "Readings with Interpretations" by Aldine Publishing Co., 529 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605, 1969, 370 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-8150. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the various meanings of "community," the editors have selected readings from ancient and modern sources in political philosophy, empirical social science, anthropology, sociology, history, political science, and literature.

Ecologically "community" refers to a physical concentration of individuals in one place; but it may also refer to the social organization among a concentration of individuals. In this second sense community is both empirically descriptive and normatively toned: "it refers both to the unit of a society as it is and to the aspects of the unit that are valued if they exist, desired in their absence." The book discusses both elements of community placing a heavy emphasis on the political because the editors feel that the two meanings--empirically given and normatively prescribed--come together only in the polity.

Each chapter of the book consists of at least two readings prefaced by the editors. The selections tend to provide penetrating insights into various aspects of community. The roots of the community in social life are illustrated by such writers as George Homans, William Golding, Ruth Benedict, Isaac B. Singer, Robert Redfield, Thomas Wolfe, Scott Greer, H. D. F. Kitto, and

Thucydides. Selections from Van Wyck Brooks, Thorstein Veblen, Henri Pirenne, Charles Dickens, Sinclair Lewis, David W. Minar, Thomas Paine, Vernon L. Arnett, W. F. Cottrell, William J. Goode, Norton E. Long, and C. P. Snow point to the various kinds of communities. Aristotle, T. H. White, William Brammer, William L. Riordon, Edward Shils and Michael Young, Leo van Hoey, and Lawrence Durrell speak of the relationship of polities and the community.

Social change and community in today's world are described by Daniel Lerner, W. F. Cottrell, Hans Gerth and C. Wright Mills, Edward Shils, Anthony Burgess, John Dewey, Robert Penn Warren (including an interview with Ralph Ellison), and Paul Goodman. (HBK)

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56. AN ESSAY ON LIBERATION

(a) Herbert Marcuse. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 10016, February, 1969, 112 pp. $5.95 per copy, hardbound; $1.95, paper. LC 69-15591. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. Of interest to our readers who are concerned not only with immediate solutions to urban and regional problems, but with a long-range revamping of man, himself, is this rather startling book by Herbert Marcuse. In An Essay on Liberation, Marcuse explores the possibilities of a new freedom for man in a society characterized by a state of well-being that would produce a significant change in the quality of life, itself. He proposes a utopian system based on a restructuring of man's basic needs, directed toward the elimination of domination and exploitation of man by man, and the tools he has devised for these purposes. The setting for this type of society is inherently possible through the technological forces of advanced capitalism and socialism. Rational use of these forces would terminate poverty throughout the world in the near future. However, the bureaucratic structures of capitalism and socialism would still be repressive and maintain the domination and exploitation Marcuse wants to eradicate.

Marcuse feels his aim can be realized only by a totally new approach to life itself. The question will no longer be how the individual can satisfy his own needs without hurting others. Rather he will then have to consider how he can satisfy his needs without hurting himself, without maintaining through his aspirations and satisfactions, his dependence on an exploitative apparatus, which, in satisfying his needs, perpetuates his servitude. The new goals, institutions, and relation to the production of goods must reflect new needs, different from those prevalent in an exploitative society. This change would take place in the very biological nature of the individual, involving the instinctual basis for freedom. "Freedom would become the environment of an organism which is no longer capable of adapting to the competitive performances required for well-being under domination, no longer capable of tolerating the aggressiveness, brutality, and ugliness of the established way of life."

Labor pains are already beginning to appear, receiving expression in all forms of societal rebellion. No matter what the overt purposes of these rebellions, no matter how remote they may be from Marcuse's system, no matter how destructive they may appear, there is a common bond among them, the refusal of their society as it now exists. "It makes them reject the rules of the game that is rigged against them, the ancient strategy of patience and persuasion, the reliance on the Good Will in the Establishment, its false and immoral comforts, its cruel affluence." (SD)

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57. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LINKS IN THE URBAN OCCUPATIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN MIGRANTS

(a) Mary B. Harmeling. (b) A doctoral dissertation completed. Copy available on loan from the investigator at 24 Marian Drive, Lakeside Park, Covington, Ky. 41017. (c) Fordham University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To study the process of adjustment of Southern Appalachian migrants to urban society, focusing on the early experiences of the migrants in the city.

Hypothesis. Social links--Appalachian relatives and friends residing in the urban area--and cultural links--similarities and reciprocals (complementary or intermeshing elements) between the Appalachian and urban cultures--contribute to the adjustment of the migrants. The hypothesis expresses a basic tenet of prevailing theories of assimilation, i.e., that community strength is a central factor in adjustment and assimilation.

Method. Data were drawn from interviews with 51 families who migrated from southeastern Kentucky to a northern Kentucky metropolitan county approximately two years prior to the field work; the families included some who had returned to Appalachia. A case study approach treated each family as a unit and considered it in some internal aspects and in its development of connections to the urban socio-cultural structure. Analysis proceeded according to institutions, detailing the families' activities in employment, housing, education, religion, politics, health and welfare, purchasing, and visiting. Interviews covered basic information concerning the family members, their Appalachian style of life, their migrations, their contacts and responses to urban institutions, and their continuing associations in the city. A wide range of descriptive data were developed from these interviews.

Findings. Social links were functional for some of the migrants, especially in establishing their initial employment and housing contacts in the city. Cultural links did not appear immediately, but a slight trend was noted as the migrants became better established and able to seek out types of contacts familiar to them. Neither social nor cultural links, however, were directly related to adjustment, as indicated by continuity of attachment to and favorable attitude toward urban institutions or urban life in general. The primary factor in adjustment appeared as the job, which implied employability of some member of the family and which then served to keep the family within the scope of other urban institutions. Further, the men who expressed self-confidence, job optimism, and a strong work drive showed employment continuity unrelated to education, level of skill, or previous experience. The Appalachian value of independence-individualism was shown as a strong element in these employment goals and motivation. This value also appeared as a primary element in the migrants' initiating other urban contacts--both in the early migration phase and throughout the study period. It was thus concluded that the employment goals and the reciprocal urban opportunities constitute the social links. The value of independence can be admired by urbanites and designates the linkage of the two cultures. It is this value that identifies the Southern Appalachian family and distinguishes its adjustment from most American immigrants. The conclusion of the thesis, therefore, raises questions concerning the general validity of the theory that community is the crucial variable in immigrant adjustment or assimilation. The migrant perspective derived from the interviews was utilized to question the meaning and definition of adjustment and to propose some suggestions for agency programming. (MBH)

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58. COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Paul S. Deutschmann, Huber Ellingsworth, and John T. McNelly.
(b) Completed and published under the above title in the Praeger Studies in International Economics and Development series, by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 122 pp. + appendix. $10.00 per copy. LC 68-18922.
(c) Michigan State University, International Programs, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the communication of new ideas and proposals for their most effective use in the social and economic development of Latin America.

Method. The researchers interviewed professional and technical people in Latin America who had received training in the United States sponsored by the Agency for International Development. They also interviewed the professional counterparts of these people who had not had training in the United States.

Findings. The authors analyze Latin American attitudes toward change, discuss the growing role of mass media in the education process, highlighting the need for new ways of exchanging technical information and ideas. They suggest that planned utilization of specialized media--printed materials, microfilm, tapes, and closed-

circuit television--will play a vital role in bringing to developing countries progress through social change. (HBK)

59. THE DEVELOPING CANADIAN COMMUNITY

(a) S. D. Clark. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada, 1968, 313 pp. $6.50 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To demonstrate that the development of Canadian society can only be understood by examining the way changes in forms of social organization are related to changes taking place in the underlying structure of the Canadian community.

The first part of the book is devoted to a study of developments taking place in forms of social organization in Canada over the years from 1600 to 1920. The author examines the fur trade--farming society of New France, the rural village society of the Maritimes, the backwoods society of Upper Canada, the gold rush society of British Columbia and the Yukon, and the industrial wheat farming society of Central Canada and the Prairies.

In the second and third sections the focus shifts to the general forces in Canadian society shaping the character of institutions and forms of social life. In these essays the development of the Canadian society is contrasted with that of the American. Particular attention is paid to the character of development of religious and political institutions and to the values and social class system of the Canadian community of today.

The book concludes with four essays devoted to an examination of the relationship of sociology to history. The author indicates the nature of the contribution sociology can make to an understanding of such problems as that of social change provided that the sociologist is prepared to undertake the task of historical investigation. (HBK)

60. THE SEARCH FOR COMMUNITY POWER

(a) Willis D. Hawley and Frederick M. Wirt (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, 1968, 366 pp. + appendix. Price not indicated. LC 68-54678. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Governmental Studies and Denison University, Department of Political Science. (d) None.

Problem. This book is an anthology of the major articles and books written on the concept of community power. There has been growing interest concerning how and by whom decisions are made in American communities. The many studies that have been undertaken differ in their conceptualizations, research methods, and conclusions. The selections represent a fairly comprehensive survey of the nature, quality, and problems of community power research.

The book is divided into six sections. Section I offers two commentaries on the definition of power. The first selection, by Max Weber, views power primarily in institutional terms. However, Weber offers limitations to an over-simplified Marxist interpretation of society. The second article, by Herbert Simon, emphasizes the individual and interactional nature of power. Section II presents some major findings on the nature of local power structures with examples from the "elite" school. Included here are articles by Robert and Helen Lynd, and Floyd Hunter. Section III also presents major findings with an emphasis on the pluralistic model. It includes selections from Dahl's Who Governs? and Sayre and Kaufman's Governing New York City. Section IV reviews the vigorous debate concerning research methodology and community conceptualization which has sharply divided many sociologists and political scientists. Section V examines some of the special problems in the whole area--the nature of decision making, the question of "issues" and "non-issues," and the measurement of power. In the last section, indications are given of the significant directions in which future research is moving with particular emphasis upon comparative analysis and general social and political theory.

Each of the six sections is introduced by a brief essay to acquaint one with the relevance of the subject dealt with to the total field, and to relate each selection with the subject. (ML)

61. SOCIAL CLASS RESEARCH AND IMAGES OF THE POOR: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW

(a) Zahava D. Blum and Peter H. Rossi. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Center for the Study of Social Organization of Schools, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21218, March, 1968, 94 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Chicago, National Opinion Research Center, and The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Social Relations, under sponsorship of American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Russell Sage Foundation, and Carnegie Corporation of New York. (d) None.

Problem. To extract implications for understanding characteristics of the poor from recent studies dealing with socioeconomic status. This review covers various areas of investigation in which social-class differentials have been found: community organization and participation; morbidity, mortality, and use of medical services; delinquency; sexual behavior, fertility, and family stability; parent-child relationships and child-rearing practices; achievement, aspiration, and work satisfaction; personality and adjustment; intellectual performance and linguistic behavior; and values and ideology.

Method. The authors base their review on 750 articles and books gleaned from major sociological journals, related publications, and personal referrals, from 1950 to 1966, with "a bias towards empirical research."

Findings. The images of the poor are largely substantiated in the literature on the correlates of social class position. The characteristics of the poor are at best exaggerations of conditions which generally beset the lower range of socioeconomic status. There is little substantiation for the view that the poor are marked off qualitatively from the rest of society. Many of the studies indicate that being on the bottom of the stratification system generally raises the chances that an individual will be unhappy with his state in life. The authors also mention that definitive studies of the characteristics of the poor have yet to appear and are greatly needed. (SD)

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

62. A CALL TO ACTION

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "Recommendations on the Urban and Racial Crisis Submitted to President Richard M. Nixon" by The National Urban League, 55 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y. 10022, January 20, 1969, 53 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The National Urban League. (d) None.

Problem. To present general and specific proposals for solving the urban-racial crisis confronting the United States. The paper includes the following recommendations among others: (1) Legislation incorporating both the major and minor recommendations of existing studies of the ghetto, the black unrest, is needed. (2) An eight-year plan for renewing cities, dispersing ghettos, educating and training people, and destroying the competitive and psychological undergirdings of racism is needed. This plan would include a list of tangible things to be done and a timetable by which to measure progress. (3) Clear and enforceable national standards for the use of any federal monies aimed at alleviating problems central to the urban-racial crisis should be established. (4) Public assistance should be based on a single criterion: need. (5) A guaranteed minimum income should be established. (6) Education should be designed to create quality education for low-income and minority group children. Wide-ranging proposals for such education are included in these recommendations. (7) Existing housing and housing related programs should be fully funded. (8) The Food Stamp Program should be made as flexible as possible and stamps provided free of charge to the poorest families. (9) A fully funded domestic "Peace Corps" going far beyond the outlines of VISTA should be created. (10) Youth Advisory boards involving both black and white activist youth should work with the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Labor; Agriculture; Housing and Urban Development; and Transportation. (11) Programs designed to eradicate poverty, discrimination, and ignorance should make maximum feasible use of established organizations dealing with these areas. (12) A Social Advisory Council parallel to the Economic Advisory Council should

be established. It would be required to submit an annual Social Report to the President, which would be reviewed by a joint committee of the House and Senate. (13) A White House Conference to devise specific plans for making police more responsive to Negroes and other minority groups, giving them protection and relieving them of harassment, would make an important contribution to the maintenance of law and order. (HBK)

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63. PROBLEMS IN RESEARCH ON COMMUNITY VIOLENCE

(a) Ralph W. Conant and Molly Apple Levin (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title in the series Praeger Special Studies in U. S. Economic and Social Development by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, in cooperation with the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, Brandeis University, June, 1969, 102 pp. + appendix. $10.00 per copy. LC 69-19232. (c) Brandeis University, Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the problems that arise in investigations into contemporary collective violence in American cities. Some of the most difficult problems facing researchers in this area are those associated with race relations. These include the communications gap between blacks and whites, which makes it extremely difficult for white interviewers to obtain reliable answers from blacks on social and political issues; the hostility and suspicion that blacks feel toward whites and the guilt and paternalism that whites feel toward blacks, both of which interfere with traditional research approaches; the outspoken protest of black leaders against white-sponsored research in the ghettos; and the various problems of training ghetto residents for research work. The book contains essays on three aspects of such research. John Spiegel focuses on the problems of access to target populations: ghetto residents, militant groups, and the establishment. Charles Tilly discusses research approaches such as opinion and attitude surveys, experiential surveys, participant observation, and historical research. Peter H. Rossi deals with the major issues in the comparative study of violence, problems of data collection, and the handling of qualitative data. (HBK)

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64. CRIME AGAINST SMALL BUSINESS

(a) Richard Hellman. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "A Report of the Small Business Administration Transmitted to the Select Committee on Small Business, United States Senate," 91st Congress, 1st Session, Document 91-14. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, April 3, 1969, 279 pp. + appendices and tables. $1.25 per copy. (c) Small Business Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This study of crime against small business was generated by a concern that rising rates of everyday burglary, robbery, and other crimes is reducing the ability of small business to survive in high crime areas and raising costs generally. The report, which is directed specifically to the small businessman, also deals with riot losses, but not with organized crime.

Findings. The study presents statistics on the incidence of crime. The total of all ordinary crime against small business in 1967-68 was $3 billion. The smaller the business affected by crime, the greater the loss, measured as a percent of business receipts. Ghettos had the highest crime losses, rural areas the least.

The long-term sociological solution to crime is only mentioned in this report which deals primarily with the immediate countermeasures to crime. These fall into three broad categories of options: (1) avoid the initiation of crime, (2) reduce the take, and (3) capture.

Any physical, technological, or other housekeeping measures taken by businessmen to increase the complexity and time of attack on his premises will contribute to the deterrence of crime. Among the examples discussed in the study are a new shatter proof window which increases the time of breaking, better locks, and layouts which increase time of entry and reaching getaway vehicles. The many ways a businessman can reduce the take, such as more frequent bank deposits and not leaving expensive, portable merchandise

in show windows, are detailed and elaborated in the report. Once a crime has been initiated, the best deterrence is on-site capture, which also insures a high rate of conviction. The discussion of capture includes such areas as protection systems, the time of arrival of the police, and the use of the nonlethal bullet. (HBK)

65. RACIALLY SEPARATE OR TOGETHER?

(a) Thomas F. Pettigrew. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1969, 27 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Harvard University, Department of Social Psychology, under sponsorship of U. S. Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the issue as to whether future Americans should live racially separate or together.

In the analysis of this difficult question, the investigator examines the ideological assumptions of the separatist in light of social psychological theories and findings. These assumptions are as follows: (1) Both black and white separatists maintain that separation benefits both races in that each feels awkward and uncomfortable in the midst of the other. (2) White segregationists hold that Negroes are inherently inferior to Caucasians. Black separatists feel that white liberals should confine their energies to eradicating white racism and stay out of the ghetto unless explicitly requested. It is no longer the black militants' duty to confront and absorb the abuse of white racists. (3) White separatists maintain that interracial contact can never be mutually beneficial, it will inevitably lead to racial conflict. As long as white supremacy remains unchallenged, strife will be at a minimum. Black segregationists assume that interaction can never be truly equal and mutually beneficial until Negroes gain personal and group autonomy, self-respect, and power.

Findings. Racial isolationism has two negative effects which make interracial contact difficult to achieve and initially tense: (1) isolation prevents each group from learning of the common beliefs and values they do really share; and (2) isolation leads in time to genuine differences in beliefs and attitudes, making contact increasingly difficult. Separation is the cause, not the remedy, for interracial awkwardness. The attainment of a viable, democratic America requires extensive racial integration. "To prescribe more separation because of discomfort, racism, conflict, or autonomy needs is like getting drunk again to cure a hangover." (SD)

66. CBW: CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

(a) Steven Rose (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108, 1969, 209 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 69-14603. (c) J. D. Bernal Peace Library. (d) None.

Problem. CBW is based on a collection of papers presented at the Conference on Chemical and Biological Warfare, held in London, February 22 and 23, 1968. The aim of the conference was to provide an authentic assessment of the present level of development of chemical and biological weapons, their manner of use in war, and the possibilities of defense against them; and to discuss ethical problems, especially the responsibility of the scientist, in relation to their development and use.

Both the conference and the book attempt to separate the presentation of the facts about CBW, as a potential and actual war technology, from an assessment of its implications. The range of the arsenal includes crude chemical gases, psychedelics, napalm, biological weapons, defoliants, and starvation as a weapon. Accounts are included of how these weapons have been used, as in Vietnam and The Yemen; and an examination is made of the research endeavors and policies of the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain.

The message of the conference was felt to be: "The enormous repugnance that CBW arouses in most people and its present limited--though future enormous and enormously dangerous--potential, would seem to make both the possibility of and the need for some action imperative." (CK)

67. VIETNAM AFTER THE WAR: PEACEKEEPING AND REHABILITATION

(a) H. Field Haviland, Jr., Larry L. Fabian, Karl Mathiasen, III, and Arthur M. Cox. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a Brookings Staff Paper, by The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 116 pp. + appendices. $1.25 per copy. LC 69-18821. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. When the fighting in Vietnam stops, complex new problems will confront the world. The principal burden of carrying out a settlement will fall on the Vietnamese, but futher assistance may be necessary to assure progress toward stability. The researchers argue that the likelihood of a continuing atmosphere of hostility and distrust would necessitate some neutral mechanism acceptable and credible to all parties. There would be a need for some central system to facilitate easy and reliable communication and negotiation to deal with a multitude of problems that will inevitably arise in executing the settlement. An international approach which harnesses together the principal interested states, especially the United States and the Soviet Union, would discourage independent policies. The researchers suggest that an international organization be established, under either the Geneva framework or the United Nations, which would act more as a coordinating than an operating body. It would have two principal functions: (1) peacekeeping services to establish a secure political environment and (2) relief and rehabilitation. The study discusses the various possible ways in which the international organization could be formed and the means by which it could operate. (HBK)

68. CIVIL DISORDER CONTROL

(a) David J. Farmer. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "A Planning Program of Municipal Coordination and Cooperation," by the Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1968, 60 pp. + tables. $3.00 per copy. LC 68-59218. (c) Public Administration Service for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. 20500. (d) None.

Problem. Based upon research prepared for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, this monograph suggests the means by which public officials can improve their riot control planning. David J. Farmer stresses the need for prior planning and research, both of which could do much to alleviate the potential problems of civil disorder control, making it unnecessary to call in state and federal forces. He emphasizes the need for utilizing nearby city and county law enforcement agencies to provide the manpower needed for unusual situations, and sets guidelines for implementing such a program, listing the factors that must be considered, such as legal authority, training, and formal police mutual assistance agreements. He also discusses the need for intra-local coordinated planning, pointing out that coordination between individual city departments, public utilities, private business, and service organizations can do much to lessen the disruptiveness to a community's normal activity brought about by a civil disorder. Reviewing what must be done to prepare all the important segments of the community to work in harmony under such conditions, he presents guidelines that should be considered and suggests procedures that could be followed. The report concludes with specific data on 26 cities' activities in both inter-city police mutual assistance agreements and intra-city coordination of activities during civil disorders. (HBK)

69. MIDDLE-CLASS DELINQUENCY: AN EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNITY CONTROL

(a) Robert M. Carter and Joseph D. Lohman. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "A Report to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development on the Contra Costa County Demonstration Project," by the School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, April, 1968, 66 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), School of Criminology,

under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the nature of suburban, middle-class delinquency and suggest an approach for its prevention, control, and treatment. The demonstration project, which studied two California communities, was initiated in the communities themselves by persons with both direct and indirect involvement in the problems of youth.

Findings. (1) Programs in a community designed to cope with problems of youth must have a broad base of active and continuous involvement and support of interested and influential individuals and groups in the community, itself. (2) Part of the middle-class delinquent behavior may be a reaction against those middle-class values which many young people see as having produced unresolvable conflicts at home and abroad. (3) The major process for addressing delinquency in the middle-class community is absorption. That is, a community-wide attempt is made to avoid referral of deviant youth to official agencies for traditional processing, or where such referral has been made, the attempt to remove the deviant from the traditional process by providing alternative strategies for coping with the behavior. (4) The direct involvement of youth in decision-making activities which focus upon youth is a productive and beneficial method for treating problems of delinquency. (ML)

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70. A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE ALLEVIATION OF JUVENILE BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

(a) Glen K. Wallace. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73101, August, 1968, 95 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Oklahoma State Department of Education, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. (d) 15:1-200.

Problem. This investigation was designed to compare the effectiveness in alleviating behavior problems by conventional guidance and counselling services of a public school, a department of welfare, a department of vocational rehabilitation, and a juvenile court, with that of an intensive, planned, and coordinated guidance and counselling program characterized by interagency action.

Method. Three years of research and analysis were undertaken by a multi-agency committee. The cooperating agencies were the public schools, Juvenile Court, Vocational Rehabilitation Department, and Department of Public Welfare. The project attempted to strengthen supportive psychological, sociological, and educational services to 400 students (experimental and control), in grades 7 through 12 in 3 Tulsa, Oklahoma schools. A team approach was used; provisions were made for supervised study for the experimental group; critical evaluations of the agency counsellors' roles were made; and innovations were introduced into the school curricula.

Findings. This investigation did not establish conclusively the efficacy of the latter approach. However, the coordinated services were effective in improving significantly the grade point average for students exhibiting behavior problems with a low measured intelligence in the inner-city, poverty area of Tulsa. It is felt that the interagency program design does show promise for meeting some of the new demands upon schools in inner-city areas, and for assisting youth with behavioral problems.

An operational pattern is recommended, using many more community services, such as VISTA, the YMCA, Office of Economic Opportunity, Salvation Army, Red Cross, and other similar groups. If such a wide-ranging strategy is started early with children, it should furnish partial solutions to three questions often asked by the behavioral scientist: (1) If school dropouts, delinquent behavior, and frustration can be predicted long in advance, can we sit idly by and watch these prophesies come true? (2) If remedial education, social, and psychological actions are less effective in later years, can we indulge in remedial work with too much, too late? (3) When the school and the adult community environments are at variance with the home and peer group, can we find ways to reconcile the different environments?

The recommendations attempt to provide more supportive counseling and guidance for the youngster with problems during

inputs, antiquated social institutions and practices, uncertainties, and lack of in-[illegible]tion. Relative development as a factor in location is viewed in terms of a simplified set of alternatives: the big city or a hinterland location.

Findings. Location decisions are based upon the transportation network, the personal space preferences of management, lack of information about hinterland locations, the pressures for rapid development, and certain aspects of the labor force. Some further considerations are outlined for evaluating location in terms of economic costs in the framework of cost-benefit analysis. Regional policy, which considers long-run effects and the economic macrogeography of development, can be a useful device to generate information and conserve and stretch scarce technical manpower, and in this way affect the logic of location decisions. (ML)

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83. AN ECONOMETRIC MODEL OF NOVA SCOTIA

(a) Stanislaw Czamanski. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, 1968, 144 pp. + appendices and bibliography. $3.00 per copy. This is Regional Studies Series No. 2, and is one of three major projects under way. The other two are: "An [illegible]tension of Regional Income and Product Accounts of Nova Scotia (1947-1965)" and "Regional Wealth Accounting as a [illegible]ans of Quantitative Evaluation of Regional Resources." (c) Dalhousie [illegible]iversity, Institute of Public Affairs, under sponsorship of the Nova Scotia Voluntary Planning Board. (d) None.

Problem. The goal of this study is to pro-[illegible] a tool for probing into the complex relationships of the Nova Scotia economy, and thus contribute towards solving some of [illegible] economic problems.

Study was con[illegible]during the summers of [illegible]first summer, a specificati[illegible]was developed. The [illegible]del was tested and [illegible]zed into its present form.

[illegible]. Nova Scotia is a declining region with primary sectors stagnating, and many [illegible]facturing sectors facing an uncertain development, despite the opening, with government help, of some new plants. Other factors in the picture include a per capita personal income considerably lower than the Canadian average, a high unemployment rate, and a net out-migration.

Various alternatives have been proposed for coping with the situation, and the main purpose of this model is to test the alternatives. Without a quantitative model, the number of alternatives which planners can develop is limited by the work necessary to assess the implications of each. The investigator feels that this present model needs more extensive exploration of more factors in order to describe satisfactorily the corresponding reality. Nevertheless, considerable experience may be gained by running the model for purposes of testing the effects of various combinations of input variables. (CK)

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84. PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND LOCATION AS CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO SMALL CITY GROWTH

(a) M. Jarvin Emerson and Thomas T. Vernon. (b) In process. (c) Kansas State University, Department of Economics and Department of Regional and Community Planning. (d) None.

Problem. Systems of cities, when displayed in a rank array of size, exhibit regularities referred to as the rank-size rule. Although these distributions retain a fairly high degree of stability through time, certain individual cities are observed to be consistent "rank jumpers." This is nothing more than to say that a rank jumping city grows more rapidly than other cities in the system. The question is, are there factors other than general economic development in the city's region that influence the city's growth?

Previous Research. C. H. Madden, "On Some Indications of Stability in the Growth of Cities in the United States," Economic Development and Cultural Change, No. IV, 1956; and Brian J. L. Berry, " Cities as Systems within Systems of Cities," Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association, Vol. 13, 1964.

Hypotheses. Small city growth is influenced by the city's location relative to other cities and by the city's investment in public capital.

Method. The method is to observe small city growth patterns over a long-run period and analyze their performance with respect to the amount and structure of public capital, and the changing time distance relationships that result from improved highways and high speed autos. (TV)

● ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

85. NONSURVEY TECHNIQUES FOR CONSTRUCTING REGIONAL INTERINDUSTRY MODELS

(a) William A. Schaffer. (b) In process. Preliminary papers available from School of Industrial Management, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. 30332. Price not indicated. (c) Georgia Institute of Technology, School of Industrial Management, with partial support from U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To develop methods for simulating models of regional economies using secondary data, as well as techniques to test the validity of these simulations.

Method. Using national input-output tables and estimates of gross outputs of local industries, this project simulates interindustry transactions for a region based on procedures employing location quotients, cross-industry quotients, supply and demand pools, and an iterative allocating device. Simulations are compared with published regional input-output tables and patterns of differences are constructed for use in correcting simulations for regions where no survey is available.

Findings. These simulation techniques have been outlined and programmed and are being used to estimate interindustry transactions for the state of Washington for 1963. Initial tests indicate that local production coefficients for seven out of twenty-three industries are reasonably estimated by our procedures. (SLD)

86. THE DATA BANK

(a) Werner Z. Hirsch, Marvin Hoffenburg, Sidney Sonenblum, and Robert M. Hayes. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. This project is oriented around collection of data determined primarily by the results of a research project entitled "Design of a Regional Information System" (DORIS). The data bank, besides storing data related to DORIS, also provides references to the availability in mechanized form of additional data, much of which is of special interest to DORIS, and some of which is of a more general nature. The major determining factors for initially recommending whether specific data should be acquired and stored on a continuing basis in the bank are: (1) whether it is defined as relevant by the DORIS project; (2) whether it is data about the Los Angeles area; and (3) whether it is available and practicable to acquire on a continuing basis.

Previous Research. Hirsch, Sonenblum, Hoffenburg, and Jamieson, "Design of a Regional Information System," University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (See *Digest* reports 12:1-27 and 14:1-20.) (SIE)

87. CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURISM TO REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF PUERTO RICO

(a) Barclay G. Jones. (b) In process. (c) Cornell University, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To develop social accounts of the various sub-markets of the tourist trade in Puerto Rico; to provide sectoral inputs for the input-output matrix being developed for the Puerto Rican economy. Using this data, a predictive growth model of tourism will be developed to help determine the potential impact of a proposed tourism project on a particular area. (SIE)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

88. EVALUATION OF THE ARA-EDA BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAM

(a) Darius Gaskins, Charles D. Liner, and Stanley Miller. (b) Completed. Final report issued September, 1968.

Research, Columbia University, 605 W. 115th St., New York, N. Y. 10025, August, 1968, 291 pp. + appendices (separate volume). Price not indicated. (c) Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) 14:2-95 and 16:1-75.

Problem. To analyze the problems of homelessness and disaffiliation by comparing affiliation patterns of residents in three distinct communities: a skid row (the Bowery), a custodial institution for homeless men (Camp La Guardia, Chester, N. Y.), and a low-income residential neighborhood (Park Slope, Brooklyn, N. Y.). Both the Bowery and Camp La Guardia have skid-row populations while Park Slope does not. Fairly late in the research program it was decided that it would be advantageous to interview a sample of high-income men in order to separate the concomitants of disaffiliation from those of poverty. Thus, the same interview schedule that was used in the first three areas was administered to a group of high-income respondents living in the Park Avenue section of midtown Manhattan. For the purpose of this research, homelessness was defined in terms of minimal affiliation with organizations rather than as a characteristic of the residents of a particular neighborhood.

Method. Life history data were gathered from a group of men from each area. From the data, nine theoretical orientations about the etiology of homelessness were evaluated: (1) education and under-socialization; (2) aspirations and anomie; (3) drinking; (4) institutional living; (5) the influence of family structure; (6) generational retreat; (7) economic marginality; (8) social marginality; and (9) multiple factor approaches--combinations of elements that seem related to retreat and other social pathologies.

Findings. Some of the conclusions drawn from this study were that: (1) skid-row men are about as well-educated as other lower-class men, and hence their retreat is not attributable to insufficient formal schooling; (2) disaffiliation and skid-row residence were not traceable to the discrepancy between respondents' aspirations and achievements; (3) skid-row men drink more heavily, but disaffiliation is not directly attributable to this; (4) institutional living and solitary living is more common among skid-row men; and (5) skid-row men exhibit a background of poor work history, heavy drinking, poor marital history, low standard of living, dependency, reckless youth, poor health, and repeated arrests for drinking and far more serious crimes. (ML)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

● ECONOMIC THEORY

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77. CHOICES FOR THE DOLLAR: COSTS AND BENEFITS OF POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO THE BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS PROBLEM

(a) Robert Z. Aliber. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Planning Pamphlet No. 127, by the National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009, May, 1969, 54 pp. $2.00 per copy. LC 76-88571. (c) National Planning Association. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the costs and benefits of the possible ways in which the United States could deal with its payments deficit. United States' deficits have weakened the cornerstone of the international monetary system--the capacity of the United States to supply gold for dollars to foreign official institutions at $35 an ounce. U. S. gold reserves have fallen from $24 billion in 1948 to $11 billion in 1968. During this time, foreign institutions' holdings have risen from $6 to $32 billion. This report analyzes this balance-of-payments problem and its relation to the whole international monetary system, while considering the policies of other nations which affect this relationship.

Part I describes the present international monetary system and the implications of the recent financial crises in sterling, the franc, and the dollar. Part II analyzes the failure of U. S. measures to achieve a satisfactory payments balance

and its implications for understanding the defects of the present system. Part III studies the costs and benefits of four alternatives open to the United States for solving this problem.

Findings. The imbalance cannot be eliminated until the system provides a supply of reserves which will meet world demand for reserve increases without U. S. deficits. The following are the four options available to U. S. policy makers: (1) attempt to maintain the $35 parity; (2) undertake a small devaluation, raising the price of gold to $40 or $45; (3) increase the gold price substantially to $70 or $80; and (4) demonetize gold. In terms of political and economic costs, currently the low cost option would be to maintain the $35 parity; but this could fluctuate easily with domestic and international situations, raising the costs very high. Economically, demonetization of gold appears more attractive than an increase in gold price. From a political viewpoint, the reverse is true. In the final analysis, the choice depends critically on the relative weight policy makers give to political considerations, including international cooperation, prestige, and value of U. S. commitments, and economic costs, inflation, unemployment, loss of income, and resource misallocation. (SD)

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78. RETURNS TO SCALE AND ELASTICITIES OF SUBSTITUTION BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT FOR TWO-DIGIT U. S. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES--1958, 1963.

(a) Daniel Shefer. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Discussion Paper Series No. 26, by the Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, n. d., 81 pp., mimeo. $2.00 per copy. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This paper deals with the empirical investigation of economies of scale in U. S. manufacturing industries. As a byproduct of that analysis, an estimate of the elasticity of substitution has been obtained. These parameters are proven to be of great value in determining the type of industries most likely to be attracted to regions with unemployment and, thus, low wages.

Planners and other decision makers are concerned with devising policies aimed at alleviating disparities among regions. These disparities consist of chronic unemployment, low per capita incomes, and low rates of economic growth. Entrepreneurs are motivated to invest in those regions where the greatest profits can be secured, given some prespecified level of probabilities of the risk involved. Agglomeration economies are of paramount importance in the rapid growth of metropolitan economies, and this paper is an interim report of a first-step attempt to quantify agglomeration economies. The analysis is a cross-sectional one of two time periods--1958 and 1963, independently. (CK)

● ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

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79. THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERSONAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR COUNTIES

(a) George Christian Ehemann. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "A Study in Economic Statistics" by Bureau of Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240, 1969, 128 pp. Price not indicated.
(c) The University of Iowa, College of Business Administration, Bureau of Business and Economic Research.
(d) None.

Problem. To examine the problems that have arisen in the estimation of personal income by county and suggest ways by which the quality of personal income estimates can be improved. Personal income is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, earnings of proprietors of unincorporated business enterprises, rental income, interest and dividends, and transfer payments. Personal contributions to social insurance funds are subtracted from this total. The sources of primary data that can be used for county income estimation are much smaller in quantity and often less suited for income estimation than are those that form the basis of state and national personal income estimates. The contrasts in data quality

necessitate that estimation procedures in counties differ from those on state and national levels.

The researcher shows that the allocation method is best suited to estimating county income. This method is concerned with the distribution of state personal income estimates to counties since state data are more extensive and more reliable than are county data providing a superior guide to the magnitude of personal income components. Through a detailed analysis of county personal income estimates for Iowa counties the researcher demonstrates the method for best choosing income components. (HBK)

80. PERSONAL INCOME, 1968, AND DISPOSABLE INCOME, 1929-68, BY STATES AND REGIONS

(a) Robert B. Bretzfelder, Q. Francis Dallavalle, and David A. Hirschberg. (b) A continuing project in process. Present findings published in the Survey of Current Business, April, 1969, Volume 49, Number 4, by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 32 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. (d) None.

Problem. This report presents preliminary estimates of personal income by states and regions for 1968 and comparable estimates of disposable (after-tax) personal income from 1929 through 1968. The materials presented include total and per capita personal and disposable income and total personal and federal personal taxes for the years 1929, 1940, and 1948-68. In addition, the seasonally adjusted annual rates of personal income for 1967 and 1968 are presented as well as a breakdown of the percent change of personal income from 1967 to 1968 by type and industrial source.

Findings. Personal income in the United States rose nine percent from 1967 to 1968. Regional gains followed the long-run pattern, with larger advances in the southern and western regions than in the northeastern and north central ones. An analysis of changes in personal disposable income indicates that they are closely in line with changes in personal income; so the relative rate of economic growth in each state is about the same whether expressed in personal income or in disposable income.

Regional differences in per capita disposable personal incomes are now much smaller than they were in 1929, because regions with the lowest per capita income have shown the most growth over the past four decades. (HBK)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

81. RURAL POVERTY AND REGIONAL PROGRESS IN AN URBAN SOCIETY

(a) Erwin D. Canham and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as the fourth and concluding report in a series of studies prepared by the Task Force on Economic Growth and Opportunity, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, 1969, 268 pp. $3.00 per copy. LC 73-77090. Previous titles in the series include The Concept of Poverty; Poverty: The Sick, Disabled and Aged; and The Disadvantaged Poor: Education and Employment. (c) Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., Task Force on Economic Growth and Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. To examine rural poverty as human, social, and economic problems of great importance to the nation and closely related to urbanization and metropolitan growth. Because of the tightly knit structure of American society, many of the problems facing people in central cities, suburbs, towns, and the countryside are not only similar but also often interrelated. The report studies the system of interdependent communities and the interrelationship of their problems that are important to the development of more effective programs to combat poverty.

Method. The Task Force on Economic Growth and Opportunity commissioned papers from ten authorities to outline basic facts and issues on rural poverty. Their papers are included in the report. From an analysis of these papers, the Task Force has defined issues, related problems, and drawn up a list of 18 recommendations.

Findings. (1) The Congress should establish a bipartisan commission to investigate and analyze the basic factors affecting the geographic location of population and industry. Rural poverty could possibly be decreased by adopting a national policy encouraging the dispersal of population and industry. Such a decision is not clear-cut; there are many factors which merit serious consideration (e.g., locational trends, efficiency of production, the effect of government programs on the location of population and industry, government installations, and the government's role as a purchaser of services and goods). (2) The grant formula of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act should be amended to provide more nearly equal educational opportunities for all children. The grant formula should be based on need. (3) The benefits of pre-school-age programs should be extended to rural and urban schools where they do not now exist. At the same time, better education could be reaching children in rural areas through television and mobile teaching units. (4) Public schools that enroll significant numbers of non-English-speaking children, especially Spanish and Indian, should develop bilingual and other special programs to overcome the communications problem. (5) Business, labor, and school officials should join together to develop more work-study programs for young people. Such programs could be tailored to the needs of local communities. (6) Vocational technical education courses relevant to a changing job market should be made an integral part of the public school system. (7) Where it is impractical for public school systems to provide desired vocational-technical courses, state and local school officials should explore other methods for making such education available. (8) Investment and job creation should be encouraged in small- and medium-size cities without going so far as to adopt a policy of equalizing regional growth. (9) Minimum wage laws have eliminated jobs, stopped the creation of new jobs, speeded the flow of migrants to congested urban areas, and hampered attempts to develop rural areas and lagging regions. Therefore, further minimum wage increases should be suspended to allow capital flows to rural and underdeveloped regions. (10) Economic development should be broadened to emphasize the growing service industries, since manufacturing is not a realistic objective for all rural areas. (11) State commissions should study state and local government reorganization, because effective modern government is an important factor in the economic and social health of an area. (12) Public institutions and services in rural America could be improved by consolidation in thinly populated areas. (13) Outstanding business leaders should bring their abilities and efforts together in voluntary regional development councils to accelerate economic development and progress. (14) A new farm policy, moving toward the establishment of market direction of the agricultural sector of the economy and providing for the scheduled termination of price and production controls, should be established. (15) The Bureau of the Census should revise its definitions of farm operators and farming to portray more accurately and meaningfully the roles of rural farm and nonfarm people. (16) New efforts to provide quality educational opportunities to Indian children and adults are needed. These might include more day school, education complexes combining secondary, technical-vocational, and junior college work. (17) High levels of poverty and unemployment among Indian Americans indicate the urgent need for income-producing employment. The federal government should initiate a program that combines the provision of modern facilities and employment opportunities for Indians. (18) Congress should consider transferring the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Department of the Interior to another executive department. This move should incorporate consultation with representative Indian leaders. (HBK)

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82. GROWTH POLES: AN INVESTIGATION OF THEIR POTENTIAL AS A TOOL FOR REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Vida Nichols. (b) Completed and published under the above title as RSRI Discussion Paper No. 30, Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, May, 1969, 55 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To examine growth poles as a mechanism for bringing about development in a lagging region on the assumption

that a regional development policy is considered to be desirable. A growth pole is defined as "an urban center of economic activity which can achieve self-sustaining growth to the point that growth is diffused outward into the pole region and eventually beyond into the less developed region of the nation." That this policy is effective is based on two contentions: (1) limited investment resources will have little impact if spread too thinly among numerous, small projects throughout the entire region and (2) agglomeration and urbanization economies will accrue to the investments if they are concentrated spatially in urban centers.

In examining this concept, the investigator discusses the following questions: (1) What do we know about unbalanced growth in general and what does this imply specifically for fostering development in key towns within a region? (2) What is the mechanism by which urban growth takes place and to what extent can we expect regional centers to achieve self-sustaining growth? (3) What do we know about diffusion of economic growth between towns in the urban network and from towns to their surrounding rural areas? (4) What is the most efficient distribution of growth poles within a region? (5) How should we select the towns to receive major capital investment? This analysis is undertaken in the light of general theories on urban and economic growth and offers ideas on the feasibility of regional development possibilities in general. (SD)

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83. TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL LOCATION AND THEIR IMPACT ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Benjamin H. Stevens, Robert C. Douglas, and Carolyn B. Neighbor. (b) In process. This is a preliminary report, published as RSRI Discussion Paper No. 31, Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, May, 1969, 40 pp. Price not indicated. A monograph covering this research in detail is expected to be completed in Summer, 1969. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Determine the extent to which industrial location decisions can be influenced by public investments and policies designed to attract industry. This report concentrates on three problems: (1) identifying trends in the location of manufacturing activity; (2) isolating the causes of these changes; and (3) measuring the impact of these changes on regional economic growth. The work on identifying trends has concentrated on the interregional shifts in manufacturing activity among SMSA's and non-SMSA's. Work on causes of shifts has dealt primarily with the various forms of internal and external economics which affect location decisions of local manufacturers. Employment multipliers and growth theories have been the foci of the research on the impact of changes in manufacturing employment.

Findings. The manufacturing industry is shifting out of the established industrial regions of the North into the South and West; it is also shifting among metropolitan areas in these regions. Some market-oriented industries are moving toward established population centers, but most manufacturing industries are shifting out of major metropolitan centers into smaller centers.

The conclusions on causes of shifts are tentative. In general, new firms and industries tend to start on a small scale in large SMSA's which provide ideas, opportunities, finances, intermediate products, skilled labor, marketing possibilities, and other such favorable conditions. Medium-sized SMSA's might be characterized as industrial complexes containing mainly medium-sized establishments. Large establishments are able to internalize services and locate independently in small SMSA's to avoid wage, tax, land, and other high costs of concentration.

The researchers predict that something like a regular central place system of trade and service centers may arise, but with a manufacturing rather than agricultural hinterland. If this pattern continues to spread across the country, it is likely that many of the current differences in employment and economic development will tend to disappear. (HBK)

84. THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INTERNATIONAL OIL AND THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(a) Michael Tanzer. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108, 1969, 435 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 69-14605. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the complex political and economic relationships, centering around oil, between and within the underdeveloped and developed countries. For nations with enormous oil deposits, such as in the Middle East, oil is the economic life. The discussion in this book, however, focuses on the more subtle impact that oil exerts on the vast majority of underdeveloped countries which are heavily dependent upon imported oil. For most of these countries, the central fact of their oil economy is that it is controlled by a handful of Western corporations, most of them American.

Michael Tanzer starts with a careful analysis of the structures and policies of the mammoth international corporations. Because their activities take place within the context of the international East-West power struggle, he then goes on to examine the role of other key forces affecting international oil: Western governments, the Soviet Union, oil-exporting countries, and international organizations. Given this framework, he then turns to the wide variety of oil policies adopted by the underdeveloped countries. The central focus here is the controversial question of government versus private (foreign) ownership. As his major example, he traces the policy of India in great detail and then goes on to examine more briefly China, Mexico, Iraq, and parts of Latin America. In general, the political power of the oil companies is made clear, but it is in Tanzer's discussion of oil boycotts--particularly the boycott of Cuba--where the political significance of oil is seen most sharply. (HBK)

85. ASIAN DRAMA: AN INQUIRY INTO THE POVERTY OF NATIONS

(a) Gunnar Myrdal. (b) Completed and published in three volumes under the above title in hard cover by the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., 41 East 70th St., New York, N. Y. 10021, and in paperback by Pantheon Books, a division of Random House, Inc., 457 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1968, 1838 pp. + appendices and indexes. $25.00 per copy, hard cover; $10.00, paper. LC 67-27845, Twentieth Century Fund edition; LC 67-19179, Pantheon edition. (c) Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., and the Stockholm University, Institute for International Studies. (d) None.

Problem. The title Asian Drama was chosen, Gunnar Myrdal explains, because the region studied, South Asia, is living through a period of clear cut conflicts and a common theme, as in a drama. The author began his work with a hopeful view of planning and ordered growth in the underdeveloped countries, but the difficulties began to seem greater than he had thought, and he feels a reappraisal of theories basic to planning is needed. Yet history is not predetermined, he says, and the drama does not need to end in tragedy.

The study deals with one fourth of mankind, and a regional approach was used in order to draw analytical comparisons among the countries of South Asia. The region includes Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines. South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos have also been touched upon. Though essentially a study of major economic problems, Myrdal uses an institutional approach, since he feels that nothing can be studied in isolation. History and politics, theories and ideologies, economic structures and levels, social stratification, agriculture and industry, population developments, health, education, behavior and motivation must be studied in their mutual relationships.

The immensity of the topic resulted in the author's producing, not the relatively easy book on the main development problems of South Asia that he had set out to write, but instead, a study where the main concern was methodological--how to cleanse concepts and discard theories, and then state problems in a logical and realistic way. He believes that, at the present stage, an important contribution to the advancement of knowledge about this region is to destroy constructs that have been quickly put together, and to expose to

criticism masses of more or less worthless statistics. These constructs and statistics stand in the way of scientific progress.

Myrdal, however, does not offer his book as the final one on the subject. Theory, he says, is always tentative and provisional, and he has aspired to do little more than speed up the reorientation of economic and social research on this region. Furthermore, he is optimistic about the development of more accurate knowledge.

Realizing that many readers' interests may be restricted to particular parts of the study--health, education, methodology, or other areas--consideration is being given to making some of the more specialized material available in separate volumes. However, references to other parts of the study will underline his basic conception that all the problems of the region are closely interrelated. (CK)

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86. IMPACT OF VIETNAM WAR EXPENDITURES ON THE PHILADELPHIA ECONOMY

(a) Walter Isard and Thomas W. Langford, Jr. (b) In process. This is a preliminary report published as RSRI Discussion Paper No. 29, Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, May, 1969, 46 pp., mimeo. $3.00 per copy. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and U. S. Department of Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This paper reflects a critical question on the minds of many social scientists and policy makers, namely the impact of the Vietnam war on national and regional economies. Specifically, it seeks to determine: (1) in what ways the Philadelphia economy would have been different had there been no such war, and (2) what offset programs can absorb the resources which may be released by contraction of the war effort.

Method. Having identified the actual employment and expenditures for each of the 35 aggregate governmental sections for fiscal year 1968 in the Philadelphia region, Isard and Langford estimated the extent and nature of the changes in these expenditures which can be attributed to the war. While the work on the technical input-output coefficients for this region is complete, and while the materials on the federal agencies of the Philadelphia economy are satisfactory, the authors feel that appropriate methodology must be further explored.

Findings. The total inputs directly and indirectly required of the Philadelphia region by actual 1968 federal government operations were about $6.9 billion, while without the Vietnam war, the same requirements would have been about $5.6 billion. When the war is reduced or ended, the amount of the inputs affected should not be viewed as indicative of the amount by which the outputs will be contracted. Rather, that amount should be seen as resources released for other government and private programs. For example, the difference--$284 million--between fiscal year 1968 federal agency expenditures of $1.443 billion and the authors' estimate of federal agency expenditures of $1.159 billion, had there been no Vietnam war, is a reasonable indication of the monies that might have gone into social programs in the Philadelphia region, and that, indeed, might become available when the war ends.

For such a sum, one can develop many mixes of reasonable programs which could have been, or could be, developed as an "offset" policy. One mix suggested might be: (1) elementary and secondary education, $170,400,000; (2) institutions of higher education, $56,800,000; and (3) low-income housing construction, $56,800,000.

This ongoing research will take several more years to finish. Pending the attainment of improved methodology, the writers assert that it is desirable to use the methodology we have for attacking basic social problems. (CK)

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87. PLANS FOR NEW YORK STATE TO MEET THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF PEACE

(a) Keith S. McHugh, Chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by New York State Post Vietnam Planning Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 1414, New York, N. Y. 10020, December, 1968, 80 pp. Price not indicated. (c) New York State Post Vietnam Planning Committee, appointed by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller. (d) None.

Problem. Plans and recommendations are presented here to offset the economic consequences, when peace comes in Vietnam, of probable defense contract terminations and of a substantial demobilization of the armed forces, as they affect the State of New York. The impact depends on factors beyond the control of the State. These are: (1) the time that de-escalation begins, and its scope and duration; (2) the condition of the national economy at that time; and (3) the timing and effectiveness of national counter-recession measures.

Method. A federal Post Vietnam Policy Committee, headed by the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, made broad national assumptions as to the magnitude and speed of de-escalation, and this was used as a starting point for this study. The Committee organized an in-depth survey of some 800 prime contractors, including several institutions doing research and development work. These contractors had more than 90 percent of the State's $3.3 billion of prime defense contracts (1967). A subcommittee met with a number of returning veterans to learn their needs directly. All present State and federal programs to assist the veterans were examined.

Findings. The Committee recommends that: (1) Area Post Vietnam Planning Committees be set up to make plans for peace in 11 areas of the State covering 25 counties; (2) these committees consider suggestions for improving their communities as places in which to live and work; (3) the Governor appoint a State Post Vietnam Coordinating Committee from his cabinet and staff; (4) the principal business organizations, the State Department of Commerce, and the Coordinating Committee's Executive Director unite in offering a series of informative workshops in all areas heavily affected by defense business; (5) priority work projects be set up in areas subject to heavy defense contract cancellations; (6) an early study be made by the State government on extending unemployment insurance benefits and of establishing a general investment credit for new production facilities; and (7) present governmental programs for veterans, including job, housing, and educational opportunities, be extended and improved.

The Committee believes that the report's blueprint for action at State and local levels will be useful whether peace comes early or is delayed for some years. (CK)

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88. THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Everett M. Kassalow (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title as Research Report No. 27, by the Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 265 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) University of Wisconsin, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Agency for International Development, and University of Wisconsin. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the linkage between the work and writings of the economic development planner or economist and the work and literature on social security in less developed countries. This collection of 12 papers was the product of a seminar held to probe the suspicion with which social security officials and development planners in underdeveloped countries regard each other. The focus of the papers is to draw on experiences from developed countries as a means of shedding light on possible alternatives for new nations in dealing with these problems.

Specifically, these papers cover the following topics: (1) a questioning of the automatic applicability of the social security approach to health care in some less developed countries; (2) an assessment of social security within the broad framework of economic development for these countries; (3) attempts to fill some of the quantitative information gaps regarding social security and development; (4) the possibilities of establishing the cost of social security and other social benefits; (5) the relationship between social security and investment for development; (6) the problem of social security and income distribution; (7) interaction between social security and economic and social change in a context of rapid industrialization; (8) an evaluation of social security at various stages of development; (9) a questioning of the prevailing tendency of developing countries to borrow programs directly from developed countries; (10) social

security and development in Latin America; and (11) general issues in this entire area. (SD)

89. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND THE UNITED STATES

(a) Lawrence B. Krause. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 265 pp. + appendices. $6.75 per copy. LC 67-30598. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the impact of each upon the United States. The formation of the EEC and EFTA in 1958-59 made substantial changes on the pattern of international trade. After joining the EEC or EFTA, members formed much closer commercial ties with each other.

Since the end of World War II, such economic integration has radically altered the economic structure of Europe and profoundly affected the United States and the rest of the world. Enough time has now elapsed since the creation of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) to permit an appraisal of the impact of these arrangements. This study provides such an appraisal by examining the direct effects of integration on the international trade of manufactured products and agricultural goods as well as on direct investment flows and other international transactions. The author considers the internal effects of the EEC and EFTA on the economics of participating nations, including both problems and areas for further development and growth. He considers the possibility of British membership in the Common Market and the effects of such a large European economic agglomerate on world politics. (HBK)

90. ALASKA-JAPAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

(a) Arlon R. Tussing, Salvatore Comitini, Hubert J. Gellert, Ichirou Inukai, Akio Iwasaki, Michael R. C. Massie and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Social, Economic, and Government Research, University of Alaska, College, Alaska 99701, January, 1968, 469 pp. $8.50 per copy. (c) University of Alaska, Institute of Social, Economic, and Government Research, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Regional Economic Development, and Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska. (d) None.

Problem. To study the potential contribution of trade with Japan to Alaska's economic development. Alaska has the resources Japan needs, and Japan has the sophisticated industrial economy Alaska currently lacks. The strengthening and expanding of commercial ties benefits U. S. trade and balance of payments and Alaskan growth and development. Specifically, this report pursues the following objectives: (1) to project Japan's import requirements until 1980 or 1985 of commodities which are or might be produced in Alaska; (2) to survey world supply conditions for each of these commodities over the same period; (3) to project transportation costs and conditions affecting the exports of these commodities both by Alaska and her competitors; (4) to report the structural and organizational features of relevant Japanese industries and markets, important to Alaskan enterprises planning exports; and (5) to make recommendations for both private and governmental action to help Alaska obtain and benefit from Japanese market investments.

Findings. The investigators came to these conclusions: (1) Japan's economy is impetus for imports of Alaska's raw materials. (2) Joint ventures with U. S. firms are expected to be the most common form of Japanese participation in Alaska's economy, with trading companies playing the major role. (3) Both the U. S. generally and Alaska gain from Japanese trade and investment. (4) Forest product exports will continue to expand, but care must be taken to assure competition in lumber prices. (5) The increasing demand for fish in Japan to bring more protein into the Japanese diet cannot be met by Japan alone and should result in Japanese investment in U. S. fisheries. (6) Japan requires an expanding import of crude oil to diversify energy sources. (7) High profits may induce sale of Japanese-developed Alaskan oil in the U. S.

(8) Natural gas reserves are highly promising, but benefits are limited by overpricing and price discrimination. (9) Japan's demands for coking coal are high, but Alaskan supplies are uncertain. (10) Japan's market for metals has caused a mining boom in western Canada. (11) The most promising metal is copper, but its export is precluded by U. S. policy. (12) Japanese firms have shown an interest in Alaskan ranch possibilities. (13) Japanese tourism to Alaska is expected to grow rapidly. (14) Alaska's growth and export trade produce a prospect of fiscal self-sufficiency, reducing justification for preferential federal subsidies. (SD)

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91. AN ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL, POLITICAL, AND COMMUNICATIONS ASPECTS OF ALASKA-CANADA DEVELOPMENT RELATIONS

(a) George W. Rogers and Douglas N. Jones. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Social, Economic, and Government Research, University of Alaska, College, Alaska 99701, 1968, 116 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Alaska, Institute of Social, Economic, and Government Research, under sponsorship of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the political economy of the Alaska-Northwest Canada region, appraise successes and failures in specific fields, and suggest directions for new political and economic institutions and relationships. This report is the second portion of a two-part study on Alaska-Northwest Canada economic activities. The first part compared mining laws and gas and oil laws and practices. In this report, the first section deals with the underlying regional basis of Alaska-Northwest Canada development relationships and with a general comparison of the nature of present and future courses of development within the regional and political subdivisions of the area. Part II deals with the political and legal basis of these relationships by analyzing the Alaska-Northwest Canada boundary as a factor in development, arrangements for joint management and exploitation of sea resources, and aspects of mutual defense. Part III studies communications systems in the area. (SD)

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92. SOME MAJOR PROBLEMS IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) David Kirk and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as the "Second Report and Review" of the Canadian Council on Rural Development, Parliament Building, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 1968, 79 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Canadian Council on Rural Development. (d) None.

Problem. To outline a "philosophy of development" which might inspire not only development programs in Canada, but further research. The review seeks to define the essential elements of the question of development by describing in broad terms some of the socioeconomic disparities which exist within Canada and by citing certain problems raised by the process of urbanization. The concept of development is clarified by examining its essential components: planning, town and country planning, political and administrative structures, and integrated regional development. The researchers are also concerned with the major problem of information, with "people-participation," and with delineating the role of the federal government in these matters. They also formulate certain recommendations intended to create conditions necessary for the evolution of a development plan in which the whole of Canada can participate. (HBK)

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93. NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION ECONOMIC STUDIES

(a) See below. (b) Ongoing research programs; completed publications listed below. (c) National Planning Association, Center for Economic Projections. (d) 9:2-87; 10:1-48; 10:2-59; 11:1-57; 11:2-73; 12:1-76; 12:2-64, 65; 13:1-146, 147; and 14:1-102, 103.

Problem. The National Planning Association conducts a number of ongoing research programs with periodic publications emanating from each: (1) research on national economic projections for public and private decision making; (2) research on regional economic projections; and (3) special planning-related studies.

As noted above, the Digest has reported upon these periodically.

Recent projects and their resultant publications include: (1) Ahmad Al-Samarrie, Morris Cobern, and Takeshi Hori, National Economic Projections to 1978/79, January, 1969, which attempts to quantify the progress in national economic performance that appears to be attainable over the next decade. (2) Joe Won Lee and William B. D. Hong, Economic and Demographic Projections for States and Metropolitan Areas to 1975, 1980, and 1985, January, 1969, which reviews past trends and presents projections of major economic and demographic variables for broad multi-state regions, for individual states, and for metropolitan areas. This report describes a methodological framework for making subnational economic projections and presents historical and projected information. (3) Morris Cobern, Use of Regional Information in Business and Government, April, 1968, reports on the replies from nearly 800 business corporations, government agencies, and research organizations to a questionnaire attempting to ascertain the deficiencies, purposes, and kinds of subnational data which are used or needed for public and private planning. (4) Leonard Lecht, Manpower Needs for National Goals in the 1970's, NPA Center for Priority Analysis, evaluates the manpower resources needed for achieving national goals in 16 critical areas such as health, urban development, and job retraining. The report also examines the need for advance planning in both public and private sectors in the development and use of manpower resources. (5) State and Local Planning (Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Conference of the NPA Center for Economic Projections), March, 1969, focuses on the problems and objectives of state and local government planning, including such topics as PPBS, systems analysis, information needs, and the problems of intergovernmental coordination and resource utilization. (6) Gerhard Colm and Kate A. Arbogast, Economic Outlook for 1969, represents an assessment of short-term economic prospects. (MLH)

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94. DEPENDENCE OF THE PUERTO RICAN ECONOMY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS HUMAN RESOURCES

(a) H. C. Barton, Jr. (b) Status not reported; a draft paper has been completed. (c) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Because Puerto Rico's natural wealth is limited, its economic growth is especially dependent on technological advance and the productivity of its labor force. The economic development of Puerto Rico has been burdened by population density, by the high proportion of dependent children and young people in its population, and by a low employment rate among the comparatively few people of working age.

Hypotheses. Economic growth in Puerto Rico is dependent on the quality of human resources and the education of the population. The dependence of economic growth on education, and the dependence of education on population control, is probably more direct and immediate than in any other country in the world. Because of the extreme population pressures on arable land and other natural resources, an effective program of population control might have a higher benefit-cost ratio in Puerto Rico than in any other country. (ML)

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95. ENGINEERING-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS IN PUBLIC INVESTMENT ANALYSIS

(a) William K. Linvill. (b) Status not reported. (c) Stanford University, School of Engineering, under the sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To develop the applicability of engineering-economic systems analysis to regional development programs and at the same time to train persons in this relatively new field.

The research program concentrates on (1) an identification of growth centers in economically lagging regions and the design of development programs that will propagate growth from these centers to whole regions; (2) the assembling of a

mix of projects that will best suit the needs of the region; (3) an investigation of the theoretical and practical bases for dividing the region into subregions and for maintaining appropriate planning interactions among these subregions; and (4) an analysis of the benefits of facilities such as transportation systems, water resource systems, and power systems for stimulating regional development.

The education program involves the training and education of graduate students in the field through courses and research at the Stanford University and internship experience in the field through work performed in regional and district offices. (SIE)

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96. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NORWAY

(a) William M. Lafferty. (b) A doctoral dissertation; status not reported. (c) University of Florida, Department of Political Science, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the connections between the distinctive aspects of Norwegian industrialization and changes in the Norwegian labor movement. Since industrial development in Norway was both late and rapid, and its labor force recruited primarily from rural districts, the study should provide significant case material for understanding the processes of economic development.

Method. The basic data to be used are the extensive statistics available from official Norwegian sources. (SIE)

● AGRICULTURE

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97. MATHEMATICAL PROGRAMMING AND COMPETITIVE EQUILIBRIUM IN THE LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(a) David Pines and Benjamin H. Stevens. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as RSRI Discussion Paper No. 23, Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, July, 1968, 34 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the conditions of a competitive equilibrium in the location of agricultural production and verify whether the solution of certain mathematical programs is consistent with these conditions. Part II of the report is devoted to the formulation of the conditions of a competitive equilibrium and to an examination of the characteristics of this system of conditions. The implications of some mathematical programs are examined in Part III, and these implications compared to the conditions of a competitive equilibrium discussed in Part II.

A general model of the location of agricultural production is supposed to solve for the following set of variables: (1) the crop raised in each location; (2) the market price of each crop; (3) the f.o.b. price at the location of production of each crop; (4) rent of each location; (5) average productivity of land in each location; and (6) average productivity of the other factors of production in each location. The first set of variables (1) can sometimes be split into two subsets. This is the case when the land-use pattern is characterized by concentric rings around the one-point market. In this case, a location of production can uniquely be determined by: (1-a) the order of the rings of each crop in terms of their distances from the market; and (1-b) the width of each ring.

Findings. None of the models investigated --von Thunen, Dunn, Isard, Alonso, and Stevens--solves for all the above variables. Besides Stevens', none determines simultaneously both the order of rings and the market prices. Such a simultaneous determination is the main difficulty involved in a competitive equilibrium model. Though Stevens' model succeeds in solving both of these sets of variables, the solution does not correspond to a competitive equilibrium.

The study concludes that the sum of profits and rent is not maximized in a competitive equilibrium. Instead, some function of welfare which varies according to the assumptions adopted is maximized. (ML and JS)

98. A REGIONAL STUDY OF THE CHANGING OCCUPANCY AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALLUVIAL LOWLAND

(a) Theodore H. Schmudde and Frank H. Thomas. (b) Status not reported. (c) Southern Illinois University (Carbondale), Department of Geography. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the present occupancy of a portion of the Mississippi alluvial lowland and the agricultural system by which the area is developed. The occupancy of the Lower Mississippi alluvial lowland can be viewed as a struggle toward better water resource management. A fundamental concern of the development of this area has been the need for spacial organization of institutions and individual enterprises in order to manage the problems of too much water on the land (drainage organization), too little water on the land at critical times (irrigation organization), and the Mississippi River itself (flood control and improved navigation). An appreciation of the spacial dimension of water resource management problems in the area is an important result of the study. The study is to produce an atlas of relevant distributions of water and land resources and agricultural and economic factors. (SIE)

● TRADE

99. BLACK BUSINESS IN LOUISVILLE

(a) George Walton, Jessie Daniels, William Meers, and James Lewis Davidson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, 172 Capitol Annex, Frankfort, Ky. 40601, March, 1969, 24 pp. + appendix. Price not indicated. (c) State of Kentucky, Commission on Human Rights. (d) None.

Problem. Examine patterns of black ownership of business in Louisville and surrounding Jefferson County, including such aspects as number, size, and variety; possible joint ownership with whites; location; white patronage; old and new businesses; expansion; barriers to development; franchises; and private assistance.

Method. Personal and telephone interviews were conducted by commission staff members in October and November, 1968, with various businesses and agencies. Black businessmen on a partial list were asked for referrals to others.

Findings. In Jefferson County, blacks own only 4.6 percent of all businesses and employ less than one percent of the labor force, although blacks comprise 13.3 percent of the county's population. More than half these businesses are in the traditionally segregated areas of barber shops, beauty shops, and funeral parlors. Black business, generally, is concentrated in ghetto areas. Black businessmen rate lack of capital and training for both managers and laborers as the most pressing needs. The investigators recommend that: (1) efforts be made to obtain more franchises for blacks; (2) private and publicly financed training programs be established; (3) Small Business Administration funds be used to set up more black businesses; (4) black owned subsidiaries of national corporations be established; (5) more loans for black businesses be made from private sources; and (6) more black members be recruited by the Chamber of Commerce and other business-service clubs. (DJN)

100. BLACK BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by PACT, Inc., 593 Market St., Suite 200, San Francisco, Calif. 94105, November, 1968, 63 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) PACT, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Technical Assistance Department. (d) None.

Problem. Clarify conceptions of one of San Francisco's minority business communities and delineate specifically the: (1) kinds of businesses in which blacks are not involved; (2) specific characteristics of black small businessmen; (3) general problems facing the black business community; and (4) degree of prosperity and stability of the black business community.

Method. A door-to-door survey of businesses in major black areas was conducted by residents of the areas themselves in February and March, 1968.

Findings. The most immediate needs of existing black businesses are improved financing, management training, business associations, and general community improvements such as housing, employment, and education. Black businessmen also must expand into areas in which they traditionally have not been involved and they must reject their outdated concept of their changes in the larger business community to take advantage of opportunities now open to them. The survey showed that two-thirds of existing black businesses are in the traditional fields of restaurants, cleaners, auto-repairs, second-hand stores, barber shops, beauty shops, groceries, and shoe repairs. Almost all of the 245 firms are small, employing a total of only 581 persons. Most businessmen also had used their own savings to capitalize their own businesses and suffered from a lack of management know-how and public facilities, such as parking lots. Length of time in business averaged seven years. The authors recommend private, governmental, and financial efforts to establish and support black businesses. (DJN)

● CONSTRUCTION

101. RESTON LOW INCOME HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

(a) Norman Rowland and Margaret Drury. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "A Report on Factory Produced Multi-Family Housing Utilizing Light-Gage Steel Frame Modules," by The Reston Virginia Foundation for Community Programs, Inc., Reston, Va. 22070, April, 1969, 196 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Gulf Reston and Divco-Wayne Industries. (d) None.

Problem. Demonstrate how to integrate low-income housing into a new town; and to utilize advanced techniques in determining how best to provide housing for new towns in such a way that minimum costs are involved.

The planners of the new town of Reston, Virginia, set a goal of housing all income levels. As construction began and progressed, it became evident that high quality housing could not be provided at low costs. The planners then consulted a mobile home manufacturer about the feasibility of producing fixed site housing at low cost by investigating the concept of factory produced housing modules.

Method. A new construction system for producing housing modules was developed which is both simple and flexible, utilizing a light-gage steel frame. Construction of three prototype modules provided exact material and labor inputs as well as an understanding of the complexity of mass factory production. All identifiable sociological and technical constraints were observed.

Findings. The new system can rapidly increase the production of housing at substantial cost savings. Based on the demonstration project, it was concluded that high value permanent housing can be volume produced using mobile home industry methods. The greatest advantage of this system over current prefabricated house technology is that the interior systems and finishes of the modules are completed at the factory, not left to be done at the site. This report identifies the basic elements of mobile home construction technology and prescribes for its application to safe, attractive fixed site housing in medium to high densities. (ML)

● UTILITIES

102. THE CITY AND ELECTRIC POWER

(a) C. Girard Davidson. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a "Report to the City of New York's Consumer Council on Reliability of Service, Adequacy of Future Power Supply, and Rates to Consumers Provided by Consolidated Edison Company," by Davidson, Sharkey & Cummings, Law Offices, 1700 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, January, 1968, 62 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Davidson, Sharkey & Cummings, Law Offices. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how Consolidated Edison Company (Con Ed) can provide New York City with a reliable power supply and good service at reasonable rates; to determine whether the company can do a

better job in meeting New York's present needs, and, if not, to determine what can be done. Con Ed has the highest electric rates of any large city or major utility of the nation; its gas rates are higher than those of other companies serving the New York area; the use of electricity by residential customers in Con Ed's service area has now declined to where it is less than half of the national average. This report will consider the provisions being made to guarantee adequate sources of power, at fair rates, for the growing future needs of the city. Power, in urban areas, like housing, education, or employment, must be discussed in the full context of goals for better urban living.

Findings. Since it is now well understood by private and public interests alike, that America must re-order its priorities to improve life in the urban ghettos, both the City and Con Ed should reconsider their role in the production and transmission of power. As in other areas, slum-dwellers pay a disproportionately high share of power costs. If this is to be rectified and for Con Ed to survive economically, it may need government subsidies, partnerships, or other financial arrangements. But, this should be done in order to provide ghetto residents and other City residents with reliability of service, adequacy of power supply for the future, reduced air pollution, and reasonable rates. (ML)

IV. Social Services

- SOCIAL PLANNING

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103. TOWARD A SOCIAL REPORT

(a) Alice M. Rivlin, Mancur Olson, Pamela Kacser, Martin Kramer, Isabel Sawhill, and Jane Breiseth. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 101 pp. $.55 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (d) None.

Problem. Provide information that will lead to the development of a social report with a set of social indicators to improve the nation's ability to chart its social progress. The nation has no comprehensive set of statistics for this purpose. A social report would give social problems more visibility and thus aid judgments about national priorities, and make possible a better evaluation of the accomplishments of public programs. This report is a step in that direction. The areas treated are health; social mobility; physical environment; income and poverty; public order and safety; learning, science, and art; and participation and alienation.

Findings. The following conclusions were drawn: (1) There have been dramatic increases in health and life expectancy in this century, but they have been mainly the results of developments affecting the younger age groups. Life expectancy at birth has risen from 47.3 years at the turn of the century to 70.5 years in 1967. (2) Opportunity to rise to a higher status occupation may have increased slightly, recently, and occupational status has little relation to that of the father. Negroes are still restricted to a great extent by racial discrimination. (3) Unsatisfactorily high levels of pollution exist in many places. Housing is improving steadily in both cities and suburbs, but racial segregation and other barriers keep many Americans from moving into the housing that is being built or vacated. (4) Personal income has quadrupled in this century but its distribution has remained practically unchanged over the last 20 years. (5) Crime is concentrated among the poor and in poverty areas of central cities. The crime rate in a neighborhood drops with intensive policing; but harsher treatment cannot deter individual crime because it fails to reach the causes. (6) American science is advancing at a rapid rate; learning among the poor is below that of the comfortable; and the performing arts are in financial difficulty. (7) Many people need a clear sense of belonging, a feeling of attachment to some social group. (SD)

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104. COMMUNITY ACTION IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

(a) Daniel P. Moynihan. (b) Completed and published under the title, Maximum Feasible Misunderstanding; Community Action in the War on

Poverty, Free Press Division of the MacMillan Co., New York, N. Y. 10011, 1969, 218 pp. + introductory material. $5.95 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. Attempts to apply social science principles to politics and government frequently have misfired, largely because those involved have had no clear concept of these ideas. The "maximum feasible participation" of the poor in anti-poverty programs, as called for in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, illustrates the "maximum feasible misunderstandings" that result in many of these instances. The author describes the evolution of present anti-poverty legislation and proves the confusion that has resulted from the incorporation of at least four different concepts of community action into anti-poverty activities: organizing the power structure, expanding the power structure, confronting the power structure, and assisting the power structure. Four developments, he concludes, have led to the professionalization of reform efforts: the econometric revolution, exponential growth of knowledge, professionalization of the middle class, and the rise of private foundations. (DJN)

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105. CENTRALIZED RELOCATION

(a) Robert P. Groberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Publication No. N533 by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 2600 Virginia Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, 1969, 178 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. Examine plans for providing equal assistance to all families, individuals, and businesses forced to relocate because of public or quasi-public actions.

Findings. A number of cities have set up centralized relocation services to aid those displaced by various forms of public action such as urban renewal, public housing, and highway construction. The book includes case studies of how these services operate in 11 cities. The author suggests that a single agency to handle all of a city's relocation cases can coordinate efforts and apply uniform standards in aiding those displaced by different public programs. It also could achieve a stronger image in the public eye as a source of aid, serve as a central source for data on a particular area, provide better staff services, and influence such matters as production of new housing, social services, and the city budget to obtain enough funds for its own operations. But, the author warns, it cannot be a panacea for all ills of low-income and minority group displacees because it could not build new housing on its own or provide any kind of social service over any extended period of time. (DJN)

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106. SOCIAL WELFARE AND URBAN PROBLEMS

(a) Thomas D. Sherrard (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Columbia University Press, New York, N. Y. 10027, 1968, 210 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 68-19758. (c) National Conference on Social Welfare, and National Association of Social Workers, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This book presents papers delivered at the 94th Annual Forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare, which centered around the theme, "Humanizing the City," and whose program was designed to explore social welfare's role in urban development and social growth. The papers' authors represent a wide range of disciplines, including administration, social work, sociology, law, and planning. The studies cover: (1) the role and usefulness of neighborhood organization; (2) social mobility and the "immobile poor"; (3) the ombudsman; (4) the variability of ghetto organization; (5) social and physical planning for the urban slum; (6) public welfare in an urbanizing America; and (7) slums and ethnicity.

The meeting defined social welfare to include not only the conventional questions of health and welfare, but also social policy in education, housing, employment, recreation, transportation, provision of legal services, and the entire range of

urban services and amenities available to the affluent but not to the poor. The participants were concerned also with examining means to achieve maximum feasible participation of the poor in social decision making.

There was a consensus that traditional ways of doing things are not good enough. More imagination, ingenuity, boldness, and experimentation must be used to cope with the complexity of today's problems. (CK)

107. SOCIAL POLICIES FOR AMERICA IN THE SEVENTIES

(a) Robert Theobald (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title as "Nine Divergent Views," by Doubleday and Co., Garden City, N. Y. 11530, 1968, 210 pp. $5.95 per copy, clothbound; $1.25, paper. (c) Independent research. (d) None.

Problem. The essays in this volume are concerned with possible alterations in economic and social values and systems as America enters a world that is fundamentally being changed by science and technology. The topics covered range from job patterns to income distribution, from the concerns of the overdeveloped countries to the growing income gap between the rich and poor countries of the world. The essayists argue that economic growth must serve social and environmental needs in the future. The first four articles, by Leon Keyserling, Garth Mangum, F. Helmut Weymar, and Arthur Pearl, are based on the assumption that it is essential that activity be organized into jobs controlled by an employer. The last four essays, by Louis Kelso and Patricia Hetter, Robert Theobald, John Holt, and John McHale, assume the individual can and must be relied upon to make intelligent choices about appropriate behavior. An article by Lawrence Suhm combines these two theories. The essayists also differ on whether or not the basic structure and categories of the industrial age will change fundamentally in the coming years. (HBK)

● HOUSING

108. RENT AND INCOME POLICIES IN PUBLIC HOUSING

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Community Service Society of New York, Department of Public Affairs, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y. 10010, August, 1968, 22 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Community Service Society of New York, Committee on Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. Recommend policies for the New York City Housing Authority regarding (1) whether and under what conditions families should be allowed to remain in public housing as their incomes rise; (2) the preferable method of setting rents, by apartment or according to family income; and (3) treatment of wages of family members other than head of the household in calculating income for eligibility and rents.

Findings. Although only low-income families should continue to be admitted to public housing, all income limits for remaining should be removed to prevent public housing from becoming a dumping ground for failures. Families whose incomes rise should be allowed to remain if they are willing to pay increased rents, commensurate with their income levels, up and beyond the economic rent for their apartment. These surcharges then could be used to build more public housing, lease units of private or publicly aided housing for low-income families, or reduce rents on other public housing units so that low-income families can afford them. The housing authority also should eliminate rent differences between various projects to prevent economic segregation and should be allowed to transfer excess income from one project to another. Rents should continue to be based on the family's ability to pay, rather than at fixed rates per unit, because this would allow upwardly mobile families to remain without being subsidized by others and eliminate existing fixed rents that are too high for some families. Part of the income of a minor child should be included in calculating family's eligibility because eliminating this policy would discriminate

in favor of families with children who work. Incomes of other adults in the family should not be calculated when figuring a family's eligibility to remain but should be taken into account for admission and in setting rents. (DJN)

109. RENT AND QUALITY OF WHITE AND NEGRO HOUSING IN MANHATTAN, NEW YORK

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the New York State Commission for Human Rights, 270 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10007, n. d., 23 pp. Price not indicated. (c) New York State Commission for Human Rights. (d) None.

Problem. To determine whether or to what extent Negroes pay more than whites for housing of equivalent quality. Two analyses were made of data for Manhattan reported in the 1960 U. S. Census of Population and Housing. One survey covered areas in which the population is almost totally either Negro or white; the other examined "mixed" areas where the residents include large numbers of both whites and Negroes.

Findings. In the compared areas, Negroes were often living in poorer rental housing than whites for the same or greater expenditure. Specific findings of the study can be summarized as follows: (1) In census tracts with either a white or Negro population of 90 percent or more, white households pay a higher average monthly rent than Negro households--$85 compared to $64. However, if in these same census tracts whites and Negroes with similar incomes are considered, the difference is reversed and Negroes are found to pay higher rents than whites. For example, in the $5,000 to $6,000 income range, whites pay an average rent of $61, Negroes $73. (2) Negroes spend a larger proportion of their income for housing than do whites. The inhabitants of Negro tracts pay, on the average, 18 percent of their family income for rent; those in white tracts, 14 percent. (3) Not only do Negroes allot more of their income for rent than do whites, they also obtain poorer quality housing--86 percent of the housing units in white tracts are sound compared to 55 percent in Negro tracts. (4) Negroes pay higher rents for slum housing than do whites--the worse the housing, the greater the rent differential. For example, in tracts where less than 30 percent of the units are sound, the average rent for Negroes is $65, for whites $39; in tracts 30-39 percent sound, Negroes pay $62 and whites $43; in tracts 40-49 percent sound, Negroes pay $60 and whites $55. (5) Conversely, when residents of white and Negro tracts pay similar rents, the quality of Negro housing is usually poorer, e.g., in tracts where the average rent is $60-69, 76 percent of the white units are sound compared to 55 percent of the Negro units. (6) In census tracts having "mixed" populations, whites again have better quality housing than Negroes and pay higher average rents but the differences are not as marked. (7) The quality of white housing in mixed tracts is not as high as in predominantly white neighborhoods. Negro housing, however, is better in the mixed areas outside the ghettos. It is possible that public housing is an influence in this improvement since there are 13 public developments in the mixed tracts but only four in the tracts with predominantly Negro populations. (8) When rents and housing quality are compared in mixed population tracts, no clear patterns emerge. Negroes are found to fare better than whites in some tracts and the same or worse in others. Negroes generally do better in tracts with public housing projects. (HBK)

110. RESEARCH ON NEW YORK CITY'S HOUSING PROBLEMS

(a) Ira S. Lowry. (b) In process. Preliminary findings published in a paper prepared for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Regional Science Association in Cambridge, Mass., November 8-10, 1968, and published as P-4002 by The RAND Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, December, 1968, 9 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The RAND Corporation, for New York City Housing and Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the problems of the New York City Housing and Development Administration (HDA) and to assist in the development of policies and programs to cope with these problems. The HDA is responsible for developing broad housing

and renewal strategies for the City and has specific jurisdiction over urban renewal, assistance to private developers and owners of housing, rent control, and enforcement of building and housing maintenance codes. The majority of the research has been devoted to collecting data on some two dozen legislatively-distinct programs under which city, state, and federal governments currently intervene in New York City's housing markets. However, the researcher is beginning to develop policies and programs in three areas: (1) planning, programming, and budgeting system; (2) costs and benefits of publicly-assisted housing programs; and (3) housing and neighborhood deterioration. (HBK)

111. GUIDELINES FOR ACTION IN HOUSING

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Special Memorandum No. 32, by Housing Association of Delaware Valley, 1601 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, August, 1968, 17 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Housing Association of Delaware Valley. (d) None.

Problem. Outline general recommendations for dealing with the housing problem in the Philadelphia area and a specific course of action for United Fund agencies. Ways of measuring this problem include the number of families in substandard housing, the number forced to spend more than 20 percent of their income on housing, and the number living in slum areas, defined as regions lacking adequate schools, employment opportunities, commercial facilities, and municipal services.

Findings. To provide adequate housing for its population, the Philadelphia area needs 28,000 new living units each year. But less than 25,000 now are being built, annually. The study recommends: (1) extension of federal grants to close the gap between what families can afford to pay and available housing; (2) large scale use of low-interest loans to permit purchase of older as well as new homes; (3) reorganization of local financial structures through block grants to communities and school districts to offset the costs of more low- and moderate-income housing in their areas; (4) preparation of an area-wide plan to provide housing for minority groups and low-income families, including necessary zoning changes by area governments; (5) enforcement of housing and building codes and removal of dilapidated structures through urban renewal; (6) employment of strenuous efforts to eliminate racial discrimination; and (7) use of a counseling service to help persons take advantage of various housing programs.

United Fund agencies should: (1) educate the public about the seriousness of the housing problem; (2) provide neighborhood groups concerned about the problem with technical advice and assistance; (3) sponsor rehabilitation efforts or construction of new housing; (4) encourage citizen participation in housing matters; and (5) publicly advocate housing efforts by grass roots organizations. (DJN)

112. RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION: THE PITFALLS OF NON-PROFIT SPONSORSHIP

(a) Paul Niebanck and John B. Pope. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a "Report on the Low-Income Housing Demonstration Project in Queen Village, Philadelphia, June, 1964 through December, 1966," by the Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Pennsylvania, 3400 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104, 1968, 85 pp. + appendices. $2.95 per copy. LC 71-75957. (c) University of Pennsylvania, Institute for Environmental Studies. (d) 12:1-91.

Problem. To study and analyze the history and program of Queen Village, Incorporated (QVI)--a non-profit corporation--whose stated goal was to provide rehabilitated housing in a deteriorating section of South Philadelphia. Early in 1964, QVI was selected by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) to conduct a demonstration project whose immediate goal was to produce about 100 rehabilitated houses at sales prices that could be afforded by low-income households. In order to accomplish this goal, savings were to be sought in the various phases of the operation, particularly acquisition and rehabilitation. Other goals of the project were to: (1) work with neighborhood organizations and institutions and local governmental

agencies; (2) work with the University of Pennsylvania in developing standards and techniques for rehabilitation that would be meaningful beyond the boundaries of the demonstration area; and (3) set up records for cost and time accounting and evaluate the potential and limitations of the approach used by QVI.

Findings. During the demonstration period, none of these goals was accomplished. From the outset, QVI experienced difficulties of all kinds--only 40 properties were acquired, 10 were rehabilitated, and 6 were sold. Problems included: (1) QVI's attempt to serve two not altogether compatible goals--neighborhood improvement and low-cost housing; (2) limited commitment to the goals of the program; (3) inadequate financial arrangements; and (4) insufficient expertise in areas of critical importance.

One general conclusion of the study is that a neighborhood non-profit corporation cannot be expected to produce large numbers of decent, low-cost houses without substantial aid from the external forces that influence the market. Except under the most ideal circumstances, which was hardly the case with the environment in which QVI struggled, the neighborhood-based non-profit corporation is not a good vehicle for the development and sale of decent housing to low-income families. (ML)

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113. APARTMENT COMMUNITIES--THE NEXT BIG MARKET

(a) Carl Norcross and John Hysom. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "A Survey of Who Rents and Why," by Urban Land Institute, 1200 Eighteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 83 pp. + appendices. $6.00 per copy. LC 68-57114. (c) Urban Land Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the new garden apartment communities, focusing on why they are attractive to renters and successful for developers. A garden apartment community is usually composed of one-, two- or three-story buildings without elevators, with enough open space and landscaping to give some feeling of a garden. The complex may include apartments ranging from studios to townhouses and may or may not include recreational facilities such as a swimming pool and club house.

Findings. When the researchers interviewed residents of four semi-luxury apartment communities in Kansas City, they found that these complexes tend to draw people from other apartments and also from single-family houses. The factors that tended to create a successful apartment community include atmosphere and environment; apartment size and layout; large, private patios; a year-round clubhouse with swimming pools; good location; and good value. The study shows that a builder can decide in advance the type of tenants he wants and build to attract them. The report also suggests ways in which an apartment owner can reduce turnover, such as reducing irritation between tenants and management, and making buildings safer and more secure. (HBK)

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114. MEASURING THE QUALITY OF HOUSING

(a) David A. Koons and Joseph M. Selove. (b) Completed and published under the above title in Census Bureau Working Paper No. 25. Available from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233. $.50 per copy. This project is part of a continuing program of research and development for obtaining census information by mail. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, in cooperation with Research Triangle Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the reliability of block statistics on condition of housing compiled from data collected by enumerators and housing experts using 1960 Census methods; to investigate the reliability and validity of using data obtained in the Special Census of Louisville, Kentucky, by self-enumeration to produce block statistics on conditions of housing.

Hypothesis. Data on quality of housing provided by a combination of objective measurements are at least as adequate as the data provided by subjective ratings of census enumerators.

Method. Four random samples of blocks were selected in which the housing units were rated twice independently on condition of housing by: (1) two different census enumerators; (2) a census enumerator and

an expert; (3) two different housing experts; and (4) a housing expert and a technically trained inspector, using an intensive method of appraising housing quality.

Findings. Correlations between enumerator ratings and objective data indicate that statistics produced by objective characteristics are as good or better than results produced through enumerator ratings. (DK)

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115. HOUSING-HEALTH RELATIONSHIPS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Charles W. Barr. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 82. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, May, 1969, 20 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Michigan State University, Department of Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography contains 144 references to English language publications dealing with the relationship of the home environment to health, considered as the personal well-being of the residents. The contents include references to bibliographies; general works; items concerned with pathological and mental health; various aspects of housing design, such as privacy, space, light, noise, and color; climate; and research methods. (HBK)

● EDUCATION

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116. UPWARD BOUND; A STUDY OF IMPACT ON THE SECONDARY SCHOOL AND THE COMMUNITY

(a) Harry Van Houten and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Greenleigh Associates, Inc., 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, January, 1969, 57 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Greenleigh Associates, Inc., under sponsorship of Executive Office of the President, Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. Assess achievements of the Upward Bound program, a program designed to encourage high school students from disadvantaged backgrounds to attend college. The study assesses its achievements in changing curriculum, administration, counseling and other aspects of secondary schools and its impact on the community in terms of involvement and support for efforts to improve educational opportunities of the disadvantaged.

Method. Interviews were conducted with 447 high school and university personnel, high school students, and community leaders in 16 cities, and questionnaires were filled out by 95 other high school administrators.

Findings. Although Upward Bound has had a significant, positive impact on participating high school students, its effect on secondary schools and the community has been negligible. The program has not enhanced communication between schools and the community; it is too small to have a significant effect; and professional educators distrust its reputation of traditional educational philosophy and pedagogy. For greatest impact the program needs: (1) a high degree of personal contact between schools and community leaders; (2) a demonstrated commitment to improve the quality of education, particularly by professional educators; (3) availability of school officials to parents, students, and teachers; and (4) a public acceptance of responsibility for education from nursery school through college. The study recommends: (1) funding on a larger scale; (2) support for Upward Bound students through their first year of college; (3) elimination of the practice of selecting only the higher-motivated, better-achieving students for the program; (4) closer monitoring of local programs; (5) information feedback between secondary schools and the Upward Bound staff; (6) inclusion of at least one high school principal and board of education member on each local Upward Bound advisory committee; and (7) clearer definition of the role of Upward Bound project directors in solving educational problems of the disadvantaged. (DJN)

117. PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING SYSTEM FOR STATE OF CALIFORNIA SCHOOL DISTRICTS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 70 Pine St., New York, N. Y. 10005, March, 1969, 109 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., for State of California, Department of Education, Advisory Commission on School District Budgeting and Accounting. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the conceptual design of a Planning, Programming, Budgeting System (PPBS) developed to assist California school districts achieve a more effective and efficient utilization of available resources--money, manpower, and materials. A PPBS provides the information necessary for planning educational programs that will meet the needs of the community, and for choosing among the alternative ways a school district can allocate resources to achieve their goals and objectives. The PPBS also provides a means for assessing the accomplishment of a state's district objectives.

Part I, Systems Description, provides a basic definition and description of the elements and concepts of the system. Part II, Systems Specifications, provides the step-by-step procedure for implementing and operating the system. (ML)

118. TARGET: THE THREE E'S

(a) Stephen H. Greenspan and Friedrich J. Grasberger. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as "A Study of the Organizational and Financial Structure of Public Education in Monroe County," by the Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, Inc., 37 S. Washington St., Rochester, N. Y. 14608, February, 1969, 114 pp. $4.00 per copy for the full report; $1.50 for the summary. (c) Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, Inc., under sponsorship of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Metropolitan and Regional Study, the Monroe County Legislature, and the Rochester City Council. (d) None.

Problem. To study the organizational and financial structure of public education in Monroe County, New York, which includes Rochester. The county-wide approach to the analysis of public education was chosen for two reasons: (1) The community at large, not just the individual child or school district, is affected by the quality of education. (2) Under the existing organization of municipal functions, the urban county is almost the only feasible agency for considering solutions to metropolitan problems, without engaging in schemes of total government reform.

Findings. Weaknesses and deficiencies were perceived in three major areas of the existing school system; these are the "three E's" of the title. (1) It failed to provide fiscal equity; i.e., the fiscal effort that was required of each school district was not necessarily related to its ability to pay or the relative quality of its educational services. (2) It failed to provide equal educational opportunity. There were significant variations in the amounts expended per pupil by school districts; these variations are heightened when separated into "special" and "regular" educational cost components. (3) The existing system does not cohere to any rational plan of efficient organization. The researchers feel that no plan for remedying the problems outlined above should exclude any aspect of the "three E's." While they do not present a detailed series of recommendations, the researchers favor a system which combines centralized planning and equalization with decentralization of the great bulk of educational services. (HBK)

119. A DESIGN FOR A NEW AND RELEVANT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR FORT LINCOLN NEW TOWN

(a) Mario D. Fantini, Milton A. Young, and Freda Bernotavicz. (b) Completed. Report submitted August, 1968. Qualified requestors may obtain copies from Milton A. Young, The Travelers Research Corporation, 250 Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06103. (c) The Travelers Research Corporation and Fort Lincoln New Town. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a new educational system for Fort Lincoln New Town in Washington, D. C. The New Town project will provide modern housing and community services, including education, to new residents on a now-occupied 335-acre site in Northeast Washington.

To develop the "new system" concept, a society was assumed in which no school system yet exists. The new system concept differs from current education practices in kind as well as in content, and includes as key features such basic concepts as all-day, all-week use of educational facilities, new staff functions, individual personal plans for every student, and most importantly, redefinition of the objectives and goals of education.

Specific operating principles for the system are to: (1) provide educational experiences for lifelong education, relevant to the roles that each student will have to play in his lifetime; (2) utilize the total Fort Lincoln community and resources from the surrounding area as a base for the education system as a means of broadening the range of educational experiences for students; (3) make all educational facilities available for community use at all times; (4) work with all people who influence students, recognizing that a wide variety of individuals and institutions influence the education of students and that the education system must train these influencers; (5) provide programs that utilize the advantages of cross-age relationships; (6) be organized in such a way that it will be continuously evaluated and up-dated; it will be responsive to change and new developments that will add to or modify the system; and (7) engage in staff development as a continuous, integral part of the system.

Central to the operation of the new system will be: an individual personal plan for each learner, continuously monitored and modified; delivery of learning activities directed toward specific behavioral or performance objectives; continuous evaluation and development of staff, resources, programs, procedures, and administration; sophisticated communication and storage of information; real responsive and responsible participation by students, staff, parents, and community in planning, operation, and evaluation of the education system; and equipment, facilities, and services specifically committed to the presentation of learning opportunities (by many learning modes, in any context) to individually assigned learners.

Efforts are underway, and further support is being sought, to develop further the components and their integration into evolving and newly established school systems throughout the United States. (MAY)

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120. WHO CONTROLS AMERICAN EDUCATION?

(a) James A. Koerner. (b) Completed and published under the above title as "A Guide for Laymen" by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108, 1968, 210 pp. + appendix. $4.95 per copy. LC 68-24370. (c) Council for Basic Education, under sponsorship of the Old Dominion Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, the author surveys the places and sources of power in the American public school system. On the national level, he looks at federal legislation, the U. S. Office of Education, and describes the power and the educational limitations of such organizations as the National Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers, Educational Testing Service (administrator of College Boards), and the accrediting associations. State boards of education, often deeply entrenched and centered in controversy, also play a major role in the education of American children. James A. Koerner reviews the current situation in California, New York, and Massachusetts and compares them with the practices of several other state boards. Then turning to the myth of local control, he describes the ineffectualness of district school boards, making clear that the superintendent of schools usually has great power. The educational establishment, he points out, protects itself so effectively at both state and local levels that even teachers lack any adequate voice in making educational decisions. The author then urges the layman to act to restore the balance of power in education since "education is too important to be left to educators." (HBK)

121. IMPROVING ACHIEVEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY'S DEPRIVED AREA SCHOOLS

(a) Kenneth B. Clark. (b) Completed and published under the title, An Intensive Program for the Attainment of Educational Achievement in Deprived Area Schools of New York City, Document No. 1, by the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, Inc., 60 E. 86th St., New York, N. Y. 10028, March, 1968, 30 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Metropolitan Applied Research Center (MARC), Education Group. (d) None.

Problem. Develop a workable program to raise the reading and arithmetic achievement level of pupils in deprived schools to that of their counterparts in other schools.

Method. A special MARC Education Group, composed of New York City's leading educators and other persons concerned with the public school system, was created to devise a plan which could be implemented in all deprived schools, not just on a demonstration basis.

Findings. School facilities and curriculum should be reoriented to help each child achieve his full potential through an atmosphere of respect for the individual student. Special intensive reading programs should be organized in kindergarten through second grade with follow-up and remedial programs in upper levels. Teachers, specialized instructors, and counselors also must be provided and trained in sufficient number to handle the program. Each school would have to make a yearly report on its students' achievement levels. The community, and particularly parents, would be encouraged to participate through frequent conferences and service as classroom aides. Priority should be given to a reading program over an arithmetic sequence, although both are highly desirable. (DJN)

122. METROPOLITAN AREA SCHOOLS: RESISTANCE TO DISTRICT REORGANIZATION

(a) Basil G. Zimmer and Amos H. Hawley. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, 1968, 317 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. LC 68-57144. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Cooperative Research Program. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the views of residents and officials of selected metropolitan areas toward school district reorganization. The researchers were concerned first with how these views vary by place of residence within the metropolitan community, second with how they vary with the size of the metropolitan area, and third with how they vary by different life patterns within the community.

Method. The researchers conducted interviews of residents and officials in six metropolitan areas: Buffalo and Milwaukee, Dayton and Rochester, and Rockford and Saginaw. Grouped into three categories by size, these communities were chosen for many reasons. The criteria were that they have comparable forms of local government, require popular vote to bring about a change in organization, include a multiplicity of independent governmental units, and include unincorporated townships as well as school districts.

Findings. Resistance to change in the larger metropolitan areas is such that any proposal for school district reorganization would face overwhelming odds; but in the smaller metropolitan areas it would seem that residents would be receptive to a proposal to reorganize schools on an area-wide basis. While central city residents in the larger metropolitan areas favor change, those in the suburbs firmly oppose it. This is particularly true of school officials in the suburbs who fear they would lose their positions if changes were made; however, officials in the central city, who are fairly certain of maintaining their positions, favor change. Views on taxes and the support of schools vary much more by socioeconomic status within each residential zone than between central city and suburban residents. In all areas, the lower the status, the higher the proportion of residents who feel that taxes are too high. The researchers also studied residents' knowledge of, participation in, and evaluation of their own districts. In general, neither knowledge nor participation is large, while most residents of

metropolitan areas are satisfied with their schools. (HBK)

123. SIMULATION GAMES IN LEARNING

(a) Sarane S. Boocock and E. O. Schild (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, April, 1968, 288 pp. $8.50 per copy. LC 68-21913. (c) The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Social Relations and Hebrew University, Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. To present a description of the current state of knowledge about simulation games in learning and of the current work in this area. Simulation games--games with simulated environments--are an educational innovation having two major uses: (1) as research tools for the study of the process simulated; and (2) as teaching devices. What is new about the games discussed in this book is the combination of the ancient technique of gaming with the relatively recent technique of simulation.

The ten separate studies reported in this book are part of an ongoing effort to evaluate simulation games in a rigorous and systematic manner. Part I, The Rationale, contains a theoretical discussion of games and social theory and a number of useful insights into the nature of games and their design.

Part II, The Impact, includes four studies in which a number of hypotheses are supported: (1) simulation experience leads to increased feelings of political complexity; (2) facts and principles can be more effectively taught by some simulations than by traditional methods; (3) learning in a simulation setting seems to be retained somewhat better than learning in a traditional setting; (4) simulation experiences seem related to changes in certain attitudes; (5) simulations are effective in teaching strategies of decision making that lead to success in the game; and (6) even where the amount of learning does not differ between a game and traditional methods, the use of simulation is much more efficient in the use of time.

Part III, The Parameters, also supports a number of hypotheses: (1) learning in a game is related to greater participation; (2) games emphasizing individual as contrasted with group competition seem to produce greater learning; (3) simulations, under appropriate conditions, seem to break the pattern of failure for underachievers; and (4) the capability of the administrator of the game is highly related to the success of the game.

Part IV, Perspectives for the Future, speculates on the future of gaming for political science and decision making. (ML)

124. UNIVERSITY SPACE PLANNING

(a) Harlan D. Bareither and Jerry L. Schillinger. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as "Translating the Educational Program of a University into Physical Facility Requirements," by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801, 1968, 153 pp. + appendices. $12.50 per copy. LC 68-22271. (c) University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign), Central Office on the Use of Space. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a systematic method for the problem of translating the educational program of a college or university into physical facility requirements. Demand for more and better space arises from many conditions: long-standing shortages, obsolescence of facilities, increasing complexity of programs, expansion of enrollment, and new instructional programs.

Findings. Through a new analytical methodology called the "numeric method," the authors have established a means by which existing and future facilities of an institution of higher learning can be defined, analyzed, and projected systematically to coincide with the educational goals of its governing agency. The "numeric method" assumes that physical facility requirements may be categorized into "building blocks." An index associated with each "building block" will generate the space requirements. The total amount of space for each "building block" is dependent upon such standards as the number of students, the level of study, the field of study, and the size of library. Although dependent on such variables, this procedure requires their explicit identification. The method is also flexible in that where a proposed standard is not adaptable a different

standard may be substituted and the method's logic and procedure can still be applied.

Numerous charts, tables, and architectural drawings supplement the text. An extensive appendix provides the complete planning process for an instructional building. (HBK)

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125. OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

(a) James F. Shill. (b) Completed and published as two reports, Educational Aspirations, Expectations, and Abilities of Rural Male High School Seniors in Mississippi, Report 24, Education Series 4, May, 1968, 55 pp. + appendix; and Careers of Rural Male High School Seniors in Mississippi: A Study of Occupational Interests, Aspirations, and Expectations, Report 26, Education Series 5, October, 1968, 73 pp. + appendices, by the Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University, State College, Miss. 39701. Price not indicated. (c) Mississippi State University, Social Science Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To compare the educational and occupational aspirations, expectations, interests, and abilities of high school seniors who had one or more years of vocational agriculture (vo-ag) instruction with those who had no such instruction; and to study the factors related to the aspiration/expectation differentials between and among these two groups.

Method. Both reports are based on a study of classroom questionnaires administered in 33 high schools to 517 rural male high school seniors in Mississippi. Of this group, 400 had participated in one or more years of vo-ag instruction and 117 had not participated in such instruction.

Findings. In general, more seniors in the non vo-ag group expected to receive more education than those in the vo-ag group, while those in the vo-ag group were more "realistic" about their occupational aspirations and expectations. The most dominant influence in most individuals' educational aspiration/expectations was the immediate family. The positive influence of the family seemed to vary with the educational level of the parents. Family influence on occupational aspirations and expectations seemed to vary with the socioeconomic situation of the parents, with those on high levels exerting more influence. The study shows that the peer group of an individual has some degree of influence over his educational and occupational decisions. The school seems to exert little influence on occupational decisions and on seniors with low educational aspirations. Community influence on education was not reported; however, the researcher found that students in small rural communities had broader occupational horizons than those in larger ones because of desired or forced mobility. (HBK)

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126. SELECTED REFERENCES FOR PLANNING HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

(a) Kenneth R. Widdall (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Council of Educational Facility Planners, 29 W. Woodruff Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43210, 1968, 95 pp. $2.50 per copy. LC 68-27285. (c) Council of Educational Facility Planners. (d) None.

Problem. This is an annotated bibliography offering references to various aspects of planning higher educational facilities. Entries are arranged under these topics: orientation to educational facility planning; developing a master plan for plant expansion--long-range planning, population projections, estimating space needs, utilization of existing facilities, and site selection; planning the individual school; planning the technical aspects; and administering the plant expansion program. (JS)

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127. SCUP QUARTERLY

The Society for College and University Planning (SCUP), organized in 1966, is publishing a quarterly newsletter to report on the long-range physical development of institutions of higher education; to report on discussions, lectures, and seminars pertaining directly and indirectly to college and university planning; and to disseminate information on the subject of college and university planning and related

areas.

Subscriptions are available to libraries at the rate of $2.00 per year, U. S. and Canada; $3.00 per year, abroad. The Quarterly is sent to members of SCUP free of charge. Correspondence concerning items for publication should be sent to H. J. Littlefied, Jr., Editor, SCUP Quarterly, c/o University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002.

Inquiries regarding membership, conferences, and other society publications should be directed to John D. Telfer, Executive Director, Columbia University, 308 Low Memorial Library, New York, N. Y. 10027. (ML)

● HEALTH

128. HEALTH PROJECTS IN APPALACHIA

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the title "Appalachia's First Comprehensive Demonstration Health Program Gets Underway," in Appalachia, Vol. 1, No. 11, August, 1968, pp. 1-12. (c) Appalachian Regional Commission. (d) None.

Problem. This report describes efforts to improve health services in a 58-county area of 8 Appalachian states, plagued with poor nutrition, tuberculosis, high infant mortality, inadequate use of immunization, shortage of medical personnel, and inadequate health facilities.

Through 76 demonstration projects funded by the Appalachian Regional Development Act, city, county, state, and federal funds are being coordinated through local health planning groups for health education, preventive services, diagnostic and therapeutic services, rehabilitation services, and community-wide environmental health services. Projects range from a traditional maternal care program to a special television network for training health workers. (DJN)

129. BETTER EMERGENCY CARE FOR HIGHWAY CRASH VICTIMS

(a) Oscar P. Hampton. (b) In process. (c) American College of Surgeons, Committee on Trauma, under sponsorship of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. (d) None.

Problem. To conduct nationwide educational activities to improve the immediate care and transportation of people injured in highway accidents before they reach the hospital and to improve their in-hospital emergency treatment. The program will include eight-week educational projects for physicians to be conducted by members of the College of Surgeon's Committee on Trauma. It will begin in rural areas of several parts of the country, because a majority of deaths from highway injuries result from crashes occurring far from urban medical centers. The program will later be expanded to include the whole nation. (HBK)

● WELFARE

130. FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY

(a) Dale M. Hoover and James G. Maddox. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Planning Pamphlet No. 126, by National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009, February, 1969, 32 pp. + appendices. $1.00 per copy. LC 70-80830. (c) National Planning Association. (d) None.

Problem. To survey the present federal food programs and analyze the effects of various alternative changes in them. This study deals with the food stamp program and direct distribution of food by selected items. Both of these programs are administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as adjuncts to or derivatives from the farm commodity price support programs. Criticisms of these programs fall into three categories: (1) They are not large enough and cannot reach all the people who need food assistance. (2) They are designed and administered in such ways that the funds and food do not reach the people who need them most. (3) They do not provide the kinds and quantities of food which permit a family to have an adequate diet.

Findings. The researchers believe that the food-aid program outlined above could be improved by several measures. The first

step would be to move the administration and budgets of the food programs to low-income families from the USDA to another department where they would be viewed as food assistance programs rather than part of the farm programs. Then the direct distribution programs, which are more paternalistic than food stamp programs, should be replaced as rapidly as possible by a stamp program. The food stamp program should be available equally throughout the country at all times of the year. The criteria for eligibility to participate in the food stamp program should be the same throughout the country and the value of a bonus stamp a recipient receives should be dependent on income and family size. If it is necessary for achievement of these goals, the program should be fully federalized.

The researchers recommend a food stamp program which differs from the one now in effect. It would give free stamps to persons with no income and free stamps to some families with very low incomes. The price of stamps to persons who participate in the program would vary so that a given percentage of income would be sufficient to purchase stamps equal to the cost of a minimum adequate diet. And individual families would be free to purchase the amount of stamps they wish, up to the amount needed for a minimum adequate diet.

The report recommends that the food stamp program be accompanied by an enlarged program of consumer education in food. (HBK)

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131. USEFULNESS OF THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM TO THE ELDERLY

(a) Frank E. Moss and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Hearings before the Special Committee on Aging, U. S. Senate, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, Part 1, July 23, 1968, 153 pp. $.60 per copy; Part 2, October 14, 1968, 93 pp. $.40 per copy; Part 3, October 24, 1968, 76 pp. $.30 per copy. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (c) U. S. Senate, Special Committee on Aging. (d) None.

Problem. These three volumes include testimony given before the Senate Special Committee on the Aging in three days of hearings in Washington, D. C., Seattle, Washington, and Ogden, Utah. The hearings were directed toward determining whether federal and local officials are giving enough thought to the elderly as they administer the model cities program, and to examining ways of making the model cities program be of more service to older Americans.

Method. Testimony was heard from more than 40 witnesses, government administrators in the model cities program, officials of private agencies who work with the aged, and the aged, themselves.

Findings. All participants seemed to agree that major problems of the elderly include lack of available transportation, isolation from friends, difficulty in adjusting to new environments, low income, high costs of medicine and housing, and lack of useful activity. Many programs to alleviate these problems were mentioned frequently. Almost all of them were aimed, directly or indirectly, at giving the elderly a sense of participation in society and of personal independence and usefulness. The foster grandparents program, in which the elderly staff day care centers for children, had met success where it had been initiated. Day activity centers were most successful where their programs were not highly structured and determined largely by the participants themselves. In almost every city, transportation, either because of the expense or inaccessibility of public facilities, seemed to be a major problem; suggestions for free shuttle bus service were frequent. The inadequacies of both public and private housing and the medicare and medicaid programs were frequently mentioned, as was a revamping of fixed pensions such as Social Security. Another proposal which had favorable acceptance was a plan for providing housekeeper and handyman service to those older Americans living alone. The outlook for the model cities program with the aged in Seattle was quite hopeful; however, officials of Ogden pointed to many of its deficiencies. The model cities program in Ogden had not been funded and city officials pointed to the inefficiency in the coordination of the federal agencies administering the program. At the same time, testimony showed that in preparing their presentation for a model cities' grant, Ogden officials had overlooked local agencies which

should have been consulted. In general, Ogden presents an example of the problems a smaller metropolitan area may encounter, while the Seattle experience shows how the model cities program can be successful. (HBK)

132. INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

(a) Joseph C. Wilson, Committee Chairman; Victor Weingarten, Conference Director. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as "Hearings before the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, Volume II: Appendix Materials." Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 720 pp. $1.25 per copy. (c) U. S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy. (d) 15:1-217.

Problem. This volume is a collection of appendix materials emanating from the Arden House Conference on Public Welfare, called by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller for March, 1967, and reported by the Digest in 15:1-217.

Contents include the report from the Steering Committee of the Arden House Conference, papers concerned with various aspects of the existing welfare system, such as eligibility, adequacy, food programs, employment possibilities, and educational levels of recipients. Others discuss proposals for rectifying the situation, including family allowances or a negative income tax. (DJN)

- RECREATION

133. OUTDOOR RECREATION AND LEISURE: A REFERENCE GUIDE AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) James R. Pinkerton and Marjorie J. Pinkerton. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the School of Business and Public Administration Research Center, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 65201, 1969, 256 pp. + appendices. $4.50 per copy. LC 68-65509. (c) University of Missouri, School of Business and Public Administration Research Center. (d) None.

Problem. This guide and bibliography is devised to facilitate information retrieval in the fields of outdoor recreation and leisure. Part I contains a survey of bibliographical sources published from 1953 through 1967. Both general and specific sources pertaining either directly or indirectly to these subjects are included. It cites general references, guides to libraries and reference works, specific information sources, and a selected list of serial publications. Part II provides a selected bibliography of references published from 1959 through 1968, concentrating on 1960-1966. It is divided into eight sections according to the following topics: (1) general works; (2) goals, standards, philosophy; (3) administration and organization; (4) trends, projects, forecasts; (5) acquisition and preservation of open space; (6) economic factors; (7) leisure; and (8) recreation and social structure. Appendices include a list of symbols and abbreviations, a section on conducting library research on recreation, and glossaries of library and recreation terms. (SD)

V. Land Use and Transportation

- URBAN DESIGN

134. A DYNAMIC MODEL OF URBAN STRUCTURE

(a) John P. Crecine. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Report No. P-3803 by The RAND Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, March, 1968, 61 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a model, referred to as the Time-Oriented Metropolitan Model (T.O.M.M.), describing the interactions of variables in an urban system. Although two versions have been calibrated, the version presented here is untested and describes the latest model modifications.

Previous Research. Earlier versions of this model have served as the primary

spatial-location model for two, large-scale urban simulations. The model was partially validated for the Pittsburgh metropolitan area (see Wilbur A. Steger, "Pittsburgh Urban Renewal Simulation," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, May, 1965, pp. 144-149) and is in the process of being modified and validated using data from the Lansing, Michigan metropolitan area.

Hypothesis. The urban structure can be described by the dynamic interaction between variables in an urban system.

Method. Three classes of variables are included: an exogenous employment section, an endogenous commercial employment sector, and a household or population sector. Numbers of exogenous employees, by type (bureaucratic or industrial) and by location are taken as given. Exogenous employees support (or create) a certain number of households in the region. Households locate spatially in the urban system, based partly on accessibility to particular places of employment. These households, in turn, generate demands for services of endogenous employment. The additional endogenous employees, in turn, support more households.

Once a change in the level or location of employees is effected, the urban system moves toward a new equilibrium between exogenous employees, households, and endogenous employees. This model attempts to trace this changing pattern.

Findings. The model is still in the development stage due to the incompleteness, incompatibility, and non-existence of most small-area data and because of the lack of time-series data. However, the author feels that this version nears the limits of this particular approach to urban location phenomenon. (MEL)

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135. URBAN DESIGN AS A PUBLIC PLANNING FUNCTION: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) James Urbonas. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 87. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, May, 1969, 15 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Urban Planning. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this unannotated bibliography is to bring together writings dealing directly or indirectly with "urban design as a public planning function." Urban design is considered here only in the context of the ongoing operation of a planning agency in an urban area. The bibliography contains 196 entries, divided into the following categories: professional journal articles and monographs, professional conference proceedings and unpublished papers, professional reports, and books and edited volumes. (SD)

● URBAN RENEWAL

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136. THE REHABILITATION PLANNING GAME: A STUDY IN THE DIVERSITY OF NEIGHBORHOOD

(a) Langley Carleton Keyes, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the MIT Press, 50 Ames St., Cambridge, Mass. 02142, 1969, 253 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Joint Center for Urban Studies of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. (d) 15:1-246.

Problem. To study neighborhood urban renewal in terms of a political game: what the sides are; how it is played; and its effects on the participants and those not playing but whose lives are influenced by the consequences of its outcome. The "rehabilitation planning game" is formed to create an atmosphere of trust. Residents, rather than impotently fighting city hall, are brought into negotiations with it. Both teams bargain through a proposed plan point by point. The object of the game is, of course, for each side to win on its own terms. The renewal planning process is currently structured so that the comprehensive plan for neighborhood improvement has to be accepted or rejected in its entirety at a public hearing. There is no provision for approving part of the plan and sending the rest back for further discussion, thus placing great pressure on both sides.

In focusing on the diversity of power and interest groups in urban neighborhoods, the investigator hypothesizes two limited

types of local teams: (1) The members represent only one interest group within the planning area, whose influence is powerful enough to control the game and to produce a positive turnout at the local planning authority public hearing. This might exclude some residential groups because their presence is not needed for political affirmation or they do not have the capacity to demand a place on the team. (2) In an area in which the population is very homogeneous, the local team must reflect such homogeneity if it is to function at all.

To win majority support of the residents, the local planning authority may have to sell its program by hard bargaining, perhaps even promising additional public expenditures, depending on neighborhood sentiment. Because of the great investment in time, money, and labor for surveys, plans, and negotiations, the planning authority will not likely let a situation arise in which a negative vote at the public hearing dissuades it entirely from its mission. Therefore, by the time of the hearing, the planning authority has usually neutralized the opposition, making the hearing little more than a democratic ritual rather than a spontaneous outburst of neighborhood sentiment. The more one interest group dominates the proceedings, the greater is the latitude towards demolition.

To illustrate his theory, Keyes examines the processes of renewal planning in three neighborhoods of Boston that are marked by very different characteristics, South End, Charlestown, and Washington Park. The fact that successful planning game strategies could be devised to meet the differing requirements of all three situations argues for the validity of the negotiation approach as a political mechanism, but not necessarily one which ensures that all local interest groups will be dealt with equitably. The investigator then applies his study to the Model Cities Program. (SD)

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137. THE IMPACT OF URBAN RENEWAL ON SMALL BUSINESS: THE HYDE PARK-KENWOOD CASE

(a) Brian J. L. Berry, Sandra J. Parsons, and Rutherford H. Platt. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a Demonstration Project Report, by the Center for Urban Studies, The University of Chicago, 5852 University Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1968, 232 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) The University of Chicago, Center for Urban Studies, and the City of Chicago, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the assertion that the liquidation rate of small businesses dislocated by urban renewal is excessive. This report is based upon a detailed analysis undertaken in the Hyde Park-Kenwood community of Chicago, where three renewal projects sought to fight blight encroaching on the community along its commercial strips. A total of 646 businesses were displaced by these projects. Of these, 207 were liquidated upon dislocation, 201 have since gone out of business, and 233 are still operating, only 83 of which remain in the area.

Part I of the study attempts to determine in this case (1) whether the liquidation rate differs significantly from what it might have been under the business conditions that were likely to have prevailed in these areas if urban renewal had not been undertaken, and (2) whether the relative competitive position of individual businesses was changed by the renewal process. This part deals with the history of commercial renewal in the area, business mortality experiences of the displacees, and the businessmen and the public agency. Part II considers the national experience in renewal policy, other literature on displacement, evolving legislative provisions, and unresolved problems, in light of the Hyde Park experience.

Findings. In the aggregate, the liquidation rate is not excessive, but displacement followed by liquidation affects individual businesses differentially, with benefits to some and disadvantages to others. From the viewpoint of the individual businessman, renewal did introduce certain costs; and, regardless of whether or not they were adversely affected, most businessmen felt that they would have been better off if renewal had not taken place. Most displacees felt that the aid received was inadequate, the compensation insufficient, and that when payments were made they were often too late to help.

The investigators recommend: (1) extension of the Small Business Displacement Payment concept of renumeration for loss of patronage and good will to all businesses in a designated project impact area, whether displaced or not as a result of the project; (2) speeding of claims and payments to make money available at the time of greatest need, before and during dislocation; (3) providing every businessman with complete information on what will happen to him, when, what he must do, and what compensations are available to him and when; and (4) re-examination of the development criteria that prevent many kinds of businesses from gaining access to renewal areas after redevelopment. (SD)

● LAND USE

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138. INDUSTRIAL SITES: THEIR SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) George I. Whitlach and Winfred G. Dodson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Georgia Institute of Technology, Industrial Development Division (IID), 1132 W. Peachtree St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga. 30309, May, 1968, 86 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) Georgia Institute of Technology, Industrial Development Division, Engineering Experiment Station. (d) None.

Problem. This manual outlines the various physical criteria and procedural techniques involved in the selection of industrial lands, and provides information on the operational needs of industry as they relate to the actual development of such lands. Although it was prepared for a Georgia audience, the principles herein are generally applicable to other locations. It brings together information from many sources, both published materials and professional practice, to give an overall view. The basic objective of the report is to help the industrial development practitioner achieve a better degree of professionalism.

Criteria covered include: selection of site areas; land needs of industry; geology and topography relationships; evaluation of industrial sites; transportation influences; land control and utilities in site creation; property protection; and marketing the site.

Previous Research. This is one of a series that relate to the fundamentals of industrial development. It expands upon material presented in IDD's Industrial Districts: Their Planning and Development. The latter report, published in 1963, was reprinted in 1968, due to widespread demand. (CK)

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139. AN URBAN AREA USE MODEL TO MAXIMIZE RETURN

(a) W. D. Stewart. (b) Completed. Report issued under the above title and available from Joint Highway Research Project, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. 47907, September, 1968. Price not indicated. (c) Purdue University, Joint Highway Research Project, under sponsorship of Indiana State Highway Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To develop an urban area use model. The model's normative solution is to be utilized in the allocation of uses to locations so that net community return is maximized. A heuristic procedure for finding a good solution has been developed and programmed for the computer. As a test, the computer program was applied to simplified data on the Lafayette Indiana Plan Area.

From the review and synthesis of principles of land-use development and utilizing cost data from the land-use and transportation literature, it was concluded that the objective of allocation of area uses is to maximize the gross utility return from the use of area and from economics of scale, less the utility costs of transportation, of adaptation of locations to uses, and of incompatibility between proximate uses.

Method. In order to provide a computationally practical means of obtaining a near optimum solution to the model norm, an iterative solution procedure was devised. For this procedure, an initial feasible solution, such as an existing plan, must be available. From the existing solution the change in net return, as a result of a unit change in the allocation of each use to each location, is evaluated, and a number of the more beneficial interchanges are made to obtain a

better solution. The maximum permissible changes in each use per location are then decreased by one-half of their current value. If the new limits are greater than present minima and if further significant increases in return may be expected, the cycle is repeated.

Gross model data for the Lafayette Indiana Plan Area were compiled from readily available sources, and computer programs developed for the desired solution. The programs were given preliminary testing on this data and were shown to be operationally practical and economical. (HLM)

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

140. ORIGIN AND DESTINATION TECHNOLOGY

(a) See below. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Highway Research Record No. 250. Available from Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 96 pp. $3.40 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. The eight papers and one abstract of a longer report that make up this publication are concerned with the applications of origin and destination technology in helping to solve urban transportation problems. In the first report, R. W. Whitaker of Peat, Marwick, Livingston & Co. and K. E. West of Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co. consider, in a theoretical manner, many of the problems associated with trip distribution models, especially the intervening opportunities model. In the second paper, R. J. Marshall of the New York State Department of Transportation presents the system used in New York State for traffic simulation. The system is designed to select a test plan, assign traffic, summarize cost-benefit information, and prepare data for an automatic plotting device. G. J. H. Brown, Washington, D. C., and A. H. Woehrle, Jr., Tri-State Transportation Commission, discuss the Tri-State Transportation Commission's approach to traffic volume estimation in the third paper. The authors review the general concepts, inputs and methods of computation, and give initial calibration results. In the fourth report, K. Balkus and J. D. Jordan of the Tri-State Transportation Commission set forth the Tri-State Transportation Commission's considerations in developing a regression model for projecting miles traveled by motor vehicles in a metropolitan region. T. Zakaria, Sr., and J. Falcocchio, Sr., Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, explain their traffic assignment process in the fifth paper, a unique feature of which is that the capacities of highways to handle a wide range of traffic volumes can be taken into account. The sixth report, by J. S. Matthias of Arizona State University and W. L. Grecco of Purdue University maintains recreational travel to reservoir areas can be predicted by suitable mathematical models. The authors base their findings on some 13,000 Indiana interviews. Regression equations for two differing conditions were developed and constitute a method for prediction. R. R. Roberts of the University of South Carolina evaluates the influence of terminal times on gravity model travel time for the small urban area studied in South Carolina in the seventh paper. He finds that the gravity model provides an adequate framework for determination of trip distribution patterns by either using the model with terminal times or without terminal times. In the eighth report, E. A. Beimborn of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee investigates the characteristics of taxicab usage in Chicago. The study indicates that cab trips are highly oriented to the central area and involve non-work trips to a large extent. Trips are fairly short and distributed quite well over the time of day. In general, taxi trips are quite different from the characteristics of urban travel taken as a whole. An abstract of research by R. D. Worrall of Northwestern University concludes the report. The research was concerned with temporal aspects and analyses of household travel. (HRB)

141. TRANSPORT AND NATIONAL GOALS

(a) Edwin T. Haefele (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title in the Transport Research Program Series, by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, March, 1969, 201 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 67-30594.

(c) The Brookings Institution.
(d) None.

Problem. In this volume, several investigators explore some of the relationships between national goals and transport decisions--and between politics and economic planning.

Transport planning is closely related to many aspects of national development policy. Merely weighing the cost and benefits of alternative means of moving people and goods is not enough; the possibilities of trade-offs between transport investment and other capital investments must be taken into account. Since transport expenditures often have important effects on other economic programs, what may appear to be an efficient transport investment when viewed in isolation may be inefficient when viewed in the broader context of national planning.

The book includes the following chapters: Transport and Energy in India's Development; Transport, Urban Design, and Housing; Transport and Food; Social Benefit through Improved Transport in Malaya; The Colombian Experience, 1950-62; and Transport Planning and National Goals. (BI)

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142. EMERGING PATTERNS OF URBAN GROWTH AND TRAVEL

(a) Alexander Ganz. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Transport Report 68-1 of Project TRANSPORT, Highway Transportation Program, Department of City and Regional Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. 02139, January, 1968, 138 pp. + appendix. Price not indicated. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of City and Regional Planning, under sponsorship of General Motors. (d) None.

Problem. To study the outlook for change in urban travel patterns, growth in urban travel demand, and need for expansion and innovation in our urban transport system. This report covers post-war development to 1985. The investigator relates future urban travel patterns and demand to prospects for central city and outside central city metropolitan area population and employment growth. Population growth and residence location are examined in the light of the projected rise in household income levels, the younger age of household heads, and the expansion of the urbanized land area. Employment growth, structural change, and shift in intra-metropolitan area location are analyzed in the context of expanding production and income of the national economy.

Findings. New travel patterns will make prevailing concepts obsolete. The structure of workers' residences and employment location will be sharply altered. The work-travel pattern will be dispersed throughout outside city areas, displacing the current central city funneling of work trips. For the most part, workers will be living and working in the outside central city portions of metropolitan areas. Households will spend a larger share of their income on urban travel, with a notable rise in autos per household, urban trip length, and number of daily trips per person. Public transit travel will undergo only a marginal advance, despite an increase in new rapid transit systems. A disadvantaged fifth of all metropolitan area households will still have no car in 1985, and urban transport facilities may not provide adequate access to employment opportunities for them. The net increase in employment will go to the outside central city portion of metropolitan areas with the outward shift of manufacturing and trade. The larger, younger population will experience a substantial shift to higher income levels. The outside central city portion of metropolitan areas will double in population, attaining a level twice that of central cities. And, while central city employment and population will not grow, central city economies will be viable as a consequence of growth in government, business, and personal employment service. (SD)

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143. ANOTHER VIEW OF TRANSPORT SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

(a) Martin Wohl. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report No. P-3785 by The RAND Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, February, 1968, 47 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) The RAND Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. To examine more closely and definitively the components and interwork-

ings of transport systems and to indicate some directions for improving analysis capabilities.

Method. The systems approach is discussed in detail and its objective and essential elements are reviewed. A discussion of the technical components of transport systems and the requirements for predicting systems consequences follows.

Findings. One of the more important emphases of this review is that the demand for travel should not be looked upon in the usual fixed "needs" or point estimate sense but should be regarded as a functional relationship between the quantity of travel to be demanded and the quality and price of the travel service. Further, the manner in which demand should be stratified and in which it should be related to the variable performance relationships for transport links is described in considerable detail. In so doing, some fairly explicit directions are offered for improving our predictive or forecasting processes and thus for measuring the consequences stemming from alternative system designs. (MEL)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

144. WORK STAGGERING FOR TRAFFIC RELIEF: AN ANALYSIS OF MANHATTAN'S CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

(a) Lawrence B. Cohen and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of Praeger Special Studies in U. S. Economic and Social Development, by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 393 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) City of New York, Staggered Working Hours Project, under sponsorship of Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the City of New York. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the feasibility of work staggering in Manhattan's central business district as a way of relieving traffic congestion during the morning and afternoon rush hours. If work schedules can be suitably rearranged, the flow of people to and from work will be distributed more evenly. The amount of schedule change may not necessarily be very great. Even a minimal amount of work staggering can produce profound economic changes because of the intricate relationships which industries have within the area and the outside world. It requires changes in people's life habits and in the timing of all community activities--potentially a great social change. Work staggering is also sharply constrained by the fixed conditions of an area: location of places of employment, residential areas, and existing systems of transportation.

The investigators based their work on five criteria of work-staggering feasibility: (1) A sufficient number of places of employment must be able to modify their work schedules; (2) a sufficient number of people must accept the required modifications in their work schedules; (3) there must be at least one rearrangement of schedules which will relieve rush hour congestion; (4) a plan to stagger working hours must not create an opposition capable of preventing its implementation; and (5) work staggering, once started, must prove durable. The first part of the book discusses measures and criteria of subway congestion, the present work schedules of the industries within Manhattan's central business district, their modifiability, and the acceptance of schedule changes to the people who work in the central business district. The final portion deals with the effects of schedule change on subway traffic and evaluates the feasibility of staggering work hours.

The investigators found five work schedule combinations that meet the criteria of work-staggering feasibility. (SD)

145. HIGHWAY ESTHETICS: FUNCTIONAL CRITERIA FOR PLANNING AND DESIGN

(a) Peter L. Hornbeck and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Harvard University Printing Office, Cambridge, Mass. 02139, June, 1968, 333 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Harvard University, Landscape Architecture Research Office of the Graduate School of Design, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the function and use of esthetic criteria in the highway development process.

Method. Historic precedents and concepts for highway esthetics were reviewed and the planning process in all its parts was studied in order to formulate a working procedure from which the esthetic highway might result.

Findings. It was found that the breadth of the total planning process is such that it demands the integration of areas of knowledge which, although in some cases are thoroughly studied, have remained isolated from each other. The highway process suffers from inadequate inputs from such areas as visual, ecological, and behavioral studies, essential to adequate solutions to today's problems.

The report accomplishes three things: (1) it identifies the visual parameters of the highway planning process related to a broad spectrum of disciplines, evaluating them for their relevance to the highway development process; (2) it begins to develop a methodology which integrates visual and behavioral criteria for a more complete planning process, structuring diverse elements in such a way that they may be functionally manipulated and interrelated; and (3) it recommends directions for further research which will be necessary for a comprehensive development of qualitative values in the highway planning process. (MEL)

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146. A SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE FOR MAJOR THOROUGHFARE PLANNING IN SMALL URBAN AREAS

(a) David K. French. (b) Completed. Report issued under above title and available from Joint Highway Research Project, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. 47907, August, 1968. Price not indicated. (c) Purdue University, Joint Highway Research Project, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads and Indiana State Highway Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a simplified thoroughfare procedure for small urban areas. The need for such a system arises from two facts: (1) the cost of the home interview origin-destination survey is proportionately much more expensive for small cities than for large cities; and (2) small cities have great difficulty in obtaining qualified personnel in sufficient numbers to perform the presently used transportation planning process.

Method. Because the travel patterns of small cities may be relatively simple and stable over time, a procedure for forecasting future volumes based on present traffic volumes may be valid. A growth factor-corridor method was developed and tested in the Greater Lafayette, Indiana, Urban Area (population 65,000). Growth factors, based on the increases of employees, retail employees, and dwelling units from 1952 to 1967, were found for each corridor. Relative trip attractiveness rates were found for the three parameters by dividing the assumed percentage of the total trips in the urban area that are represented by that parameter by the total quantity of that parameter in the urban area. This technique was tested by applying the growth factors to 1952 traffic data and checking the results against the actual 1967 traffic data. Results were considered adequate to plan major thoroughfares in this small city. (HLM)

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147. HIGHWAY COSTS AND FINANCE

(a) See below. (b) Completed and published as Highway Research Record No. 252. Available from Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 58 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. In the first of four papers on highway costs and finances included in this report, J. A. Dash and A. H. Vey of Simpson and Curtin, a Philadelphia transportation engineering firm, examine the effect of fare and toll changes on the use of public transportation and bridges. When an urban transit facility boosts its fare box charge, there is invariably a drop in public use that tends to offset the additional revenue. But when a toll bridge or tunnel raises its tariff, the loss of passenger cars is considerably less and truck traffic loss is hardly felt at all. However, decreases in tolls never attract enough additional traffic to make up the loss in revenues. It is reasonably accurate to presume

that there will be traffic loss ratio of one-third of one percent for each one percent increase in public transit fares. (A 25 percent fare increase, for example, would bring about a 8.33 percent passenger loss, thus giving a 15 percent net revenue gain.) Toll bridges and tunnels, however, generally may expect a one-sixth of one percent loss in patronage for each one percent of increase in passenger car tolls. Truck traffic on toll facilities declines very little after a tariff increase because the boost is a business expense and tolls represent only a small part of total trip costs.

The three other papers included in the book deal with: data on the service life of highway and street pavements; a computerized system for continuously updating highway needs through simulation; and cost estimation approaches for overall road-miles, lane-miles, lane-mile and separate interchanges, and for separate road elements. (HRB)

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148. ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING ENGINEERING DECISIONS

(a) See below. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Highway Research Record No. 245. Available from the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 51 pp. $1.80 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. In the first of four papers dealing with economic factors that influence highway engineering decisions, Thomas C. Thomas of the Stanford Research Institute explains that economic analysis considers the effects of highway improvements both on the highway agency, in terms of increased costs for construction and maintenance of improved highways, and on the highway users, in terms of reduction in accidents and congestion, and savings in travel time and vehicle operating costs. To include these effects in economic analysis, all benefits must be stated in dollar values. One of the most important benefits is savings in travel time. A significant portion of proposed highway projects is directed toward savings in time, rather than savings in motor vehicle operating costs. Consequently, converting time savings from hours to dollars is critically important in both economic and engineering analyses of alternative highway locations and designs. The factor used to make this conversion is called "value of time." In his paper, Thomas describes how data were collected on alternate route characteristics through motorist interviews and test-vehicle measurements. As a result, he recommends that the figure of $2.82 per person per hour for commuter trips of more than ten minutes and five miles be used in highway economy studies.

The three other papers included in the report deal with calculating the travel-time delays caused by trucks climbing grades or two-lane highways; an abridged analysis of commuter mode of choice that shows commuters place a $2.00 value on the extra comfort given by their personal cars over that provided by mass transit; and a method for evaluating the effects of vehicle performance on traffic congestion and vice versa. (HRB)

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149. URBAN TRAVEL PATTERNS FOR HOSPITALS, UNIVERSITIES, OFFICE BUILDINGS AND CAPITOLS

(a) Louis E. Keefer and David K. Witheford. (b) Completed and published under the above title as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 62 by the Highway Research Board, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 144 pp. $5.60 per copy. (c) Louis E. Keefer, Transportation Planning Consultant, under sponsorship of the American Association of State Highway Officials, in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. To determine criteria or values which establish the travel patterns created by these major traffic generators--hospitals, universities, office buildings, and capitols. Such information would be useful in forecasting the effects of various land areas on existing street networks; in providing a better basis for the design of new facilities; and in providing better criteria for the control of land use of this type. It should also be helpful to traffic engineers developing plans for highway design.

Previous Research. The same authors published a similar report investigating the travel patterns for airports, shopping centers, and industrial plants. It was published as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 24. (See Digest report 14:1-66.)

Method. Travel data were assembled from 17 studies representing 78 hospitals, 38 universities and colleges, 20 major office buildings, and 6 state capitol complexes. Various socioeconomic, land-use, and street systems data were also obtained to develop the required relationships.

Findings. (1) Large hospitals are major trip generators, most of which involve the use of automobiles either by drivers or by passengers. Because most hospital trips start from home, distribution of trip origins tends to follow distribution of population, but this may vary from hospital to hospital. Shortage of parking space often created problems for both traffic officials and hospital administrators.

(2) Each college and university campus seems to be unique in terms of its proportion of resident students, its acreage and building layout, its regulations on student car use, its faculty-to-student ratio, and other individual characteristics. The study shows that travel is highly auto-oriented, with about 90 percent of all non-walking trips made by drivers or passengers. Providing parking may be the primary concern of many university officials, but this is only a part of the larger transportation impact problem.

(3) Tripmaking to the selected state capitol complexes, as designated in the study, is surprisingly light. However, peak hours are sharp, suggesting the possibility of local traffic engineering problems.

(4) Because office buildings cluster together in small land areas, they may be responsible for more traffic congestion than any other single land-use category. At owner-tenanted buildings, as much as one-third of the daily person movement may take place in a single peak hour. The fact that trip lengths will increase as the population decentralizes to the suburbs emphasizes the importance of downtown tripmaking impact on the highway network. (MEL)

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150. ESTIMATION OF PARKING DEMAND AT A UNIVERSITY CAMPUS SERVING COMMUTING STUDENTS

(a) Mary Ann Zimmerman and Harold L. Michael. (b) Completed. Report issued June, 1968 under the above title and available upon request from School of Civil Engineering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. 47907. (c) Purdue University, School of Civil Engineering. (d) None.

Problem. To develop procedures for estimating parking demand at university campuses serving commuting students.

Method. Three campuses of Purdue University, located at Hammond, Ft. Wayne, and Indianapolis, Indiana, were analyzed to obtain this objective. Data consisting of a parking space use study and information concerning the number of classes held each hour, the number of persons on campus each hour, and enrollment figures, were collected. The data were analyzed by a multiple linear regression technique. Analysis was done for each campus separately. However, final results were based on the combined data for all three campuses.

Findings. Equations were developed to estimate the parking demand of students both during the day and in the evening. In both cases the important variable was the number of students in class at the hour for which the parking demand was being determined. Equations to estimate the peak parking requirements for the staff were also developed. A combination of full-time and part-time staff was found to be the best estimate of staff parking demand. It was found that none of the data obtained concerning visitor parking was able to explain the parking demand for these persons. (HLM)

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151. TELEVISION TRAFFIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads, 800 Independence St., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20591. (d) None.

Problem. To develop and test a television traffic surveillance system which is expected to help researchers determine why accidents occur, if they can be avoided, and how the flow of traffic on city streets can be improved. Present sources of accident information are limited largely to what witnesses recall, and this is often faulty.

Method. Television cameras are being installed on the roofs of two buildings at one of the busiest intersections in downtown Washington, D. C. Pictures of traffic approaching and crossing the intersection will be "shot" continuously and recorded temporarily on video discs. Normally, the pictures are erased by new ones every 20 seconds. However, built into the system is the capability of preserving the last 20 seconds prior to an incident on film. Bureau of Public Roads engineers are working on the development of devices that will automatically activate the system to save the last 20-second segment. One of these would use the characteristic sound of cars colliding to trigger the equipment, resulting in a permanent picture record of events preceding the accident. A microphone to pick up the sound will be installed on a corner about 30 feet above the ground. Engineers also are working on devices for activating the picture-saving feature of the system when other kinds of traffic conflicts occur. The system can now be triggered manually by an observer watching the TV monitors who sees an accident or traffic maneuver he wants to record on film. (FHWA)

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152. HIGHWAY RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) Ross, Hardies, O'Keefe, McDugald and Parsons, under contract with the Highway Research Board, National Cooperative Highway Research Program. (d) None.

Problem. Many serious practical problems invariably come up when highway construction, both in urban and rural areas, requires people to leave their homes. Although the relocation of these individuals is becoming more and more a public responsibility, there are but limited alternative means and procedures for getting the job done. One of the major stumbling blocks is the significant legal and valuation problems that must be solved if legislation and administration are to have appropriate guidelines for providing new methods of improving relocation assistance.

This study, conducted by lawyers, will review the present legal authority (i.e., the reported appellate cases) involving the principle of substituted compensation; outline various alternative means for assisting relocations based on such authority, including public acquisition of land, movement of buildings, financial assistance for the movement and construction of substitute houses, as well as other means; and analyze problems of identifying and measuring costs involved in alternative methods and suggest a basis for considering these factors in selecting such methods. (HRB)

● MASS TRANSPORTATION

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153. TOWARD A MORE EFFICIENT RAILROAD SYSTEM

(a) Norman S. Fieleke. (b) Completed and published under the above title in New England Economic Review, March/April, 1969, 20 pp. Available from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass. 02100. Price not indicated. (c) Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Research Department. (d) None.

Problem. To survey the problems which beset rail transportation in New England and to explore some conceivable remedies. The railroads in this area are often described as "terminal," meaning that their primary business is to deliver (or, in some cases to generate) traffic for roads outside the region rather than to move traffic safely within the region or to transfer it from one carrier outside the region to another such carrier. Low density and short hauls of freight in New England create a high cost per mile hauled. An inbalance between incoming and outgoing freight results in one empty freight car leaving the area for every two full cars that come in. There is no longer any passenger service in New Hampshire or Vermont and only one passenger train continues to run in Maine. There is more passenger service in Southern New England, including commuter trains, but even this is not large. The volume of both passenger and freight service declined markedly

between 1950 and 1965. This decline in passengers parallels that throughout the nation while that for freight contrasts sharply with an increase in the nation. The researcher cites two reasons for this: (1) competition with other modes of transportation and (2) the slow growth of the kinds of activity which generate rail traffic.

The researcher then discusses the various measures which could be used to meet this problem. Piggyback service, by which a highway trailer rides on a flatcar for the line haul and is picked up and delivered by truck, could win back to the railroads some of the traffic that has been lost to trucking. The researcher feels passenger traffic, even with the advent of high-speed trains will continue to be unprofitable. Other steps he recommends to foster a more viable and efficient railroad system include discontinuing uneconomic services, having and using greater freedom to reduce rates selectively, applying computer techniques to increase freight car utilization, and possible mergers of lines. (HBK)

154. RAILROAD RESEARCH FIELD TESTING PROGRAM: FIRST PROGRESS REPORT

(a) F. J. Hurley, J. N. Goeser, B. R. Koch, and P. J. McConnell. (b) Ongoing research. First Progress Report completed and published under the above title by Melpar, Inc., Falls Church, Va. 22046, December, 1968, 180 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Melpar, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Office of High Speed Ground Transportation. (d) None.

Problem. To define the operational characteristics and constraints of conventional rail systems at speeds of around 150 miles per hour. This report summarizes the progress achieved thus far on the program.

Method. High speed tests are being conducted on an improved 21-mile section of the Penn-Central Railroad between Trenton and New Brunswick, New Jersey, using four electric, multiple-unit, commuter-type cars, modified to facilitate instrumentation and to achieve full-power balance speed in excess of 150 miles per hour. Factors being evaluated include: ride quality, track and suspension performance and vibration, track geometry measurements, pantograph performance, catenary profile and dynamic response, track-roadbed characteristics, and interactions between trains. (MEL)

155. IMPACT OF PUBLIC TRANSIT ON OPPORTUNITY

(a) Not reported. (b) Status not reported. A two-year project initiated 1967. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. In this study, the researchers are examining a problem of considerable national concern, namely, the impact of public transit on opportunity.

More specifically, they are studying two mobility problems in urban transportation by analyzing the relationship between the availability and cost of transportation service to low-income persons and the economic and social opportunities open to them.

Method. Descriptive data will be developed on low-income persons, identifying residence, workplace, occupation, age, sex, modes of travel, and other characteristics. An analysis will be made of the extent to which low-income groups are denied access to employment, education, and social opportunities. This data will be used to develop an index of mobility indicating to what extent transportation is a significant factor affecting access to opportunities for low-income persons and the likely effect of proposed changes in the transportation system. The project will identify and consider alternative means for improving the mobility of the poor or overcoming the effects of immobility. (SIE)

156. URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

(a) See below. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Highway Research Record No. 251. Available from the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 77 pp. $2.60 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. Siegfried M. Breuning of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology surveys the many possibilities for the future of urban mass transportation in the first paper in this series of seven. His report also summarizes the following papers which cover such diverse subjects as a small bus that would stop at homes, taking people where they want to go, when they want to go; small one-passenger cars operated automatically over a city-wide grid network called "SCAT" (Small Car Automatic Transit); electrically propelled "supra-cars" that would operate on a network of elevated guideways supported by frequently-spaced columns; a method of predicting transit use based entirely on a theoretical basis using census data alone; and the use of signing and other visual techniques designed to help mass transit passengers with route information, station identification, vehicle direction, and transfer information. (HRB)

● TRANSPORTATION--AIR

157. COMPUTERIZED SCHEDULE CONSTRUCTION FOR AN AIRLINE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

(a) R. W. Simpson. (b) Status not reported. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Office of High Speed Ground Transportation. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the work that has been carried out for a hypothetical airbus short-haul V/STOL (Vertical/Short Take Off and Landing) system in the northeast corridor. The main presentation describes the computerized processes developed to construct a schedule plan assuming certain demands and operating data. A map of the corridor showing the terminals selected for the airbus system is displayed, and some typical distances, travel times, and projected fares for the 1980 airbus are given. (SIE)

● TRANSPORTATION--OTHER

158. OPTIMAL DISPATCHING POLICIES BY DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING

(a) D. E. Ward. (b) Status not reported. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Office of High Speed Ground Transportation. (d) None.

Problem. To describe methods of determining vehicle dispatching schedules through dynamic programming techniques. Using cost criteria based on minimizing a combination of passenger delay and system capacity, these techniques were applied to vehicle scheduling for three variations of linear networks of dispatching stations: (1) point-to-point (one way); (2) line of stations (one way); and (3) two station line (round trip).

Various dispatching policies are examined with respect to system parameters such as vehicle capacity, load factor, and fleet size. An analysis and comparison of the optimal schedule in terms of passenger delay and vehicle fleet size are made with some non-optimal schedules similar to those used in many present day operations. Optimal schedules yielding minimum passenger delay are shown to be superior with respect to most other system variables. (SIE)

VI. Government

● GENERAL

159. COMPARATIVE URBAN RESEARCH

(a) Robert T. Daland (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the

above title by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, May, 1969, 361 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 69-18751. (c) American Society for Public Administration, Comparative Administration Group, Committee on Urban Administration and Politics. (d) None.

Problem. This book contains eight essays which bring together two themes dominant in contemporary social science: a methodological focus on comparative analysis and a substantive focus on the city. The focuses of these papers range from analysis of the consequences of urbanization for the national political system to the urban polity, itself, to study of the behavior of the individual in an urban setting. In the introductory essay, Robert T. Daland summarizes the perspectives from which a researcher can compare urban systems. Frank Sherwood moves toward an empirical analysis of the contemporary dimensions of devolution, setting forth conditions under which devolution might reasonably be applied. He gives particular attention to the variables of industrialization, communication, and national unity. He also develops a conceptual framework as an aid in devising appropriate strategies for building strong local response systems. In her essay, Francine Rabinovitz distinguishes urbanization from urbanism and from a number of dimensions of political development. Her analysis suggests that the effects of urbanization and of urbanism may be quite selective in terms of different dimensions of political development. James Guyot's paper analyzes the political consequences of urbanization policies. He identifies the effects of an indirect form of urbanization policy on local communities in Malaya and the unanticipated reactive effects on the national polity. In their essay, William and Judith Hanna develop a concept of the way in which the several strata of urban African communities are integrated by a "middle man," who is an influential person bridging the gap between the people of the ethnic enclave in which he lives and those who are influential in other communities within the urban place. Deil S. Wright studies the roles and role-related behaviors and perceptions of city managers in the United States. He focuses on the preeminently integrative role of the city manager and reveals vertical and horizontal linkages. Daniel R. Grant's essay is based on the perceptions of key informants in Miami, Nashville, and Toronto on eight questions central to reform campaigns, in order to judge their effects on the new metropolitan governments. The concluding essay, by Robert R. Alford, offers his analysis of how cultural, structural, and situational factors have been used in comparative urban behavior and decision-making studies, and how environmental factors impinge on the same processes. (HBK)

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160. AMERICAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(a) John C. Bollens, John R. Bayes, and Kathryn L. Utter. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, April, 1969, 433 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 69-20118. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Department of Political Science, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Commerce. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the current state of knowledge about counties and to suggest research in this field that would be highly productive.

Part One of this study is a review essay on the literature of county government. The 3,049 county governments in the United States may cover a very small or very large area; they may provide many services to residents or only rudimentary ones. They are a natural center for intergovernmental relations because they administer state programs and also because they include most of the municipalities in the country. The two major problems facing most counties are the drastic state restrictions on their powers and the ramshackle nature of their organization and processes. Since the existing literature on counties is far from complete, the researchers present an agenda of needed investigations which includes reform movements, actual operations and decision making, integration and disintegration of county government, new services, service performance, finance, politics and elections, power and influence, accountability, intergovernmental relations, federal aid programs, and interlocal relations. In Part Two, the researchers develop an analytical framework

for the comparative study of county government using political vitality as their index. The five components of this index are: (1) resource utilization, (2) volume of intergovernmental linkages, (3) changes in organization and processes, (4) adequacy of public accountability, and (5) extent of voting and competition in elections. The third part of the book is devoted to a bibliographical commentary, which describes and analyzes in text form the contents of a large number of books, monographs, articles, and public documents. This full discussion of materials focuses on items published since 1945, although certain earlier works are included. (HBK)

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161. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Robert P. Biller and Paul Kelly. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Department of Political Science and Space Sciences Laboratory, under sponsorship of National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Office of University Affairs, Sustaining University Program. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the meaning of political and social development and explore the ways that scientific and technological processes, institutions, results, and personnel may contribute to developmental outcomes; to determine whether the major assumptions that underlie public policy decisions in the area of economic development, particularly for "developing" nations, are valid. The project will have implications for the technical assistance policy of the U. S.; the developmental policy of low-income societies; and the developmental policy of the U. S. in relation to such questions as urban development.

The project has two main tasks. The first involves the development of a model that depicts the major relationships and their directionality between science and technology and the processes of development and modernization. The major hypothesis being explored is that many such developmental policies and assistance efforts have the effect of transferring symbols of modernization (i.e., discrete bits of technology or trained personnel) rather than contributing to the emergence of self-sustaining adaptation and change processes that may more fundamentally reflect development.

The second task consists of exploring extensively several sub-component policy questions inferred from this model, such as migration, institutional infrastructures, professional societies, and educational investment. (SIE)

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162. OFFICE FOR URBAN INNOVATION

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York recently established an Office for Urban Innovation in the State's Executive Department to act as an information clearinghouse; to stimulate effective use of federal, state, local, and private resources; to coordinate activities of government and the private sector; to encourage and undertake research; and to conduct or contract for demonstration projects designed to improve the effectiveness of government.

For further information write William Watts, Director, State of New York, Office for Urban Innovation, Albany, N. Y. 12200. (ML)

● ORGANIZATION

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163. GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSE TO URBANIZATION

(a) Alvin D. Sokolow. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Agricultural Economic Report No. 32, by the Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 58 pp. $.45 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, in cooperation with Michigan State University, Institute for Community Development and Service. (d) None.

Problem. To study the response of governments in once rural communities to urban growth over time by adopting new and expanded services, and by changing their pattern of finance and administration. The researcher made a comparative analysis of three Michigan townships extending

westward from Lansing and included in that core city's metropolitan area. In 1964, Delta, Oneida, and Roxand townships--in order of their proximity to Lansing--could be described as suburban, semi-rural, and rural, respectively. Variations in urbanization from one community to another were related to variations in the structure, service activities, financial policies, and administration of the three local governments. Thus, by 1964 the structure of township government in Delta, the most urban of the three, varied considerably from that of Oneida and Roxand: Delta was the only township with a charter form of government and consequently had greater legal and financial powers. As a result of the growth of subdivisions, Delta introduced the largest number of new programs and expanded more older ones, while Roxand, the most rural, accomplished least in this area. Instead of the traditional reliance on state funds, Delta began extensive use of the property tax when its large-scale expansion of public services began. Compared to the other two communities, Delta had developed a larger and more complex administrative structure by the early 60's. Conditions of urban growth in Delta produced issues of higher public interest whereas the township boards of Oneida and Roxand concentrated on more routine, noncontroversial matters. A sequence of governmental reponse occurs in rural communities undergoing urbanization, as illustrated by the experiences of the three townships. Local governments moved from regulatory to facilitative programs, from minimum to maximum levels of finance and administration, and from stable to changing formal structure. (HBK)

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164. STATE-BY-STATE SUMMARY OF CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION AND GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

(a) Hugh A. Bone, George A. Condon, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title for the Governors' Committee on Constitutional Revision and Governmental Reorganization, National Governors Conference, by Department of Political Science, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98105, January, 1968, 143 pp. Available from Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637. Price not indicated. (c) University of Washington, Department of Political Science. (d) None.

Problem. To study constitutional changes and governmental reorganization in each state from January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1967. The investigators prepared a brief report for each state based on voting statistics and other relevant materials. Part I covers developments in constitutional revision and includes comments by the investigators on their findings. Part II deals with changes in governmental structure. (SD)

● MANAGEMENT

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165. EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS IN COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES

(a) Winston W. Crouch. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The International City Managers' Association, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 137 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Department of Political Science, under sponsorship of The International City Managers' Association, Research Program, and Haynes Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To study the relationships between government employers and organized employees in council-manager cities in the United States. Public employees on all levels of government have been trying to help determine the terms of their employment by organizing. This report focuses on the local level, specifically council-manager cities, in order to understand what kinds of organizations have been formed by employees and how their employers view and deal with their efforts.

Method. Questionnaires were sent to 914 city managers around the country. Of these, 623 (68%) responded, representing 43 states. States not represented contained a total of only seven cities included in the survey. Information was obtained on: (1) types of unions and associations now functioning; (2) community attitudes toward labor and the organization of city employees; (3) officially expressed policies regarding employee political and organizing activities; and (4) city

managers' practices and opinions dealing with employee organizations.

Findings. (1) The probability of employee organization is directly related to city size and location. The larger the city, the more likely it will have employee organizations. Metropolitan cities are more likely to be organized than independent cities. (2) Many state courts have upheld the authority of city councils to regulate employee participation in organizations interested in employment policies. But only one third of those responding claimed a formal policy on the matter. Cities with national-affiliated employee organizations are more likely to have stated policies on negotiations with employees. (3) Although accepting the existence of employee organizations, few cities permit them to participate in policy decisions on employment. Informality characterizes grievance and negotiation processes. (4) City council attitudes and management practices regarding employee relations are generally consistent with the city manager's perception of community attitudes. (5) Cities with civil service commissions tend to forbid employees to participate in political activities more than management-run cities. (6) Managers' personal views seem to closely parallel the current state of public policy and experience with employee organizations in their cities and geographical areas. (SD)

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166. GIST, A GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR NEW YORK CITY

(a) Robert Amsterdam. (b) Completed. Report issued under the above title and available from City of New York, Office of the Mayor, Office of Administration, 250 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10007, July, 1968, 16 pp. Price not indicated. (c) City of New York, Office of the Mayor, Office of Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This report presents a preliminary design for a geographic base and information exchange system. The Geographic Information System (GIST) is designed to coordinate and exchange information concerning public and private property throughout the city government. GIST will maintain files of general-interest data concerning the buildings, property, and streets of New York City. permitting a particular agency to relate the data in GIST files to its own specialized data files. This system would produce an output specified by the user such as a magnetic tape, a printed report, or a map. The researcher describes many possible uses of GIST: Planning of new community developments could be accelerated through the design of better indicators of deterioration such as maps showing tax delinquent properties. Building code enforcement policies could be improved if the housing maintenance division had easy access to the rental data of the rent control division. Many departments, such as ambulance, police, and fire, will be able to reallocate personnel and equipment so the public is served more effectively.

GIST will be supported by three files. (1) The street-name file will contain the official name and commonly used names for every street. In addition, street code designations in wide use, such as police and building departments', will be included. (2) The block-face file will contain one record for each block side. Each record will contain locational data relevant to the block or block face. This will include tax and census block numbers, range of house numbers, direction of traffic, and geographic coordinates at the corner of the block. Other data will describe the relation of the block to its neighbors. (3) The building/lot file will contain one record for each lot, major structure and owner.

Full implementation of the entire system will require several years. However, two capabilities of GIST are expected to be completed by summer, 1970--the standard address generator and geographic location and mapping. (HBK)

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167. DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL DATA STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

(a) Robert Maxman. (b) Completed. Report issued under the above title and available from Environmental Health Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. 47907. Price not indicated. (c) Purdue University, Environmental Health Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a system whereby data that are collected only once are useable by all segments of the urban environment. Universally compatible definitions, aggregation unit, and procedures are developed. Computer programs are developed to handle the data for the system. The data system (EDSARS) will make a useful tool for all segments of the urban environment by putting all generally useable data in one place with one set of definitions and aggregated on one useful module, utilizing one set of data handling procedures. The basic unit of data collection was established on a parcel basis, thereby providing a high degree of flexibility in data aggregation.

The investigator explores the conceptual development of information theory as it applies to urban data systems, and then explains the actual conceptual development of EDSARS. There is a description of the operational procedures of the computer programs utilized in the operation of the system. The actual data definitions, and codes and computer program listings are included in the appendices. (HLM)

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168. COST-EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION OF TERMINATED JOB CORPS CENTERS

(a) Not reported. (b) Status not reported. (c) Institute for Resource Management, Inc., under sponsorship of Executive Office of the President, Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. To conduct a cost-effectiveness evaluation of the Job Corps Centers being closed; and to determine the most cost-effective educational and vocational programs.

Method. (1) The curricula of four Job Corps Centers are being separately identified and analyzed in basic education and vocational training. The cost of each curriculum program is being analyzed and related to program effectiveness. (2) Five primary sources of data are being analyzed: Corpsmen test scores; curricula materials; cost data; teacher credentials; and success rate in Center placements. (3) The following factors are being considered in appraising the effectiveness of curricula programs; changes in basic education and vocational achievement levels; satisfaction with basic education and vocational programs; pay scale chain following initial job placement; duration of delay in job placement; and satisfaction with job. (4) An analysis is being made for each educational program and pre- and post-enrollment achievement levels. (5) Each center is being visited for the purpose of interviewing Corpsmen and staff to obtain data for the analyses. (SIE)

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169. SOLVING URBAN PROBLEMS THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report No. 6010.1 by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1626 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20410, February, 1969, 24 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. This pamphlet describes the Community Development Training Program established by the Housing Act of 1964 and details guidelines for participation by eligible state respondents. The program makes it possible for states to provide educational and training opportunities for persons in or about to enter the public service in community development fields. It seeks to assist state and local governments in equipping themselves with the caliber of community development personnel necessary to meet the demands of modern urban administration, technology, and human resources. State governments are encouraged to develop strong and self-sufficient educational and training resources within their own structures to conduct training programs and related activities. (HBK)

● PLANNING

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170. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

(a) Melvin R. Levin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10007, 1969, 305 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 68-55012. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine social trends and needs within American society from the background and perspective of a planner.

In a series of chapters concentrating on specific governmental relationships with society, Melvin R. Levin elaborates upon three central themes: First, the national government, and to a much larger extent state and local governments, failed to make adequate and skillful use of their most vital resource, brains, as they began to recognize and adapt to the pressing needs of society. Second, there is a very substantial gap between a leadership elite that grasps the necessities of planning or experimentation with new ideas and a large restless mass that is not sure which actions it should endorse. Too often, programs for action have failed to anticipate political-economic realities and have been left on paper. Third, coordination of programs is often complicated by inflated rhetoric and bureaucratic administration which stresses quantity rather than quality of government personnel. The lack of adequate foresight in planning and frequent resistance to intelligence and innovation has fostered a "drift and deadlock" psychology of government. In each chapter, Levin discusses a specific group of problems set in the above context. Among them are the need for intellectuals in state and local government; the major new tools available for long-range planning and programatic action, such as operations research, cost-benefit analysis, and systems analysis; the high priced and temporary personnel who serve as expendable administrators when public pressure and internal conflicts grow; the transportation factors that have been overrated as determinants in site location; the need for a broader measure of economic distress than unemployment ratios in determining federal aid; the migration of talent from across the country into large metropolitan areas; deficient leadership in distressed areas; the problems of interagency integration; and relationship of universities to social problems. (HBK)

171. STATE PLANNING AND FEDERAL GRANTS

(a) Roger Buchanan and George A. Bell. (b) Completed. Published under the above title by the Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, March, 1969, 85 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Public Administration Service, for the Council of State Governments. (d) None.

Problem. To examine state comprehensive planning in a period of increased state activity and increased federal funding. The problem of state government is to decide what to do first and how to do it best, with a limited supply of cash, time, and energy. The report contends that the planning function must be at the heart of the state executive authority; that is, as close to the governor as possible. It proposes that the national policies decided upon by a federal government in Washington cannot help but be in occasional conflict with the needs of individual states. It concludes that the following changes in federal requirements for state planning will be necessary to strengthen the states' capacities to plan, coordinate, and administer federal-state programs: (1) Eliminate organizational dictates and requirements from grant laws and regulations. (2) Acknowledge that the governor will designate the agency appropriate to perform planning. This recommendation is in response to some federal grant programs that attempt to tell individual states which agency shall do the planning if a certain grant is to be issued. The report asserts that organizational arrangements and staffing patterns vary so much from one state to the next that this cannot be a practical approach. (3) Acknowledge that the governor must prepare, review, and/or approve state plans and grant-in-aid applications and budgets. This recommendation attacks the situation where a federal agency deals directly with its counterpart state agency, disregarding the state's broader interests. (4) There is a need to recognize and accept the distinction between the federal government's objectives for supporting state planning in functional areas, and its objectives for requiring state plans or project plans as a condition for receiving grants. A federal agency often requires a state to produce a plan merely so the agency can justify making a grant, rather than because of broader considerations of national interest or improvement of the state planning process. The first concern of the federal government should be with the processes of state functional and comprehensive planning, and not with the product contained in state plans and project plans.

If states are equipped and allowed to produce adequate functional plans, those plans can satisfy the federal objectives of program planning and coordination. (CSG)

172. ADVOCACY AND PLURALISTIC PLANNING

(a) Seymour Z. Mann and Paul Davidoff. (b) A national conference on advocacy and pluralistic planning was convened in New York City on January 10 and 11, 1969. A Conference summary is expected to be produced and a research prospectus on questions, issues, and practices that need systematic exploration as evidenced by the Conference experience is to be prepared. Report to be available from Urban Research Center, Department of Urban Affairs, Hunter College, 790 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10021. (c) Hunter College, Department of Urban Affairs, Urban Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Mental Health, Center for Studies of Metropolitan Problems. (d) None.

Problem. The National Conference explored the significance of and problems growing from the use of advocacy planning as a means of engendering both citizen participation and pluralism in planning. The issue is this: how can genuinely adequate representation of all the community interests be obtained. Some of the major specific questions considered were: (1) What does advocacy mean? (2) How has it been working and what changes are needed? (3) Is the Model Cities experience relevant and real? (4) What are the psychosocial implications of such participative processes?

Eight workshops considered the following questions and issues: (1) How do we overcome the inherent conflicts of the role of a planner as a traditional professional vs. an advocate? (2) What are the respective roles of the central planning agencies and the advocate planning groups? (3) What are the groups and interests that should be identified as being formally represented in the planning process? What should be the legal bases for this determination, and what shall be the institutionalized procedures for selection? (4) How should the relationship between advocate planner and his client group be structured and formalized? (5) When, at what points, what kinds and under whose auspices will controls be instituted? Are controls possible? Why are they needed? (6) Should model advocate programs be established for organized efforts at evaluation, or do they already exist? (7) What are the needs regarding the training and recruitment of advocate planners?

Findings. The Conference concluded that it was difficult to find a common conception of advocacy and that there were serious practical and philosophical problems in making it operational. Community participants were interested in advocacy planning as a vehicle for applying tactics in the power struggle in which they saw themselves engaged with the "establishment" or the "power structure." The effectiveness of white planners working with black groups and communities was viewed as a serious problem. It also became clear that the contribution of advocacy to a more meaningful pluralism in the local planning processes could only be assessed after more systematic information of specific kinds of experiences have been gathered and analyzed. (SZM)

173. CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN URBAN PLANNING: THE SAN DIEGO EXPERIMENT

(a) Douglas Harman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Public Affairs Research Institute, San Diego State College, San Diego, Calif. 92115, January, 1968, 27 pp. Price not indicated. (c) San Diego State College, Public Affairs Research Institute. (d) 14:1-147, 148, and 149.

Problem. To report and analyze the program for citizen participation in community planning which was initiated in San Diego in the early 1960's. City officials work with fourteen different planning committees whose combined membership numbers more than 700 citizens. Each group is equipped with planners who make a conscientious effort to follow their desires in developing community plans.

Findings. The program has generally been successful in shaping the community to the citizens' desires. The researcher feels the most serious difficulties with

this program arise because planners are not trained in the techniques of community organization and because their dual responsibilities to city government and local groups places them in an equivocal and ambivalent position. He predicts that the greatest threat to the community planning program might be its success. If citizens become aware of the issues surrounding community development and press for different decisions from city officials, the leadership of the city might decide to restrict community planning. (HBK)

174. THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN GEORGES CREEK

(a) Robert W. Wirgau, John R. Steiding, and George E. Allen. (b) The formal program was completed July, 1969; the Cooperative Extension Service and the local Technical Action Panel of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are continuing with the Policy Advisory Committee of the Project to further develop alternative solutions to the identified problems and select priority projects which will implement the solutions. Completed publications include: Handbook for Meeting Basic Community Needs, $4.50 per copy; Supplement to the Handbook, $4.50 per copy; seven pamphlets, prices not indicated; and three slide series, $25.00 per set of 80 slides with taped and printed narration. All materials available from Frampton Library, Frostburg State College, Frostburg, Md. 21532. (c) Frostburg State College, under sponsorship of University of Maryland, Appalachian Regional Commission, and U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Community Service and Continuing Education Program. (d) None.

Problem. To overcome the inability of federal, state, and regional planning and development agencies to effectuate their programs because of lack of local involvement.

Findings. Specific objectives which were achieved include: (1) demonstrating the use of methods and techniques for effective citizen involvement; (2) providing authorities and citizens with alternative solutions and proposals; (3) demonstrating how major problems confronting Georges Creek can begin to be solved by action or implementing programs; and (4) identifying the sources of technical and financial assistance for conducting this demonstration project. (RWW)

175. WHERE NOT TO BUILD: A GUIDE FOR OPEN SPACE PLANNING

(a) S. B. Zisman, D. B. Ward, and Catherine H. Powell. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Technical Bulletin 1, by the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior, C St. between 18th and 19th Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20240, April, 1968, 160 pp. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. $1.00 per copy. (c) University of Utah, Division of Continuing Education, under contract with U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. (d) 16:2-168.

Problem. To set forth guidelines for community planning where open space is to be the prime determining factor. Open space is simply land or water surface that is open to the sky. Such land has often been regarded as useless and available for buildings. This study, however, points out four important uses of open space. (1) Utility open spaces include land and water used for production or extraction of minerals; land unavailable for building unless unusual precautions are taken, such as flood plains; land set aside and used for direct urban needs, such as dam sites and land fills; and land and water areas set aside and protected for future resource uses. (2) Green open spaces are those areas used most advantageously for recreation, parks, building sites, non-extractive uses, and for shaping urban development. (3) Corridor open spaces are those assigned to paths and areas of movement or passage including landing, stopping, or interchange spaces which are integrally part of a circulation system. (4) Multi-use open space may combine the functions of any of the preceding classifications, or it may designate land which has a special use, such as that used for cemeteries. The researchers maintain that the open space approach can be used effectively on all levels of area planning. The method they

recommend is to first lay out a system of open spaces and then relate development needs and possibilities to this open space system. The study outlines possible systems and demonstrates their success in many major urban areas. The second part of the report is a case study of open space planning in Washington County, Utah. The appendices provide extensive maps relating to the Washington County study. (HBK)

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176. WHITE POWER/BLACK FREEDOM: PLANNING THE FUTURE OF URBAN AMERICA

(a) Arnold Schuchter. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108, 1968, 650 pp. $11.50 per copy. LC 68-14708. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book discusses the ingredients of a planned revolution to deal with both the urban and the racial explosion, while seeking to preserve the continuity of democratic order and traditions of our society. The author maintains that two societies, "one black, one white--separate and unequal," already exist within the nation; that national, state, and local political machinery and program strategy presently do not exist to deal with black and white societies rapidly becoming more separate and more unequal; that the only black militancy in ghettos that has wide spread credibility and support among ghetto dwellers advocates black community control, and, there, separatism; that white racism is likely to spread and intensify under the pressure of black militancy, which means that conscious white separatism has only begun to emerge. The author predicts that within two decades the black migration to cities and the white flight from the same cities will result in two kinds of political patterns: black central cities politically controlled by blacks, or black cities still controlled by a minority of whites, characterized by continuous racial tensions and conflicts. Either way, regardless of the type and magnitude of programs to remedy racial separatism and inequality in our society, black people must be prepared to administer black cities. Any version of a nationally endorsed policy of urban apartheid, even one with militant black endorsement (in effect to get the white man off his back), in the long-run probably will not result in creating viable black communities, psychologically, socially, politically, or economically, according to the author. Lower- and lower-middle income Negroes, the mass of the Negro population in central cities in the foreseeable future, will be unaffected by national or state open housing legislation because they cannot afford to move into housing outside of ghetto areas. Moreover, while racial discrimination and antipathy persist, the overwhelming majority of Negroes will not attempt to move out of the ghettos. Thus, the ghettos will continue to symbolize containment, deprivation, and denial of black freedom and opportunity. Even if politically controlled by black people, the ghettos and, ultimately central cities, in the minds of blacks will represent the refuse heap of prosperous, hostile white America.

The unmistakable trend toward separate and unequal central city and suburban societies in America calls for a dual strategy, developed and shared by both blacks and whites: Reorientation of all public and private programs supposedly designed to benefit ghetto dwellers so as to (1) train and prepare an adequate number of black public administrators and technicians to manage black ghettos and, eventually, to run black cities; (2) train large numbers of black entrepreneurs, business managers, professionals, and technicians capable of creating and operating viable patterns of economic organization and business enterprise in central cities, based on a long-range economic development plan for metropolitan centers; and (3) establish a long-range program to create (through public-private partnerships and based on unified national migration, land, and housing policies) hundreds of new multiracial cities in existing and new metropolitan regions, designed to house about one-sixth of the nation's population by the year 2000.

The author concludes that in the next decades, the United States must create virtually a new framework of multiracial urban living, in existing and new cities and regions, including types and patterns of political, educational, and economic development institutions. (HBK)

177. ENCOURAGING IMPROVED PLANNING IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: THE FEDERAL ROLE

(a) Selma Mushkin and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the State-Local Finances Project, The George Washington University, 1145 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, September, 1968, 54 pp. + appendix. Price not indicated. (c) The George Washington University, under contract with U. S. Bureau of the Budget. (d) None.

Problem. To review the present federal aids to states and localities for planning and recommend ways in which the federal government could encourage better quality and more useful planning at the state and local levels. This report is concerned with all stages of factual presentation and analysis in considering options, but not the actual decisions in choosing among options. It is limited to planning processes associated only with major programs and policy decisions. The investigators identify desirable characteristics of planning as a framework for evaluating the extent to which federal efforts encourage progress toward these characteristics. The report also includes illustrative specifications for possible legislative measures.

Method. The investigators reviewed selected federal legislation, guidelines, and regulations. Samples of state and local government documents resulting from authorized federal aid were analyzed. Interviews were held with federal, state, and local officials.

Findings. (1) Planning grants and legislation requiring planning do not give sufficient support to across-the-board government planning. (2) Assignment of planning grants for individual categorical programs to one specific government agency tends to create isolated planning activities. Legislation should give more support to coordination of planning efforts, collaboration on issues crossing jurisdictional boundaries, and formulation of a common policy framework. (3) Grants and requirements emphasize the preparation of plans, not development of a planning process. Encouragement of a planning process would reduce the use of grants for purely physical planning and strengthen social considerations. (4) The quality of staff planning personnel appears to be quite limited. A federal program should be authorized to aid training of people to fill these positions. (5) sufficient attention is not given by state and local governments to encourage a continuous planning process. Multi-year planning assistance should be provided by the federal government to the extent possible. (SD)

178. THE SEARCH FOR ALTERNATIVES: PROGRAM OPTIONS IN A PPB SYSTEM

(a) Selma Mushkin and Brian Herman. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the State-Local Finances Project, by the George Washington University, 1145 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, October, 1968, 68 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The George Washington University, State-Local Finances Project, under contract with U. S. Bureau of the Budget. (d) 15:2-204; 16:1-192.

Problem. Determine how the processes of program analysis that call for a search for alternatives can best contribute to new public projects and new methods of delivering them as public services. Program analysis is a method of problem solving based on strict identification of the problem and of the choices in methods to achieve defined objectives. This involves a reduction of complex problems into their component segments for study. Value judgments in regard to the problem can then be identified and the basis of judgment made explicit. The aim of program analysis is to provide information for policy decisions as to what the best alternatives for a solution of a problem are in the context of both quantitative and qualitative cost-effectiveness.

This paper deals with the application of this method to the problem of providing new public services and products through innovation and invention by governmental agencies. Although creative inventions have been encouraged by the government in the hard sciences, little incentive has been given to produce creative ideas in the social sciences. What resources have been devoted to social program design have been concentrated on encouraging demonstrations that apply existing ideas. Therefore, alternatives and new ideas for

public programs have been relatively limited. For the methods of program analysis to be truly effective, as many alternatives as possible should be submitted for analysis. Thus, creativity must be strongly encouraged and generated in governmental agencies dealing with social problems.

To resolve this situation, the investigators recommend: (1) that a small central unit of the government be established for the purpose of generating new ideas; (2) that personnel training for improved creative performances be implemented; and (3) that program policy offices of most departments be fortified by specially recruited and trained creative personnel. (SD)

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179. FUNCTIONAL FEDERALISM: GRANTS-IN-AID AND PPB SYSTEMS

(a) Selma Mushkin, John F. Cotton, and Gabrielle C. Lupo. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the State-Local Finances Project, The George Washington University, 1145 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, November, 1968, 298 pp. Price not included. (c) The George Washington University, under contract with U. S. Bureau of the Budget, with partial support from the Ford Foundation. (d) 15:2-204; 16:1-192.

Problem. To explore methods of equating city needs and revenue sources, and to examine the potential consequences of introducing planning, programming, budgeting systems (PPBS) into the partnership among the levels of government basic to a federal system. This book covers the following topics: (1) past intergovernmental fiscal patterns; (2) recent adaptations of grants-in-aid from the perspective of the national government; (3) principles of grants-in-aid design; (4) grants-in-aid structure; (5) state and local budget distortion; (6) replaceability of federal funds; (7) various prescriptions for federal aid-packaging, grant consolidation, and overhead or general support grants; and (8) intergovernmental tax cooperation and the use of tax credits as a way of encouraging more adequate funding of state and local services.

Findings. Categorical, conditioned grants serve important purposes, but corrective measures are needed now to reduce the complexity of present grant programs and to meet problems created by proliferation. This could be accomplished by the use of optional methods for achieving the specific purposes of existing aids, including: (1) packaging of grants by state or city and a more active federal role in joint funding; (2) consolidating demonstration project grants into a single authorization for each federal department that carries out substantial intergovernmental programs; (3) making more extensive use of target grants, such as the Model Cities program, to finance combinations of public services directed at specific national purposes; (4) converting project grants to formula aids, placing responsibility on the states for project selection, and to "differential" formula grants, whose flexibility would allow funds to be put to the most effective use depending upon the specific situation; and (5) offering a formula planning grant to give support to PPB systems in state, county, and city for personnel training in program analysis and evaluation. (SD)

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180. URBAN ANALYSIS PROJECT

(a) Maurice D. Kilbridge. (b) Status not reported. (c) Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration. (d) None.

Problem. The Urban Analysis Project is an interdisciplinary research program designed to explore the possible application of management science methods to urban planning problems. Viewed abstractly, the analytic problems encountered in the fields of business administration and urban planning have many similarities. They are applied and functional problems, to which the basic knowledge of other disciplines--notably economics, the physical sciences, and sociology--must be brought. In each field, the problems are mostly ill-structured, containing objective and subjective elements, distortions and discontinuities. Both depend for the solution of their problems on the collection and organization of large amounts of empirical data. Both fields lack the general theory necessary to solve their analytic problems deductively. (SIE)

181. NEW GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has issued two handbooks which outline the new priorities for comprehensive planning at all levels of government and contain the revised policies and procedures of the HUD Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program. The handbooks emphasize the need to make comprehensive planning more relevant to the major problems facing state and local governments. Comprehensive planning must now address itself to the social concerns of today and the compelling need to develop human resources.

In approving applications for assistance, HUD will give priority to those applications that include activity directed toward a wide range of social concerns, such as housing, services to low-income groups, and the movement of minorities to the larger community. The revised policy requires all grant recipients to incorporate a minimum initial housing plan as part of their comprehensive planning. To receive initial funding, recipients must schedule planning activities that will design solutions to housing problems.

In a major move to elevate the role of the states in providing planning assistance to small communities, counties, and multicounty planning districts, the revised policies substantially alter existing procedures. All requests for planning aid from local areas now will be evaluated by the state in terms of its priority system. Those requests meeting the state's priority criteria will be consolidated into a single grant request for all communities in the state. Previously, such local requests were handled by HUD on an individual basis. The states, in addition to receiving the overall grant funds, will have the responsibility for technical assistance, direction, and evaluation of local planning activities.

Available from the Community Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. 20410. Price not indicated. (HUD)

182. ENVIRONMENTAL REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES: THE POPULIST-PROGRESSIVE ERA AND THE NEW DEAL

(a) Albert Z. Guttenberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 85. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, May, 1969, 15 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Illinois, Bureau of Community Planning and Department of Urban Planning. (d) None

Problem. The aim of this unannotated bibliography is to suggest a basis for broadening the scope of planning history in line with recent changes in the vision of the urban planning profession. The subject is environmental planning at all scales for two distinct historical periods--the Populist-Progressive era and the New Deal. The approach is to relate environmental planning history to general social history of the same period, and to consider environmental planning from the level of the urban neighborhood to the national level. (ML)

183. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE CHANGING SCOPE OF URBAN PLANNING IN THE U. S. A.

(a) Robert Heifetz. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 86. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, June, 1969, 46 pp. $4.50 per copy. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Urban Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography, containing 125 entries and an author index, reviews the changing scope and content of urban planning with special emphasis on the social goals of planning and the inclusion of social programs and policies within comprehensive planning. The bibliography draws upon articles found primarily in three journals most closely associated with the practice of urban and regional planning in the U. S. A.: City Planning (1925-1934); Planners Journal

(1935-1943); and the Journal of the American Institute of Planners (1944-1969). Entries are divided into five time periods roughly defined according to dominant social forces directly affecting the performance of planning: (1) The Progressive Era--Pre-Depression Boom: 1909-1929; (2) The Depression Years: 1930-1940; (3) World War II to Post-War Prosperity: 1941-1949; (4) Korean War to Post-War Prosperity: 1950-1960; and (5) Permanent War Economy and the Outsiders' Revolt: 1961-? (ML)

184. EAST ST. LOUIS--STUDIED AND RESTUDIED

(a) Robert Mendelson, William Tudor, Sally Ferguson, and Sophie Junz. (b) Completed and published under the above title as RUD Report No. 2, by Regional and Urban Development, Area and International Services Division, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Ill. 62025, March, 1969. 46 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Southern Illinois University, Regional and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography, containing 126 entries, lists reports and studies which have impact on East St. Louis, Illinois. The main intention for developing the bibliography was to use the analysis as a basis for future technical involvement by Southern Illinois University in East St. Louis. The introduction to the bibliography briefly describes conditions and planning activities in the city. Prior to the bibliography, itself, is a summary sheet which classifies the documents by geographic (region, riverfront, neighborhood & CBS, and entire city) and functional (housing and physical development, education, employment and industry, transportation, health and social services, culture and recreation, population, finance, and government, crime and delinquency, and community development) categories. (ML)

● PUBLIC FINANCE

185. THE IMPACT OF STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL POLICIES ON REDEVELOPMENT AREAS IN THE NORTHEAST

(a) James W. Wrightman. (b) Completed and published as Research Report No. 40, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass. 02110, March, 1968, 207 pp. + appendices. No price indicated. (c) New England Economics Research Foundation, 506 Statler St., Boston, Mass. 02178, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Area Redevelopment Administration and the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the impact of state and local fiscal policies on redevelopment areas in the Northeast, primarily to estimate the disadvantageous position of less prosperous communities in competing for industry.

Method. The researcher made a careful study of taxes and some direct services rendered in prosperous central areas, depressed central areas, and suburbs of both types of central areas to show the differences, if any, in taxes a new industrial firm would pay and the services it would receive in different locations. More than 500 confidential interviews were conducted in 83 cities and suburbs in 11 northeastern states to obtain background information relevant to regional economic development analysis and policy. The information gathered was applied to three model manufacturing firms, each representing a different type of operation; taxes were calculated for each of these firms as if they were located in each of the 83 cities. The study also compares direct government services available to new industrial firms in both depressed and relatively prosperous areas.

Findings. State-local tax differentials between similar communities in the northeast are sufficiently large to influence industrial location. The taxes actually levied against a particular firm depend on the tax structure and upon differences in financial and operating characteristics of the manufacturing corporation. A given tax structure will have different impacts on individual firms of the same total asset size since the composition of assets and related operating characteristics of firms differ. Variations of the tax burden from location to location within a state often exceed variations among similar communities in different states. Tax differentials are greatest in states which rely on local property taxes rather than state taxes on manufacturers. Similarly, cities generally place a heavier property

tax on new manufacturing firms than do their growing suburbs. The researchers note that firms may locate outside the tax jurisdiction of the central city because it does not require extensive direct services, but close enough to the central city so that employees may take advantage of its public facilities and services. Even though investigation shows a trend toward similar tax burdens in old and new communities, a dollar of tax revenue in a new community may buy more desirable direct public services for manufacturers. (HBK)

186. LAND SERVICE TAXES CAN HELP TO OVERCOME THE CRISIS OF CITIES

(a) Herbert J. G. Bab. (b) Completed. Publication expected in near future. For further information, contact the investigator at 9014 Dorrington Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90048. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To alleviate the financial crisis of American cities, Herbert J. G. Bab recommends the use of land service taxes (or changes) in lieu of ad valorum taxes for the support of all services that are performed at the location of residents. This includes fire protection, refuse collection, sewerage, water supply, and similar services. It can also be used to finance the costs of all under- and above-ground distribution facilities of public utilities. Land service taxes cannot be used to support police protection, schools, health and welfare, and other people-related services. In contrast to ad valorum taxes, land service taxes are based on the prorated costs of public services, not market value. They are determined by breaking the expenses of utilities into variable and fixed costs. The costs of bringing utilities to the distribution centers are usually variable and are to be supported by rates or user charges. But distribution costs, the costs of transporting utilities to the resident's threshold, are fixed costs within the capacity of the system and are met by fixed charges imposed on property owners.

Land service taxes would be charged for idle lands which are potential customers of utilities, as well as lands that are in use. In most cases the tax, along with distribution costs, would increase with distance from the distribution center of a utility or public service.

Bab predicts that the use of a land service tax would prevent city-subsidized flight to the suburbs and encourage land development and renewal by shifting the tax burden from sites used by new buildings to sites used by old structures; from homes with high site values and low service costs to homes with low site values and high service costs; from fully assessed sites in the central city to under assessed sites further out; from actual users of utilities to potential users; and from tenants to landlords. (HBK)

187. THE CALIFORNIA CITIES: COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS BY URBANIZED AND NONURBANIZED AREAS 1966-67

(a) George G. Clucas. (b) Completed and published in ten sections by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, 1968, 277 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-59207. Sections 1-5 published under the title The California Cities: Comparative Revenues and Revenue Patterns by Urbanized and Nonurbanized Areas 1966-67; Sections 6-10 published under the above title. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To provide comparative financial data on California cities in a format useful to city officials seeking guides for financing new programs, or supporting a case for program expansion or program constraints.

The data utilized in this series of ten reports are taken from the 1966-67 Annual Report of Financial Transactions Concerning Cities of California issued by the state controller. The data on 27 important revenue items and 48 expenditure expense items are summarized in a one-page table. Data on individual cities are arranged by population of city for urbanized and nonurbanized areas. The first five sections compare revenues and revenue patterns; the last five expenditures and expenditure patterns.

The ten sections provide data on these subject areas: (1) property taxes; (2) franchise taxes, sales and use taxes; (3) licenses and permits, fines and penalties, use of money and property; (4) federal, state, and county grants; (5) current service charges and other revenues, including

such items as special police services and sewer charges; (6) general government--departmental expenditures; (7) general government--nondepartmental expenditures, such as election expenses; (8) public safety, such as fire and police protection; (9) public works; and (10) parks and recreation, libraries, and health expenditures. (HBK)

- POLICE POWER

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188. LOCAL LAND AND BUILDING REGULATIONS: HOW MANY AGENCIES? WHAT PRACTICES? HOW MUCH PERSONNEL?

(a) Allen D. Manvel. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Research Report No. 6, by the National Commission on Urban Problems. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 48 pp. \$.55 per copy. (c) National Commission on Urban Problems. (d) 16:1-169 and 16:2-202.

Problem. This report presents data which illustrate that fragmentation of local governmental agencies, discrepancies in procedures and practices, duplication of facilities and effort are rampant in the area of local-land building regulation. Documentation of this duplication and inefficiency had never been achieved previously.

Method. A statistical survey was conducted for the Commission by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The survey canvassed 3,104 local governments concerning specific aspects of planning, zoning, and building regulations, especially building codes.

Findings. Findings are statistical in nature and reflect no attempt to analyze the significance of the data other than letting the charts and materials presented speak for themselves. Findings show: (1) zoning and building regulation powers, as a result of state delegation, are exercised by many thousands of jurisdictions, most of them very small in area and population; (2) fewer than one-fourth of all the jurisdictions attempting to regulate land-use and building practices have any full-time employees so engaged; and in only one in nine of them is such regulation directed by a full-time employee paid as much as \$9,000 a year; and (3) residential building standards imposed by these governments differ widely, and in many instances prohibit practices that are acceptable under the "model" building codes. Less than one-sixth of all cities and towns of 5,000 population or more have a building code that has been recently updated to conform closely to current "model" code recommendations.

The information should be of interest to federal, state, and local officials and members of the building trade and development groups. (CWF)

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189. ALTERNATIVES TO URBAN SPRAWL: LEGAL GUIDELINES FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACTION

(a) Fred T. Bosselman. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Research Report No. 15, by the National Commission on Urban Problems. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 69 pp. Price not indicated. (c) National Commission on Urban Problems. (d) 16:1-169 and 16:2-202.

Problem. This study attempts to determine whether or not various new approaches to land-use development control are constitutionally valid. Uncoordinated and unrelated development of our urban areas increases cost and decreases the amenities which our society should enjoy. In response to this problem, urban area governments have attempted to accomplish control through the exercise of various regulatory programs.

In this study, the investigator examines the legality of three types of land-development procedures: (1) plan development zones, which call for intensive development at a prescribed minimum scale; (2) compensative regulations, which involve payments to owners whose property is subjected to highly restricted regulations; (3) public land assembly, in which the power of eminent domain would be used as a means of assuring orderly private development. The study deals with constitutional standards generally recognized in most states. It does not serve as a legal brief for each of the techniques analyzed.

Findings. (1) The advantages of subdivisions and new communities which are planned and developed on a large scale justify making sharp distinctions in permitted land used according to the scale at which development will take place. (2) Regulations

about the use that may be made of property, which standing alone might be overly restrictive, can become a proper exercise of government power when accompanied by fair payments to the land owner. (3) Government can properly use the power of eminent domain to assist in private land assembly, to more fully control areas around public facilities, and to prevent undesirable or premature development.

The author concludes that while the report examines only three of the techniques being proposed for the cure of urban sprawl, continued experimentation by far-sighted governmental agencies will ultimately produce prevention and cures. (CWF)

190. CONTROLLING WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT

(a) Sheldon J. Plager and Frank E. Maloney. (b) Completed and published under the above title as No. 30 of Studies in Public Administration, Public Administration Clearing Service, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. 32601, 1968, 39 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) University of Florida, Public Administration Clearing Service, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the manner of public regulation of waterfront development along freshwater lakes and streams in Florida. Historically, regulation was a matter of common-law doctrine, which concerned itself with the rights of the owner of land bordering a body of water to build a wharf into the water. In more recent years, the right to build into the water for other than wharfing purposes has come into issue. As legal justification for these fills, they are frequently equated with wharfing activity, although the constraints implicit in the wharfing doctrine are just as frequently ignored.

This report explores the significant differences in history, law, and policy between the right to wharf and the newer claim to fill, and points up the implications of applying the constraints developed in the wharfing rules to the land-fill operation. It also examines a legislative act in Florida purporting to create a category of non-navigable waters as a matter of law. This would allow unlimited fill, since the public right of navigation, implicit in the wharfing doctrines, exists only if the water body is navigable. The discussion includes an analysis of both the technical and policy problems inherent in this legislation.

Findings. During the early period in the life of a state, when problems center around attracting people to live there and building economic and political institutions, it is expected that policies will be designed to meet these problems. The problem in Florida now is to preserve and restore natural resources and amenities. This means that old laws and attitudes must change to take into account new conditions and goals. Until legislation corrects the current situation, indiscriminate and detrimental waterfront development along freshwater lakes and streams will be controlled largely through ambiguous and confusing common laws. Poorly-drafted or ill-conceived legislation, as that discussed in this report, is perhaps a greater danger than no legislation at all. (SD)

● INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

191. STATE-LOCAL FISCAL REFORM

(a) Farris Bryant and others. (b) Completed. Copies of legislative proposals available from Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D. C. 20575. Price not indicated. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. For over a year, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations examined the fiscal capacity of state and local governments to provide the many services required of them. Last April, the Commission released a statement advocating a shift of financial responsibility in three broad areas: education, welfare, and transportation. This was followed in July by their issuing suggested state legislation, proposals designed to ease the heavy financial burdens of local governments, to reform state-local fiscal relations, and to cope with problems of urban growth.

Findings. According to their April statement, in analyzing the welfare problems of

state and local governments, the Commission found that numerous governmental units lack the financial ability to provide an adequate level of public assistance. The differences among states in eligibility requirements and benefits result in caseload differentials. Thus, those states not meeting minimum public assistance levels find their caseloads diminishing while those states meeting or surpassing this level discover that their caseloads and costs are rapidly expanding because aid recipients can migrate to seek higher benefits. Also, businesses may relocate to escape high tax areas. The Commission found that unemployment and underemployment, resulting from national forces beyond the ability of state and local governments to control, result in forcing many employable poor to apply for welfare benefits. To alleviate this situation, the Commission recommends that full financial responsibility for public assistance programs be shifted to the federal government, but that state and local governments continue to administer the programs.

In the field of education, the Commission found that the local property tax does not often provide sufficient revenue to meet both educational needs and other municipal services. The Commission suggests that, as a long-range objective, states should assume substantially all responsibility for financing local schools and that until the states have done this they should extend additional financial assistance to school districts which cannot raise sufficient property tax revenue. They also argue for retention of appropriate local policy-making authority.

The report also proposes greater state participation in urban programs, specifically to establish guidelines for distributing public health and hospital aid according to fiscal capacity, need, and tax effort; provide assistance for mass transit facilities; allocate highway taxes fairly among local governments; and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of state and federal aid programs.

Four of the 26 members of the Commission dissented from the welfare recommendation in a statement that said federal assumption of welfare violates the responsibility of people for their neighbors, breaks the link between spending and revenue raising responsibilities, and does not face the basic weaknesses of the present welfare structure.

In July, the Commission issued a draft-bill of ten legislative proposals and suggestions: (1) States should assume the primary responsibility for public elementary and secondary school financing, which would put a substantial parity of resources behind each pupil. (2) The draft-bill would authorize localities to use highway-user funds for mass transportation facilities in urban areas, in addition to their traditional use for roads and streets. It also includes an allocation formula for division of funds between urban and rural areas that reflects fiscal capacity and actual needs as measured by such factors as population, commuter patterns, and expenditure requirements. (3) It provides for state technical and financial assistance to metropolitan areas for the planning, acquisition, construction, and administration of mass transportation facilities. (4) The suggested legislation requires a minimum local contribution to public health and hospital programs beyond which the state would "fill-in" sums necessary to maintain them adequately. (5) The draft-bill calls for establishment of a state organizational framework within which all state aid programs can be codified, reviewed, and evaluated periodically. It would establish both fiscal and performance standards on the local level. (6) A strong executive budget bill requires that all budget requests from state agencies be channeled exclusively through the governor, who would prepare and execute a budget that reveals the full scope of all administrative programs and operations. The legislature would review and render final judgment on the budget the governor presents. (7) Local authorities would be permitted to adopt "planned unit development" regulations, which in certain instances would replace traditional, rigid, limited use zoning district standards. Lot-by-lot zoning may be unduly restrictive in areas where development of all lots occurs at approximately the same time and is done by a single party. (8) The draft-bill suggests the adoption by a local government of an official map which specifically identifies and maps future locations for streets, public facilities, parks, playgrounds, and other public uses and reserves those sites for future public acquisition. (9) A bill, framed as an amendment to existing legislation authorizing local subdivision regulation, requires dedication of a "reasonable" amount of land for parks and schools. Provision is made for pay-

ment in lieu of dedication in instances in which the total proposed land development is too small to warrant dedication of a parcel of useable size. (10) Since one way to broaden health services to Medicaid beneficiaries and possibly reduce the cost of the program is through prepaid group practice of health care, the Commission recommends that legal barriers to establishment of prepaid group practice of health care be eliminated.

Though the proposed legislation omits any reference to welfare, the Commission's earlier recommendation that the entire welfare program be financed by the federal government is relevant to their legislative suggestions because such a course of action would be a major step in relieving state-local fiscal burdens. (HBK and AL)

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192. THE CONFEDERATION OF URBAN GOVERNMENTS

(a) Karl W. Deutsch and Richard L. Meier. (b) Completed and published as Working Paper No. 77 by the Center for Planning and Development Research, Institute of Urban and Regional Development, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, June, 1968, 51 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Center for Planning and Development Research. (d) None.

Problem. To study the Councils of Governments (COG's) in urban areas, to identify their collision courses and opportunities, and propose a new synthesis of their growth. The number of COG's, voluntary confederations of cities, suburbs, county administrations, state agencies, and special districts, is rapidly growing in metropolitan areas. They begin from such stimuli as the need for coordinated transportation development, and water and sanitation systems, but their agendas are soon expanded by a number of other issues with metropolitan ramifications. One of their major concerns is maintaining civic peace.

Findings. The researchers suggest the manner in which COG's can deal with community problems before turning to their major concern, the best organization for the COG's, themselves. They set up eight guidelines for creating a viable, effective association: (1) Each unit of government must choose its own delegate. (2) The body of delegates should have its own planning staff. (3) Operating information of the member units should be shared. (4) The expected benefits to each member must exceed contributions. (5) The boundary of the area and range of interests is set by the members. (6) Groups that are preferentially benefited by programs should be charged for the extra service. (7) The confederation should promote the interests of the region in national and international competition. (8) Political relationships should not be unnecessarily disturbed. They propose a technical device for decision making which would speed-up the bargaining and negotiation among governmental units and with unofficial interest groups. Another concern of the researchers is the location of the seat of COG's which should be in a central location, but not too close to city hall or the planning staff of the central city. (HBK)

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193. THE COUNTY AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

(a) Jerzy Hauptmann. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Governmental Research Bureau, Park College, Kansas City, Mo. 64152, 1968, 62 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Park College, Political Science Department, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20202. (d) None.

Problem. To study the role of the county as an agent for intergovernmental relations. The report contains papers and discussions on counties' relationships to municipalities, special districts, and school districts. Each reflects the concern of its author for the relevance of county government in a world that is changing both economically and socially. In his essay on counties and municipalities William H. Cape suggests a single administrative head similar to a mayor, city manager, or governor for counties rather than the present plural executive board of commissioners. While the county board of commissioners would still determine general policy, he would be responsible for smooth and efficient administration of the county. Another proposal would consolidate

the multitude of local governments with the county assuming responsibility for most governmental services in the area. Richard R. Dohm's essay states that there is generally little relationship between counties and special districts (e.g., road, park and recreation, library, public water supply), and therefore from 6 to 11 levels of government may be acting in one county and sharing the same tax base. This situation may lead to costly overlapping and duplication of services. To meet this problem, he suggests: (1) prevention of the establishment of unviable districts; (2) consolidation of existing special districts with similar functions; (3) cooperation of existing general governments to perform functions otherwise given to special districts; and (4) coordination through regional planning councils. In his essay on counties and school districts, George D. Keith draws parallels between the problems of school district reorganization and the problems of the county. Although he sees possibilities for cooperation between counties and school districts, he feels they will probably not be adopted because school officials are reluctant to shift any kind of policy-making function to those who are not education specialists. In general, participants seemed to agree that county governments should act as a catalyst for increased and improved intergovernmental relations within the county. (HBK)

194. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT: HONOR AWARDS 1967

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh St., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20410, 1968, 112 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Division of State and Local Relations, Office of Intergovernmental Relations and Planning Assistance. (d) None.

Problem. Ten outstanding and sixteen meritorious awards were presented to local communities for programs in which governments acted together to improve the urban environment. The entries of nearly 100 large metropolitan regions and small towns are described in this report. Entries are grouped according to subject categories: administrative services, air pollution control, beautification, consolidation of governments, economic development, education, health, housing and rehabilitation, information and technical assistance, legislative activities, libraries, manpower development, parks and recreation, planning, public safety, solid waste disposal, transportation, and water and sewerage system. The judges, Joseph W. Barr, Jr., Beverly Briley, Bert W. Johnson, and I. M. Labovitz gave outstanding awards to Oakland, California; Des Moines, Iowa; Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority; Wayne County, Michigan; New Jersey Department of Community Affairs; New York State Legislature; Cleveland, Ohio; University of Oklahoma; Alice, Texas; and Norfolk, Virginia. (HBK)

195. FEDERAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO ASSIST RURAL AMERICA

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Community Development Service, Fourteenth St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20250, February, 1968, 99 pp. Price not indicated. Supplement Number 1 issued February, 1969, 108 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Community Development Service. (d) None.

Problem. Summarize new legislative programs designed to assist rural communities, adopted by the First and Second Sessions of the 90th Congress. The Congressional Acts summarized fall into the following categories: economic development; community facilities and housing; health and general welfare; conservation and water resources, natural beauty and recreation; education, training, and anti-poverty; agriculture; veterans' legislation; and Indian legislation. They are designed to provide the legislative means to close the opportunity gap between urban and rural America. One-third of the population lives and nearly one-half of the poverty exists in our rural areas. (HBK)

196. ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN PROMOTING REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) Wyatt M. Rogers. (b) In process. Completion expected by Fall of 1970. (c) Southern Interstate Nuclear Board, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation, Office of Planning and Policy Studies, State and Local Intergovernmental Science Policy Planning Program. (d) None.

Problem. The main purpose of this study is to determine areas of intergovernmental cooperation regarding public policy for science and technology, and to formulate development strategies that might be acted upon by the Coastal Plains Regional Commission and the states of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The study will seek to better understand the complex governmental and institutional relationships involved in the use of scientific and technical resources and to place these in a framework for establishing goals, policies, and government action. Specifically, the project will consist of: (1) an evaluation of existing agencies and programs for promoting scientific, technological, and regional development; (2) identification of new approaches and measures which could be used by states to foster and direct scientific and technological advances for regional development; and (3) preparation of guidelines for formulating regional science policies and executing government programs. (SD)

197. CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) Irwin Feller. (b) In process. (c) Pennsylvania State University, Institute for Research on Human Resources, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation, Office of Planning and Policy Studies, State and Local Intergovernmental Science Policy Planning Program. (d) None.

Problem. Pennsylvania State University is planning to establish a Center for the Study of State Science Policy, in order to develop criteria for determining federal-state-local roles in national science policy and their accompanying financial and administrative frameworks. The objectives of the Center will be to: (1) investigate the role of state and local governments as sponsors and consumers of scientific research within a national system of publicly-funded research and development activities; (2) examine current state policies on allocation and direction of existing state support to ascertain the decision processes and institutional frameworks leading to present allocations; (3) formulate criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of state science policies and expenditures; (4) determine the impact of science and technology on state economic development; and (5) develop an organizational apparatus and information network to provide greater interaction among all governmental bodies and the scientific community, and to produce faster application of scientific and technical knowledge to state and local governmental operations. (SD)

198. STATE AND LOCAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE POLICY PLANNING PROGRAM

The National Science Foundation has instituted a program to help state and local governments develop plans for the application of science and technology to problems at these governmental levels. Operating at a relatively modest financial level, this program primarily supports pilot studies and information exchange activities. All must produce information of general interest to state and local governments. Specifically, grants will be awarded for projects designed to: (1) advance the understanding of public issues and problems having scientific and technological content at state and local levels; (2) promote better planning and application of scientific and technological approaches to public problems; (3) improve communication between persons concerned with science and technology at all levels of government; and (4) collect and analyze data on state and local scientific and technical resources. Preference will be given to innovative approaches to the development of models for governmental use of science and technology.

Grants have been awarded recently to the New England Economic Research Foundation and the Federation of Rocky Mountain States for two regional conferences on "Science, Technology, and State Government," both to be held during the fall of 1969. These

conferences will involve governmental representatives from all levels concerned with science, technology, industrial and economic development, planning and budget, urban development, health, transportation, education, and public works. (Two other projects sponsored by this program are described in reports 196 and 197, above.)

Further information may be obtained from State and Local Intergovernmental Science Policy Planning Program, Office of Planning and Policy Studies, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550. (SD)

Brief Mention

- NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

199. NEW PROGRAM FOR TRAINING URBAN TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has established a two-year project to introduce new urban teacher and administrator programs at 5 Connecticut colleges, under a $32,000 grant from the U. S. Office of Education. The teacher-training programs, to be introduced by September, 1970, at the University of Connecticut in Storrs and at Central, Eastern, Southern, and Western Connecticut State Colleges will be geared to the current and projected local needs of Connecticut public schools. The project participants--25 faculty and administrative personnel, 5 from each school--are expected to become "agents of change" as they undergo sensitizing experiences; study the characteristics and effects of racial isolation, prejudice, and ethnic discrimination on urban education; participate in clinical experiences within the realities of urban life as they affect urban youth; engage in real dialogue with urban youth, adults, and professional personnel working with urban residents; correlate the findings of these experiences with the problems of urban education; and develop and disseminate common guidelines, curricular materials and information for classroom use, teacher training, and policy formation designed to continue the attack on problems of urban education. The second phase of this three-phase program is an intensive two-week workshop for key personnel in teacher education at each of the colleges.

Walter Plotch, national education director of the Anti-Defamation League, is administering the program. Further information is available from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016. (HBK)

200. HUD GRANT TO TRAIN NON-WHITE URBAN PLANNERS

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has awarded $154,900 to the District of Columbia to provide professional education and work experience for members of minority groups interested in careers in urban planning and related fields. The program, which will lead to a master's degree in urban planning, will include field-service projects involving direct participation with neighborhood groups in ghetto areas. Each work-study assignment will deal, in some way, with the needs of the ghetto community and will focus on planning for alleviation of problems encountered there. Although the program will emphasize the graduate level of study in its first year, it is anticipated that in later years undergraduates and qualified high school students will become involved.

The project will be administered by George Washington, Howard, and Catholic Universities in cooperation with the District of Columbia, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments. For further information contact Hirst Sutton, Director, Office of Budget and Executive Management, District Building, 14th and East Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20004. (HBK)

- BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND RELATED ITEMS

201. THE UNIVERSAL REFERENCE SYSTEM: POLITICAL SCIENCE SERIES

The Universal Reference System is a complete bibliographic service encompassing ten major fields in the political and behavioral sciences. The service, under the editorship of Alfred de Grazia, includes a ten-volume set of computerized bibliographies covering the more significant titles of the past, and a continuing series

of quarterly cumulative supplements which provides a continuous updating of materials. Books, journal and review articles, pamphlets and papers are individually annotated and indexed. The year-end quarterly cumulates the entire year's materials, covering books, papers, and 700 relevant journals.

The 10 fields covered in this service are: (1) international affairs; (2) legislative process, representation, and decision making; (3) bibliography of bibliographies in political science, government, and public policy; (4) administrative management: public and private bureaucracy; (5) current events and problems of modern society; (6) public opinion, mass behavior, and political psychology; (7) law, jurisprudence, and judicial process; (8) economic regulation: business and government; (9) public policy and the management of science; and (10) comparative government and cultures.

Available from Universal Reference System, 32 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J. 08540. Prices are: ten-volume basic set--$550.00; cumulative quarterly supplements for one year, including bound volumes--$250.00; bound annual supplements for 1967 and 1968--$200.00. (SD)

● RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

202. MODERN SYSTEMS RESEARCH FOR THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST

This collection of essays, edited by Walter Buckley, is intended as a sourcebook for the application of general systems theory to the study of human behavior. It presents a complete review of the major developments and recent research applications of modern systems theory using a minimum of technical language and mathematical terms. The selections, by pioneers in the field, detail many aspects of systems theory--from the cybernetic interpretation of purpose to the fundamental nature of information, communication, and the problem of meaning--and examine the systemic nature of behavior on three levels: organismic and evolutionary, psychological, and sociocultural.

Available from Aldine Publishing Co., 320 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill. 60606, 1969, 525 pp. $14.75. LC 68-19888. (HBK)

203. 1967 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

Findings of the 1967 census of governments provide data on the number and characteristics of state and local governments in the United States; the value of taxable property; public employees and payrolls; and governmental revenue, expenditure, debt, and financial assets.

Final reports that have been issued include the following: Volume I. Governmental Organization (464 pp., $3.25). Government units and public school systems as of the beginning of 1967. Volume II. Taxable Property Values (168 pp., $1.50). Valuations set in 1966 for local general property, taxation, including statistics on assessed valuations for states, counties, and selected cities. Volume III. Public Employment. No. 1. Employment of Major Local Governments (188 pp., $1.50). Public employees and October, 1967, payrolls for individual county governments, major city governments, and other sizeable local governments. No. 2. Compendium of Public Employment (445 pp., $3.25). Public civilian employment as of October, 1967, by type of government, including the federal government. Volume IV. Governmental Finances (to be issued in 1969). No. 1. Finances of School Districts. No. 2. Finances of Special Districts. No. 3. Finances of County Governments. No. 4. Finances of Municipalities and Township Governments. No. 5. Compendium of Government Finances. Volume V. Government in Metropolitan Areas (to be issued in 1969). Data for SMSA's in three major subject fields: numbers of local governments by size and type, local government employment, and local government finances. Volume VI. Topical Studies. No. 1. Popularly Elected Officials of State and Local Governments (220 pp., $1.50). No. 2. Employee-Retirement Systems of State and Local Governments (64 pp., $0.45). No. 3. State Reports on State and Local Government Finances (88 pp., $1.00). Bibliography providing a summary descriptive listing, by states, of periodic state government publications that contain statistics on state and local government finances. No. 4. State Payments to Local Governments (120 pp., $1.00). No. 5. Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment (to be issued in 1969). Governmental revenue, expenditure, and indebtedness, by federal, state, and local levels,

for selected years (1902, 1913, 1922, 1927, biennially from 1932 to 1950, and annually from 1952 to 1967). No. 6. State Rankings for Selected Governmental Items (to be issued in 1969). No. 7. Graphic Summary of 1967 Census of Governments (to be issued in 1969). Volume VII. State Reports (to be issued in 1969). A separate report for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, presenting data on governmental organization and structure, public employment, and state and local finances.

Completed reports available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Publication information and announcement order forms for specific reports or report series available from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Publications Distribution Center, Washington, D. C. 20233.

204. NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RESEARCH BULLETIN

This series of bulletins consists of research reports relevant to business and the economy of New York State. Each bulletin deals with a specific topic. Available copies examine the following areas: (1) taxes and plant location in New York and other industrial states; (2) personal income in counties of New York; (3) use of public funds or credit in industrial location; (4) commuting from county to county in New York; (5) the aerospace industry in New York; (6) retail trade in New York State; (7) wholesale trade in New York State; (8) basic statistics for counties and metropolitan areas of New York; (9) selected services in New York State; and (10) a statistical profile of the chemical industry in New York.

The bulletins are published intermittently by New York State Department of Commerce, 112 State St., Albany, N. Y. 12207. Price not indicated. (SD)

● NEW PERIODICALS

205. THE URBAN AND SOCIAL CHANGE REVIEW

Previously published as the Review of the Institute of Human Sciences of Boston College, this journal has been renamed and expanded in scope and aims. The first objective of the journal is to widen the flow of information between the researcher and the practicing urban decision maker. Thus the Review seeks high quality interdisciplinary articles that review research and theory on urban-relevant themes and that relate this information to concrete problems and action programs. It will also devote a section to informal contributions, comments, notes, and letters, to increase communication between scholars and practitioners. Secondly, the journal aims to promote integration within the broad field of urban study and action. In this regard, a section will provide information on urban research centers, journals, associations, legislation, information retrieval, and degree programs. The Review is edited by David Horton Smith with the help of an interdisciplinary advisory board, and is published semi-annually.

Single year subscriptions are available from the Editor, Urban and Social Change Review, Institute of Human Sciences, McGuinn Hall, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167. Subscriptions are $3.00 per year (two issues); single copies are $1.50. (SD)

206. OPEN SPACE ACTION

Published five times a year, this new journal is devoted to case histories and innovative techniques of open space preservation. Each issue presents precedents and techniques of successful land conservation efforts across the United States. Articles range from financial problems to central cities to farms to recreation areas. It is edited by John G. Mitchell for the Open Space Institute, 145 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y. 10022.

A $12 annual associate membership in the Open Space Institute includes a subscription to Open Space Action, a copy of Charles E. Little's Challenge of the Land, and occasional staff reports on technical subjects. (HBK)

207. MAN-ENVIRONMENT SYSTEMS

Man-Environment Systems is a new bi-monthly periodical, formed by a fusion of the Man and His Environment Newsletter with the Architectural Psychology Newsletter. John Archea and Aristide H. Esser are the editors. The format will be a series of

separate, unbound information sheets, cumulatively indexed, and mailed flat in a storage envelope, so that the reader can remove items of specific interest to him without disturbing the remaining contents. Most of the material will be presented in summary form, though in greater detail than that previously given in the newsletters. Most issues will also include an invited article. Readers' comments on the articles will be published with an abstract of the original paper and the author's rejoinder in a later issue. Addresses of principal authors will be given for all references to facilitate direct contacts. Each issue will carry book reviews and report the proceedings of related professional meetings.

Subscriptions are available from Man-Environment Systems, S-126 Human Development, University Park, Pa. 16802. The subscription rates for six issues will be: U. S. and Canada--$6.00; foreign--$7.20 (add 10% if not in U. S. currency); students--half price; 10% discount will be allowed on payments received prior to billing on new orders and renewals. (SD)

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208. EQUALOP (PLANNERS FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY)

Edited by Hall Winslow, this new periodical is devoted to articles, news notes, book reviews, and lists of job opportunities of interest to urban planners, architects, and people in professions dealing with urban problems. The newsletter is published by Planners for Equal Opportunity (PEO), a group which organizes advocate activities in a number of cities, and works to increase minority group and community participation at all levels of the planning process.

Information on frequency of publication and subscription rates available from Planners for Equal Opportunity, 17 Murray St., New York, N. Y. 10007. (HBK)

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

I. Physical Environment

● LAND

209. SOIL MECHANICS--PROBLEMS AND RESEARCH REQUIREMENTS (SWEDEN)

(a) Olof Sahlberg and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Programskrift nr 8, 1969, 96 s., ill. Available from Svensk Byggtjänst, Box 1403, S-111 84, Stockholm, Sweden. $2.32 per copy. (c) National Swedish Institute for Building Research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the extent and scope of soil mechanics research in Sweden. This report is based on a conference sponsored by the Swedish Geotechnical Society. The subjects included were determined in response to questionnaires sent to 125 organizations connected with soil mechanics. The report contains a summary of the 81 replies to the questionnaires, and 11 papers read at the conference.

Findings. The papers from the conference made the following points: (1) Although there is a tendency to carry out site investigations at the expense of laboratory work, soil classifications and other systematic tests are better suited for the laboratory. (2) Development work on site equipment is mainly directed towards rationalization of site work, most easily achieved by mechanizing existing equipment. (3) New projects in groundwater research have begun to investigate tectonics, rock mechanics, hydrology, and effects of building construction on groundwater conditions. (4) Soil compaction has assumed increasing importance. (5) Designers and soil mechanics should investigate the problem of differential settlements for different structures. (6) New research is underway to improve pile driving methods and ways of determining the bearing capacity of the pile and of predicting settlement. (7) The binders which have so far been found feasible for road stabilization are primarily bitumen, cement and lime. (8) Research is being carried on to measure frost depths all over Sweden. (9) Due to the shortage of land in most large towns, areas with unfavorable soil conditions are used for building construction. (10) Better methods of consolidating clay would be of cost-reduction value to the construction industry. (SD)

● WATER

210. WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE CONDITIONS (SWEDEN)

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published as Report 1969:12 by the National Swedish Institute for Building Research, Box 27163, 102 52 Stockholm 27, Sweden. (c) National Swedish Institute for Building Research, Planning Committee of the Swedish Sewerage Conditions. (d) None.

Problem. Since access to water and provision of waste disposal are essential to building development, a survey of water supply and sewerage is an essential part of all building planning. This report lays down guidelines for such surveys. The basic principles are determined by the natural characteristics of the area and by the configuration and needs of the community to be built. Such determinants that must

be studied include: (1) natural supplies of water, (2) soil conditions, and (3) municipal and local authority. The scope of the recommendations in this report is limited to regional planning on a local authority level by two or more blocks of municipalities. (CK)

● NOISE CONTROL

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211. NOISE ANALYSES: MEASUREMENT OF SOME COMMON NOISE SOURCES (SWEDEN)

(a) Björn Lundquist. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report 3:1969, 1969, 80 s., ill. Available from Svensk Byggtjänst, Box 1403, S-111 84, Stockholm, Sweden. 13 kr. per copy. (c) National Swedish Institute for Building Research. (d) None.

Problem. This report includes 68 noise analyses, including traffic noises, noise from flowing fluids, and noise in dwellings, offices, and industry.

Method. It is generally desirable to present acoustical data for noise sources in the form of acoustic power levels, and at least the spectral distribution should be quoted on the octave-band basis. About half the measurements have been presented in this way. In cases where it has not been possible to carry out the supplementary measurements necessary for converting the measured pressure levels into power levels, the pressure levels have generally been given together with the total levels measured, the size of room and distance of measurement being specified.

The material has been classified by the "AZ-system," in which information on noise is referred to the letter U. There has been a subdivision of this, so that there is information concerning Special Noise Sources under U2. These, too, have been subdivided, so that different forms of traffic noise have different denominations, as well as noise connected with flowing gases or liquids, or with dwellings, offices, or industry. The possibilities of incorporating new and hitherto untreated noise sources are practically unlimited, as are the possibilities of even further subdividing the material, if required. (NSBR)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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212. BUILDING 1960-1964 (SWEDEN)

(a) Sven Åke Andersson. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report 15:1969, 1969, 52 s., ill. Available from Svensk Byggtjänst, Box 1403, S-111 84, Stockholm, Sweden. 10 kr. per copy. (c) National Swedish Institute for Building Research for the National Swedish Labour Market Board. (d) None.

Problem. To conduct a survey of the number of workers employed in building construction, their distribution according to trade, and their geographical distribution throughout the different parts of Sweden; and to provide detailed information about the extent of the building activity and the labor used in all types of construction work, thus providing a measure of work productivity.

Method. The material for the survey was obtained from the Labour Market Board's inventories of buildings and public works for the period August, 1960, to November, 1964. The report presents figures on total labor consumption, total costs, and compares the two to obtain work productivity trends.

Findings. The number of workers employed per million kronor invested decreased six percent in the field of multi-family housing production; for other types of building the decrease was 25 percent. The survey shows that the largest projects displayed the greatest increase in work productivity. It also reveals differences between projects of different sizes with regard to work productivity: the larger the project the smaller the number of workers in relation to investments. (HBK)

● URBANIZATION

213. PATTERNS OF CITIES (AUSTRALIA)

(a) A. J. Rose. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a Nelson Australasian Paperback by Thomas Nelson (Australia) Ltd., 597 Little Collins St., Melbourne, 3000, Victoria, Australia, 1967, 237 pp. $1.35 per copy. (c) Macquarie University, Department of Geography. (d) None.

Problem. This study considers the patterns of urban forms and relationships in a general context. The opening chapters deal with the processes and forces underlying the evolutionary development of cities, from the first halting appearance in the eastern Mediterranean region to the virtually worldwide distribution of the present day. Succeeding chapters are concerned with the linkages of cities, their connections with each other and with their surrounding environments, and their place in general circulatory systems. A major theme is the nature of the urban hierarchy, especially as it exists in Australia. The next chapters deal with the structure of urban centers. The variations in the nature and character of towns stem from many factors, and the consequences that these variations have for the form of urban areas is shown in the variety of internal civic landscapes. The report concludes with a study of two partially contrasted cities, Sydney and Calcutta, which illustrates how the different forces of urbanization that occur in two parts of the world work themselves out in two major centers. (HBK)

214. ECONOMIC FRAILTY OF URBANIZATION IN AFRICA AND THE MALAGASY REPUBLIC (FRANCE)

(a) B. Larsonneur. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Subject for Reflexion No. 56, by Secrétariat des Missions d'Urbanisme et d'Habitat, Siege Social, 11, rue Chardin, Paris 16e, France, n. d., 11 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Secrétariat des Missions d'Urbanisme et d'Habitat. (d) None.

Problem. To describe and analyze the process of urbanization in the underdeveloped countries of Africa and Madagascar. The growth of population centers in these countries is not exceptional in volume, but it is linked to outside economies so expansion is greatest in the capitals and major parts whose activity is closely linked with foreign economies. This state of dependence also brings about instability in the rate of growth. For example, population in sugar refining centers, which may provide full employment for only six months of the year, varies greatly with the season.

The irregular growth of population centers in Africa and Madagascar is the quantitative expression of three fundamental economic mechanisms brought into play by the dependence on foreign economies: (1) The economies of underdeveloped countries are dependent on exports of non-processed and barely processed raw materials. Since the demand for these products on the international market is very unsteady, the economic instability persists in the underdeveloped nations. (2) Because the national income is dependent on the value of exports, decisions to start or close down industries are usually dictated by external economic factors. Therefore, the income of individuals is dependent on the foreign market. (3) Two non-integrated salary systems, high and low, coexist in the underdeveloped nations of Africa and Madagascar. The differences between the widespread low salary system and the limited high one have profound influence on living conditions in these countries. (HBK)

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

215. CRIME AND SOCIAL CONTROL IN A SMALL TOWN IN THE NORTH OF NORWAY

(a) Niles Christie. (b) In process. (c) University of Oslo, Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law. (d) None.

Problem. To study the interplay between lawbreaker and control personnel. The system chosen is small enough to give the observer an overview of a considerable part of criminal and deviant behavior, but at the same time large enough to contain all the officials of society such as

police, judges, and welfare boards. A register will be established including all persons who, as a result of their infractions of the law, have been in contact with public officials. One consisting of these officials will also be compiled. The clients' career pattern within the system of control will be described in the greatest possible detail. The fate of first offenders will be given particular attention. Types of sanction will be registered, deriving both from the official system of control and from the offender's ordinary social contacts, when the crisis is at its height, and at intervals later on. An attempt will be made to create a general typology of control measures. "Explanations of the crime," as given by relatives and friends, seemed to be of central importance in a preliminary study already carried out. An attempt will be made to relate further criminal and non-criminal activities to basic differences in kinds of control applied by significant others. A study of self-reported crime will be undertaken, using the instrument described by Christie, Andenas, and Skirbekk in: Scandinavian Studies in Criminology, Oslo, 1965, Vol. 1, pp. 86-116, to compare the official picture with the reality. (SIE)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

● ECONOMIC THEORY

216. THE LOCATION OF PLANT INSTALLATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL FIRMS (ITALY)

(a) Reno Ferrara. (b) Completed and published under the title La Localizzazione degli impiante nelle aziende industriali as Series VI, No. 11, by Casa Editrice Dott. A. Giuffrè, Via Statuto, 2, 20121 Milan, Italy, 1969, 890 pp. + bibliography. L. 8000 per copy. (c) University of Commerce "L. Bocconi," Institute of Business Economy. (d) None.

Problem. To study the factors that determine the location of industry from the standpoint of the economy of the industrial firm. The researcher considers three sets of factors governing location: (1) Potentials of origin, such as the degree of space mobility of raw and complementary materials, sources of power, skilled and unskilled labor, the entrepreneurial factor, capital, technological progress, and products. (2) Potentials of destination, such as distribution and sales structure, the possibility of trade arrangements with local businesses that are complementary or in competition, conditions restricting sales promotion, efficient distribution, and sales structure of local competitors, and high supply capacity of local competitors. (3) Size and technical-economic nature of the industrial installations such as accident proneness, factors affecting productivity of labor and public health, functionality of plant and machinery, future expansion, adaptability to market fluctuations and to technological progress, and running of installations in places other than the original location. Another component in the location of industry which the researcher considers most important is transport-input, the cost of transferring resources in terms of distance, the means of transport used by land, sea, or air, and the rates charged. The criteria that are described in this volume can be applied to transport-oriented firms, labor-oriented firms, raw material-oriented or complementary material-oriented firms, and market oriented firms. (HBK)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

217. CONSULTANCY IN OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) C. Young. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Overseas Development Institute, Ltd., London, England, 1968, 39 pp. 10/- per copy. (c) The Overseas Development Institute, Ltd. (d) None.

Problem. This pamphlet was designed to provide a practical guide for those involved with economic consulting, using consultants, or administering aid or loan programs in developing countries. It contains information on the range of consultancy services available to developing

countries. The pamphlet also includes an assessment of the advantages and problems arising from the use of consultants and conclusions concerning measures which could be taken to increase the advantages and overcome the problems. (SD)

● AGRICULTURE

218. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (ARGENTINA)

(a) Guillermo Flichman. (b) In process. (c) Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales, asociado al Instituto Torcuato Di Tella. (d) None.

Problem. To study the possibility that agriculture in the Pampean region has developed along extensive lines not necessarily for traditional reasons, but in order to maximize returns. Special attention is paid to rising land prices.

Method. Case studies were made based on a statistical model maximizing returns to land and to capital.

Findings. Preliminary findings indicate a tendency for overinvestment in land because of anticipated increases in land prices. (JH)

● CONSTRUCTION

219. CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS: AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW (SWEDEN)

(a) Jan Wittrock. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report 2:1969, 1969, 136 s. Available from Svensk Byggtjänst, Box 1403, S-111 84 Stockholm, Sweden. 18 kr. per copy. (c) National Swedish Institute for Building Research. (d) None.

Problem. To discover means of reducing seasonal fluctuations in employment and production in the construction industry. Exact statistics are needed on the variations in amount of construction from season to season, however, the researcher is able to make some general recommendations to increase winter work and equalize employment. Sites should be prepared for winter work; prefabricated building components eliminate many of the most expensive winter measures. Educational programs can teach potential builders that winter construction may frequently result in a net profit. The government can encourage winter construction by subsidizing winter costs and by planning its own construction projects for winter. (HBK)

220. PREFABRICATED SHELL STRUCTURES: A SURVEY OF LITERATURE (SWEDEN)

(a) Nils Lindblad. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report 5:1969, 136 s., ill. Available from Svensk Byggtjänst, Box 1403, S-111 84 Stockholm, Sweden. 18 kr. per copy. (c) National Swedish Institute for Building Research. (d) None.

Problem. To summarize the methods and problems in the construction of prefabricated shell roof structures in concrete, porous-aggregate concrete, and ferrocement concrete. Based primarily on English, German, and Russian literature, the survey lists types of building and element systems currently in use; defines shells and shell elements of different shapes; studies the load-bearing capacity of prefabricated shells including some special problems; describes the methods of manufacturing, transporting, erecting, and staging shell elements; surveys unusual types of joints between elements; and gives information as to the man-hours used in the erection and manufacture of elements. The report also lists factors that favor the use of prefabricated shells. (HBK)

IV. Social Services

● SOCIAL PLANNING

221. OLD PEOPLE IN THREE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) E. Shanas and P. Townsend. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Routledge & Kegan Paul, 68-74 Carter Lane, London

E.C.4, England, 1968, 478 pp. ₤ 4.-. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the present capacities of the elderly populations of Britain, Denmark, and the United States in relation to their economic and social circumstances and to provide a comprehensive account of the elderly and their problems. The book has a dual thesis. First, persons aged 65 and over are found to be more strongly integrated into industrial society than is often assumed either by the general public or by sociological theorists. Certain commonly accepted parts of the general theory of industrialization or modernization are not consistent with such facts as reported here about old people's family and social relationships. But second, major problems are also found among the elderly. To a varying extent, substantial numbers experience poverty, isolation, lack of adequate care in infirmity and insufficient meaningful occupation. (HBK)

● HOUSING

222. ARAD-HALEVOAT QUARTER: COMPARATIVE PLANS (ISRAEL)

(a) A. Alexander and others. (b) Completed and published by the Institute for Planning and Development, Tel Aviv, Israel, n. d. Price not indicated. (c) Institute for Planning and Development (Tel Aviv). (d) None.

Problem. To enable the Ministry of Housing to program the housing mix for the neighborhood of Levaot in Arad, the Institute for Planning and Development was commissioned to prepare four comparative plans according to different programs. It was to analyze the results in relation to density, costs, function, urban characteristics, and architectural quality.

Method. Four architects were entrusted with plan preparation, using existing Housing Ministry dwelling types according to various predetermined mixes. Detailed plans were laid out for site development and utilities, including cost estimates. Social and demographic impact of various layouts was analyzed.

Findings. Analyses revealed that the most conventional mix, with a preponderance of three- to four-story blocks, was also the most economical; that benefits of higher density were marginal and were nullified by higher building costs of high-rise apartments. The actual program for the neighborhood plan incorporates recommendations derived from the study. (BK)

223. EQUIPMENT IN MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING: RANGE AND COSTS (SWEDEN)

(a) Maj-Britt Westman. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report 1:1969, 92 s., ill. Available from Svensk Byggtjänst, Box 1403, S-111 84 Stockholm, Sweden. 14 kr. per copy. (c) National Swedish Institute for Building Research. (d) None.

Problem. To compile data on the technical features of buildings in Swedish housing production.

Method. The researchers examined data found on the application forms for government housing loans concerning housing equipment. A survey of this material was conducted, covering all blocks of flats receiving notice of the granting of a loan January 1 and July 31, 1966. Included were 872 apartment blocks with 19,113 flats. Equipment for which descriptions could be obtained included sanitary fittings, washing and drying equipment, and refrigerators. Regarding the entire building, data about elevators, ventilation systems, and cooled basement space for food storage were available. A cost estimate of the equipment was made for flats with two, three, and four rooms plus kitchen.

Findings. The investigation provided the following information: (1) Elevators were provided in 8 of 538 3-story blocks, in 18 of 58 4-story blocks, and in all blocks with more than four stories. (2) Flats in blocks of at least four stories had, as a rule, mechanical ventilation, while 63% of the flats in the 2-story blocks and 18% in the 3-story lacked this. (3) Flats with two rooms or more were likely to contain laundry equipment and in 3-room flats a separate WC was common. (4) A comparison between living area and equipment in 3- and 4-room flats showed that the amount of equipment increased with the area of the flat. (5) The flats in the metropolitan regions, especially in the Stockholm and Malmö-Lund areas, were better equipped than flats in other regions. (SD)

224. EVALUATION OF SLUM CLEARANCE POLICY (ARGENTINA)

(a) Carlos Tobar. (b) In process. (c) Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales, asociado al Instituto Torcuato Di Tella. (d) None.

Problem. This project examines the official policy for solution of housing problems of low-income families, with particular reference to the national plan for slum clearance. The analysis will be based on technical and financial aspects of the plan, and will investigate the compatibility of housing demands implied by the plan with the potential supply of public capital available for housing. (JH)

225. HOUSING, INSTRUMENT OF URBANIZATION (FRANCE)

(a) Michel Ducharme. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Subject for Reflexion No. 54 by Secrétariat des Missions d'Urbanisme et d'Habitat, Siège Social, 11, rue Chardin, Paris 16e, France, n. d., 15 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe an urban housing policy designed to promote urbanization of the population in an optimum manner. The researcher stresses two aims of an urban housing policy: (1) to ensure that housing structures are not artificial, but geared to the birth and development of solvent demand for accomodation; (2) to ensure that housing is used as a means of urbanization. Using Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, as an example, the researcher describes the problems of a rapidly growing city in a traditionally rural area. Rural immigrants hold on to their old way of life long after they have settled in Abidjan. The city can hasten their adjustment to an urban way of life by providing: (1) new social relations based no longer on the family or racial community but on joint use of urban equipment; (2) frequent uses of the social amenities incident to housing, especially cultural centers; (3) the habit of living in good urban surroundings whose functional role should have precedence over the decorative aspect, without precluding the latter. The pattern of housing can help ease immigrants into urban life. Spontaneous housing, which is the result of immediate needs, takes the form of a more or less disorderly agglomeration of buildings around common courtyards. This courtyard represents the essential basis, easing the psychological transition of the immigrants from villagers to townspeople and persists into traditional housing. Housing in the European pattern is valuable to the whole community as a district nucleus and for its role as an example of good housing, creating pride in the community. (HBK)

226. HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY IN ISRAEL: RESEARCH REPORT 1966-1968

(a) A. Paldi and H. Darin-Drabkin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Department of Economic and Sociological Research, Ministry of Housing, 26 D St. Hakirya, Tel Aviv, Israel, July, 1968, 128 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Israel, Ministry of Housing, Department of Economic and Sociological Research. (d) None.

Problem. To compile information on housing and environmental studies made recently in Israel and on other studies still in preparation. This report contains synopses of research projects completed in 1966-67 or currently in process. The synopses provide the titles of the studies, the investigators, the researching organizations, and brief statements of the purpose of the research. Part I reports on housing research, dealing specifically with housing standards, markets, and industry; housing patterns, needs of different population groups, financing methods, residential construction, taxes, land market and policy, and socioeconomic policy. Part II is concerned with projects in rehabilitation areas, including general surveys, sociological studies, economic research, and criteria for rehabilitation area programming. Part III examines environmental studies of neighborhoods, both the sociophysical aspects and feasibility of neighborhood services. Urban environmental studies are reviewed in Part IV. These include general surveys; social and demographic research; and studies on local economic structure, urban infrastructure, urban services and centers, transportation, and special factors in urban development.

Part V describes regional and national environment studies, which examine regional and national settlement structures, regional integration, and regional systems of services and transportation. (SD)

● EDUCATION

227. HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE OF EDUCATION: BAMAKO, MALI

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Illustrated Subject No. 56 by Secrétariat des Missions d'Urbanisme et d'Habitat, Siège Social, 11, rue Chardin, Paris 16e, France, n. d., 8 pp. Price not indicated. Reprinted from Architecture d'Aujourd'hui, No. 140. (c) S.E.T.A.P. (Paris), Tekhne (Brussels), under sponsorship of European Development Fund. (d) None.

Problem. This illustrated pamphlet depicts the vast educational complex the Mali government has constructed to meet national needs for university and secondary education. It was built to complement the bush schools spread throughout the territory for primary education. The building project was financed by the European Development Fund, and was designed to consider the constraints of teaching programs, climatic conditions, budget restrictions, and maintenance of low operation costs. The project also aimed at training experienced local workers. Thus new building techniques had to be developed in light of local conditions. The weight of reinforced concrete frame and prefabricated units was determined by the limits of manual hoisting. Each unit was designed to be molded by unskilled labor. The complex represents a significant contribution to an African style of architecture. (SD)

● HEALTH

228. TOWN PLANNING FOR THE DISABLED: OUTDOOR MOBILITY (SWEDEN)

(a) Tommy Olsson. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report 7:1969, 1969, 76 s. Available from Svensk Byggtjänst, Box 1403, S-111 84 Stockholm, Sweden. 12 kr. per copy. (c) National Swedish Institute for Building Research, for the Swedish Ministry for Social Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the extent to which the urban environment is accessible to the disabled. The survey provides information on the disabled with regard to the following: number of moves, i.e., number of chains of movements, destinations, and stages per person interviewed; destinations visited; means of transport used; difficulties in moving around in the town center and suburban areas; need of help and chances of obtaining it; and social situation.

Method. Telephone interviews were held with 133 disabled persons in Stockholm. The control group consisted of adult members of complete families with children born in 1959 or later. Persons interviewed were asked to describe the different moves they had made on a particular day and to answer questions about the different factors affecting possibilities of moving themselves.

Findings. Over 25 percent of the persons interviewed (excluding those who are ill) had not moved at all during the test day. Those in wheel chairs moved the least, while those in the control group moved the most. Disabled persons who were employed moved more than those who were not employed. Public transportation was difficult for all groups of the disabled, and many depended upon cars as their only source of transportation. Cars are a decisive factor when examining disabled persons' possibilities of getting around, and their importance increases the greater the degree of disability. It is easier for the disabled to move in suburbs than in the central city.

The researcher also discusses possible ways of making the disabled more mobile: development of heavy-duty wheelchairs that can be combined with traffic; inclusion of ramps to supplement flights of steps, often used where pedestrian and motor traffic are segregated; and state subsidies for purchase of invalid vehicles for disabled persons who can drive but are unemployed. The researcher also urges that the design stage of any urban planning be preceded by a systematic review of the physical environment and the needs of the disabled. Measures by which the urban environment might be more accessible to all inhabitants should be outlined. (HBK)

● RECREATION

229. PLANNING TOURIST AND RECREATION AREAS IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF RUMANIA

(a) C. Spiride, Gh. Iacovescu, and Adriana Popp. (b) Completed in 1969. (c) Studies and Design Institute for Building, Architecture, and Planning, Regional Planning Section, under sponsorship of the Rumanian State Committee for Building, Architecture, and Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To identify and analyze the areas of the Socialist Republic of Rumania which could be developed for tourist and bathing purposes. The outline presented is to be followed in the planning of tourist and recreation zones.

Findings. This study is based on previous research by the Institute for Building, Architecture, and Planning in the same area. The researchers identified tourist and balneary regions and zones in Rumania, suggesting specific areas for investment and equipment. Principal tourist roads were also identified and a graph was constructed. (HBK)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● URBAN DESIGN

230. MAINZ-LERCHENBERG (GERMANY)

(a) Arne Strassberger (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the title, Mainz-Lerchenberg: Investigation of the Development of Plans for Urban Building, by Städtebauinstitut (Institute for Urban Planning), Nürnberg, Germany, February, 1968, 133 pp., incl. 63 drawings and 14 photographs. Price not indicated. (c) Städtebauinstitut Nürnberg e.V., under sponsorship of Bundesminister für Wohnungswesen and Städtebau (Federal Department of Housing and Urban Building). (d) None.

Problem. To create a new housing development (Mainz-Lerchenberg) southwest of Mainz, Germany, within the framework of a series of demonstration projects for urban building. The development is to contain about 10,000 persons, drawn from low- to upper-middle-income groups.

Method. The idea for the housing development Mainz-Lerchenberg was conceived in 1962 to commemorate the 2,000th anniversary of Mainz in a meaningful and lasting way. Studies were conducted by an interdisciplinary group of engineers, scientists, architects, and city planners, whose findings were coordinated and evaluated by the Institute for Urban Building. This book contains detailed information on the arrangement of housing which was to be divided into three main groups of dwellings with easy access to a homogeneous arrangement of green spaces and to the scenic environment; underground garages, direct highway connection to Mainz; schools situated so that children need not cross traffic arteries; a central heating plant; and a centrally located shopping center. The book also contains reproductions of detailed plans for each group of dwellings with data on the economy of water supply, wastewater disposal, heating, and electrical systems; demography of the area; and parks, playgrounds, and sports areas. Housing ranges from one-family to multistory apartment houses, with detailed data on space per person and architects' drawings of room arrangements and land use to accomodate centralized utilities.

Findings. When the natural, organic growth of a city is compressed into a building effort of three to four years, the danger of an accumulation of errors is almost inevitable. Only by observing a high degree of precision in integrating a complex organizational scheme can such a project succeed. The lesson learned from the demonstration project Mainz-Lerchenberg is the need of one unifying idea (or person) that carries the project. At the start of a project, working files should be set up, which would contain information on studies, planning, conferences, and documentation. This file would allow an overall view at all times of the status of the work and inevitable changes. In the case of Mainz-Lerchenberg, data had to be evaluated twice because changes in planning had occurred and were not properly communicated. It is also essential that at the start of a demonstration project,

the project's idea be clearly defined and adhered to during all preliminary studies. Landscape architects should be consulted for the preparation of plans and should later be members of each work group. (UW)

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

231. AGGRESSION ON THE ROAD (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) M. H. Perry. (b) Completed and published as Aggression on the Road. A Pilot Study of Behavior in the Driving Situation, by Travistock Publications, London, 1968, 138 pp. 30 s. per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the influence of aggressive behavior in drivers on the road accident problem.

Method. Drivers were tested in an effort to determine if there are suitable methods, other than driving tests which merely measure skills in car-handling, that could be used to assess the capabilities of drivers. The author also reviewed the possibilities of retraining and re-testing those drivers who are repeatedly involved in accidents, in order to reduce the accident problem. (MEL)

232. CHILD ACCIDENTS IN SCOTLAND

(a) M. S. Walker and M. H. Milloy. (b) In process. Completion expected in 1969. (c) British Ministry of Transport, Road Research Laboratory. (d) None.

Problem. Child pedestrian accidents are being studied in five cities in Scotland (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Paisley) with particular reference to social, economic, and housing conditions, in order to determine the effect of variations in social conditions on child accident rates.

Method. Child pedestrian accident data have already been collected for the years 1963-1966 for Glasgow and Edinburgh. Information gathered will be coded and stored on punch cards in order to simplify analysis. The data obtained from the work in Scotland will be compared with that obtained from comparable areas in England. (SIE)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

233. SURVEY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ROAD INDUSTRY AND ROAD USAGE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

(a) R. Burton, K. Wilson, and B. E. Fernie. (b) In process. Completion expected in 1969. (c) South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, National Institute for Road Research. (d) None.

Problem. The first part of this study is concerned with current road usage in South Africa in terms of vehicle-miles traveled per annum by different types of vehicles and by category of road. The distribution of traffic concentration, in terms of road mileage with different average daily traffic values per category of road, is being determined. Rural and urban road networks are being examined separately. In the urban area, an estimate has been made of the total length of different classes of street: for the rural areas, a population frame of rural roads is being prepared from maps supplied by the provincial road engineers. Traffic flows on roads in Natal are being analyzed to determine the size of sample required for further, more detailed counts.

The second, more general, part of the study is providing background information to assist in research planning. It includes such aspects as the usage of the existing road system, the estimation of future road needs, and problems of road financing. A forecast of future road needs has been made and it is estimated that a total expenditure of about $10,600 million will be necessary over the next two decades. A review of the principles of road finance has been made and a study of road financing in South Africa is about to begin. The investigation is being extended by making a study of the cost of providing and maintaining different standards of roads in relation to the cost of vehicle operations. (SIE)

234. WEST LONDON AREA TRAFFIC CONTROL EXPERIMENT

(a) B. M. Cobbe, G. Mitchell, D. A. B. Williams, and F. B. Green. (b) In process. Completion expected March, 1970. Six reports have been issued: (1) F. V. Webster and B. M. Cobbe, Traffic Signals, as Road Research Technical Paper No. 56, by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966. (2) J. S. Hillier, "Glasgow Experiment in Area Traffic Control," Traffic Engineering and Control, Vol. 7, No. 8, pp. 502-509, December, 1965, and Vol. 7, No. 9, pp. 569-571, January, 1966. (3) J. A. Hillier and R. S. Lott, "Area Control of Traffic: A Method of Linking Traffic Signals to Minimize Delay," Theme 5, 8th International Study Week, Barcelona, 1966. (4) B. M. Cobbe, "Development of Traffic Signals for Area Traffic Control," Traffic Engineering and Control, Vol. 5, No. 9, pp. 543-546, January, 1965. (5) B. M. Cobbe, "Questions and Answers on West London Traffic Scheme," Traffic Engineering and Control, Vol. 7, No. 9, pp. 562-565, January, 1966. (6) B. M. Cobbe, "Area Control of Traffic: West London Experiment," Theme 5, 8th International Study Week, Barcelona, 1966. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Ministry of Transport, under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Technology. (d) None.

Problem. To develop and install a system and its associated equipment, including closed circuit television, for control of traffic by computer in the area of West London and to evaluate the overall efficiency of such a system for use in urban areas. The area covers about six square miles and includes 70 to 80 sets of traffic lights. (SIE)

- MASS TRANSPORTATION

235. JOURNEYS TO WORK (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Ray Thomas. (b) Completed and published under the above title by PEP (Political and Economic Planning), An Independent Research Organization, 12 Upper Belgrave St., London S.W.1, England, as Vol. XXXIV No. 504 Planning, November, 1968, 84 pp. 7 s. 6 d. per copy. Available in the United States from CED (Committee for Economic Development), 477 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022. (c) PEP (Political and Economic Planning), An Independent Research Organization, under the sponsorship of the Leverhulme Trust. (d) None.

Problem. To study the financial and economic problems associated with journeys to work in the central business districts of major urban areas. The researcher concentrated his study on London rail, car, and bus traffic during peak and non-peak periods. He discusses the economics of journeys to work from the standpoint of a public transport operator and also the distribution of population relative to the distribution of employment.

Findings. Buses spread the cost of transportation most equally between peak and non-peak periods and should be given priority over other vehicles at peak periods. Some kind of price mechanism, such as high parking meter rates or a tax on private parking facilities, should be used to discourage commuting by car to central business districts. (HBK)

VI. Government

- ORGANIZATION

236. THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND (THE MAUD REPORT)

(a) Lord Redcliffe-Maud, Derek Senior, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title in three volumes by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1, England, 1969. Available in the United States from Sales Section, British Information Services 845 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022. Volume I: Report of the Commission, Cmnd. 4040. £ 2, or $7.50 per copy. Volume II: Memorandum of Dissent by Mr. D. Senior, Cmnd. 4040-1.

£ 1-7 s.-6 d., or $5.40 per copy. Volume III: Research Appendices, Cmnd. 4040-II. £ 1-17 s.-6 d., or $6.75 per copy. A short version of the Report is published under the title Local Government Reform, Cmnd. 4039. 3 s. 6 d., or $.80 per copy. (c) Royal Commission on Local Government in England. (d) None.

Problem. The 11-member Royal Commission on Local Government in England, under the chairmanship of Lord Redcliffe-Maud, was set up in May, 1966, "to consider the structure of local government in England, outside Greater London, in relation to its existing functions; and to make recommendations for authorities and boundaries, and for functions and their division, having regard to the size and character of areas in which these can be most effectively exercised and the need to sustain a viable system of local democracy; and to report." Its work was completed in June, 1969, with the publication of three volumes. The first contains the detailed report by ten of the eleven members. Volume II, commission member Derek Senior's "memorandum of dissent," comprises a set of proposals as detailed and comprehensive as the main report. The third volume includes seven research studies undertaken by the Royal Commission.

Findings. The Maud Report recommends that England (outside London) be divided into 61 new local government areas (each covering town and country) grouped into eight provinces. In 58 of these local government areas, single authorities, called unitary authorities, would be responsible for all services. In the three very large and, for some purposes, indivisible metropolitan areas around Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, responsibility for services would be divided in each case between two tiers: a metropolitan authority whose key functions would be planning, transportation, and major development, and a number of metropolitan district authorities whose key functions would be education, the personal social services, health, and housing. There would be 20 metropolitan districts in all--seven in the Birmingham, four in the Liverpool, and nine in the Manchester area. These 61 new local government areas would be grouped, together with Greater London, in eight provinces, each with its own provincial council. Provincial Councils should be elected by the authorities for the unitary and metropolitan areas (including, in the southeast, the Greater London authorities), but would include coopted members. The key function of these councils would be to establish the provincial strategy and planning framework within which the main authorities must operate. They would replace the present regional economic planning councils and collaborate with central government in the economic and social development of each province.

Within the 58 unitary areas, and wherever they are wanted within the three metropolitan areas, local councils would be elected to represent and communicate the wishes of cities, towns, and villages in all matters of special concern to the inhabitants. These local councils would, at the outset, succeed the existing county borough, borough, urban district, and parish councils, though provision would be made for later adjustment of their areas. The only duty of the local council would be to represent local opinion, but it would have the right to be consulted on matters of special interest to its inhabitants and have the power to do for the local community a number of things best done locally. It could also play a part in some of the main local government services, on a scale appropriate to its resources and subject to the agreement of the main authority. Thus the country is divided at three levels: provincial--to set the strategic framework in which the operational authorities must work; operational--for local government services (single-tier in 58 areas, two-tier in three areas); and local--to represent local communities.

The commission maintains that a local government system of this kind, replacing the present fragmented system of 1,200 authorities--79 county boroughs, 45 counties, 227 non-county boroughs, 449 urban districts, and 410 rural districts--would eliminate four basic faults in the existing structure: (1) the failure of local government areas to match the pattern of life and work in modern England; (2) the impossibility of planning development and transportation properly when England is divided between county boroughs and counties, separating town from country; (3) the splitting up of services within each county between the county council and a number of county district councils; and (4) the small size of many local authorities which prevents them from employing

the highly qualified manpower and technical equipment that modern services need.

For each part of England, the Commission struck a balance of advantage between a number of considerations--in particular, the pattern of living, the requirements of democracy and efficiency, and present local government boundaries. The 61 new local government areas which result are grouped in eight provinces as follows: North East (5 unitary authorities), Yorkshire (10), North West (7 and 2 metropolitan areas), West Midlands (5 and 1 metropolitan area), East Midlands (4), South West (8), East Anglia (4), and South East (17 and the metroplitan area of London).

In contrast to the present situation, the Commission believes that the new system of local government would offer four special and substantial gains. (1) Better services: The problems of the environment could be tackled as a whole rather than piecemeal. Siting of homes and places of work would be considered by a single responsible authority over a wider area than at present and could be planned to match real need. The present conflict between town and country now represented by separate authorities, could be reconciled. Outside the universities education calls for coordinated local administration. Primary, grammar, and comprehensive schools, further education colleges, polytechnics, and colleges of education would for the most part be in the charge of one authority in each part of England. Thus, 78 authorities (58 unitary and 20 metropolitan districts) would replace the present 280 bodies. Everywhere a single authority would be responsible not only for all the various personal social services (e.g., care of the homeless, care of the handicapped, child-care, welfare, child guidance, mental health, social work, and home help), but also the intimately related services of education, health, and housing. This could open the way for the development of a comprehensive family service. More than 1,000 housing authorities would be replaced by 81. In the 58 unitary areas, one authority would be responsible for all aspects of housing and planning; and in each of the three metropolitan areas, the metropolitan authority would secure a common housing policy, while strong district councils would be responsible for most building and all management. (2) Better use of resources: Changes in the structure of local government cannot of themselves increase the supply of scarce and highly qualified manpower but they do make possible its better and more economic use. The full use of new and developing management techniques, computers, and other equipment would be brought within reach of all authorities. Thus the public would be able to obtain increasing value for the money spent on its behalf by local government. This would make it easier to meet growing demands for services without spending proportionately more of the national wealth. (3) Adaptability: As time passes, the provincial councils would be in a position to foresee and provide for any changes in structure called for by the growth or movement of industry or population, by technological advance, and by alterations in social habits. (4) Strengthening democracy: There would be a shift of power and responsibility from central government to stronger local authorities and consequently a better balance and more meaningful dialogue between local and central government. People would be given fresh encouragement to take part in the democratic process. Under the new system it would become possible to liberate local authorities from their present excessive dependence on central funds, and to transfer to local authorities sources of revenue which are now the preserve of the national government. This would make a decisive contribution to the vitality and efficiency of the new local government system. The scale of the new authorities would make it reasonable to consider bringing the National Health Service within the framework of local democracy.

No single system of local authority management is stressed, but the Commission lays down two broad principles: (1) Integration: The different aspects of a local authority's work are to be looked at as a whole. For this there should be a central committee, however named, to advise the council on its strategy and priorities, coordinate the work of the service committees, weigh the relative importance of the various measures each may wish to adopt, see that their policies are mutually consistent, and ensure that the best and most modern managerial methods are adopted in each department and in the work of the authority as a whole. (2) Delegation to officers: There would be a clearer definition of the respective roles of elected member and local government officer. Members would be freed from detail so that they have time for study and the determination of

policy questions. Once policies are settled their day to day running would be left to the officers.

Besides the new map and structure, the Maud Report makes an exhaustive series of recommendations, among them the following: (1) Membership: Single-member constituencies would be the rule for both main authorities and local councils. Each main authority would have a maximum of 75 elected members. Each local council would have a maximum of 50 members (members could serve at the same time both on a main authority and on a local council). Each provincial council would be elected by the authorities for the unitary and metropolitan areas, on the basis of two members for the first 250,000 population, and one member for each additional 250,000 or part of 250,000. There would also be members coopted from outside local government. They would form not less than 20 percent and not more than 25 percent of the provincial council. They would have full voting powers. (2) Finance: Main authorities would collect local councils' taxes with their own. Provincial councils would raise the money they require through the main authorities. The opportunity must be taken to examine and remove the shortcomings of the present local taxation system. Although the tax on real estate is likely to remain the chief source of local revenue, local government would have transferred to it some taxes from central government. In particular, it needs a more buoyant and elastic tax which grows with rising affluence. Capital expenditure would be planned as a rolling program stretching five years ahead. Each authority would have a discretionary margin within a comprehensive investment program. The process of local authority borrowing should be simplified. (3) Transition: Reorganization would be carried out simultaneously over the whole country. (4) Long term change: The areas determined for main authorities or local councils would be established for five years. Thereafter, central government would be free to initiate, and provincial councils free to propose, changes as and when they prove necessary.

In his memorandum of dissent, Derek Senior disputes both the functional effectiveness and the democratic viability of most of the all-purpose units proposed by his colleagues. He endorses their diagnosis and some of their principles, but contends that their purposes cannot be achieved by trying to impose upon England's highly diversified community structure a pattern of unitary authorities conforming to a predetermined range of population size. The right approach, he suggests, is to analyze the facts of social geography in relation both to the demands of democracy and to the requirements (in terms of area as well as population) of the various functions local government would be able to discharge. This approach leads to the conclusion that in nearly all parts of England the area-based development functions (such as planning, transportation, and investment programing), together with the police, fire and education services, must be organized on quite a different scale from the population-based, personal-service functions (such as health, welfare, child care, and housing management). He accordingly recommends an alternative new structure of local administration, comprising 35 directly-elected regional development authorities and 148 directly-elected district personal service authorities, with possible variations in less populous parts of the country and with special arrangements for the London Metropolitan Region. In only four cases would the same authority exercise both development and personal service functions. Everywhere else, the regional unit would be composed of a number of district units. Each type of unit would have its own independent sphere of responsibility and source of finance, but there would be built-in provisions for the articulation of their interlocking activities. Each regional authority would have to delegate the more personal and locally variable aspects of its work to district officers responsible for areas coterminous with its component district units and advised by committees of the district authorities, while responsibility for the wider and less personal aspects of district functions would be concentrated in joint organizations, each representing all the districts within one region, with their own staffs. Among the advantages Mr. Senior claims for this alternative structure is that it would enable "grass-roots" and provincial councils to concentrate on the jobs that can properly be done only at their respective levels: they would not also have to try to make up for the functions and democratic weaknesses inherent in a system that defines administrative units by reference to fixed population criteria, rather than to the geographical scope of their problems

and to the coherence of the communities they represent. (HBK)

● MANAGEMENT

237. THE OMBUDSMAN, CITIZENS DEFENDER (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) D. C. Rowat (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 40 Museum St., London W.C.1, England, 1968, 384 pp. 50 s. per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. The 29 contributors to this volume explain how the ombudsman actually works and discuss whether the institution can be adapted successfully to various constitutional systems. The editor sees the ombudsman scheme as an important new addition to the armory of democracy and predicts that eventually it will become a standard part of governmental machinery. (HBK)

● PLANNING

238. AMERICA IN THE YEAR 2000. (PROCEEDINGS OF THE 7th INTERAMERICAN PLANNING CONFERENCE.)

(a) See below. (b) In press. The five volumes of the proceedings, described below, are available to participants in the Congress and to Members of SIAP at a special prepublication price of $4.20. To all other purchasers, the price is $7.00. Orders should be placed with the Executive Secretary, Interamerican Planning Society, Box 1729, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00903. In Spanish. (c) The Interamerican Planning Society. (d) None.

Problem. These five volumes present the papers given at the 7th Interamerican Planning Congress held in Lima, Peru, in October, 1968. The Congress was divided into five symposia, each headed by a director who worked with the panelists during an 18-month preparatory period, and subsequently served as editor of his part of the proceedings.

The volumes and their editors are as follows: Horacio Godoy, Volume I, The Social Situation in Latin America in the Year 2000; Kalman Silvert, Volume II, The Prospects for National and International Politics; Claudio Véliz, Volume III, Integration and Development; Harvey Perloff and Jorge E. Hardoy, Volume IV, The New Culture; and José Donaive, Volume V, Demography and Planning. (SK)

239. TOWARD A METHODOLOGY FOR REGIONAL PLANNING (YUGOSLAVIA)

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. Phase One completed and report issued under the above title. Available from Urbanistične inštitut SRS, Dimičeva 12, p.p. 346, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, n. d., n. p. No price indicated. (c) American-Yugoslav Project in Regional and Urban Planning Studies, Demonstration Study of Alternative Patterns of Spatial Organization, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation, the U. S. Department of State, the Yugoslav Federal Council for Cooperation of Scientific Research, and others. (d) 14:2-337, 372, 373, 405, 415; 15:2-255 and 265.

Problem. Subtitled "The Proposal and Evaluation of Alternative Patterns of Spatial Organization for the Ljubljana Urban Region," this two-volume publication outlines the relationship of the Demonstration Study of Alternative Patterns of Spatial Organization of the Ljubljana Urban Region to the planning structure of Slovenia and offers a comprehensive view of the objectives of the American-Yugoslav Project. Its publication marks the conclusion of the first phase of the Demonstration Study.

Volume I contains a description of the complete Demonstration Study, the proposed methodology for regional planning, and the work program necessary for completion of the fundamental elements of the study. The proposal and program contain a preliminary recognition of conditions, trends, policies, problems, and extreme manifestations in the study area in the form of tables. In addition, alternative plans for the Ljubljana urban region are presented along with the rationale for their synthesis. Preliminary evaluation methods which may be used in the comparison of alternative spatial patterns with sector

policies within the framework of social values are discussed in a separate chapter. Finally, a schedule for the completion of the Demonstration Study is set forth with a detailed work program for Phase Two.

Volume II contains the background work which provided the foundation for much of Volume I. Two chapters by Vladimir Kokole deal with the development and growth of the urban region and the criteria for defining the region. Two chapters by Ben Fisher are directed toward an ideal planning procedure and a range of methods for plan evaluation. Vladimir Frankovič's study of the economic possibilities of the Ljubljana region provides a basis for further study within the employment and industrial sectors. (HBK)

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240. CITY OF THE FUTURE (GREECE)

(a) Myrto Bogdanou. (b) Continuing project, initiated in 1960. Recent reports titled "City of the Future" have appeared in Ekistics, July, 1968, (Vol. 26, No. 152) and June, 1969, (Vol. 27, No. 163). (c) Athens Center of Ekistics, under sponsorship of Athens Technological Organization, Doxiadis Associates, and the Ford Foundation. (d) 14:2-351.

Problem. This project studies the largest scale of human settlements and is mainly concerned with long-range future projections of urban development. It postulates a new era of dynamic balance within a worldwide urbanization pattern, an "ecumenopolis," to be achieved a century from now. This will follow a "megalopolitan era" with more and larger megalopolises than the ones already emerging. The approach of the projects attempts to synthesize a considerable number of partial aspects into a general perspective on the basis of an ad hoc evolved methodology.

Work during 1968-69 concentrated mainly on synthesis of results achieved so far, but additional research proceeded in the following areas: (1) various projections for Ecumenopolis, such as education, health, and energy; (2) configuration of Ecumenopolis in Europe, the Nile Valley, Southeast Asia, and China; (3) systems analysis of the Great Lakes Megalopolis; (4) a system of classifying stages of development; (5) the urban development of Indonesia; (6) the habitability of areas, present and future.

The most recent reports on this project, as presented in Ekistics, June, 1969, cover these topics: classification of countries in terms of various development criteria; energy projections for Ecumenopolis; a systems analysis of the North and Central Great Lakes study region; considerations of national transportation axes within the Great Lakes Megalopolis; and patterns of Ecumenopolis in the Nile Valley, the Philippines, Australia, Indonesia, and New Guinea. (SD)

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241. THE CAPITAL OF GREECE

(a) G. Papageorgiou. (b) A continuing project, first reported on at length in a book entitled Our Capital and Its Future published in 1960. Recent work has concentrated on the preparation of a second book revising and extending this earlier publication and drawing attention to changes over the intervening years. The Greek version, in two volumes, is now complete. Recent reports include G. Papageorgiou, "Athens in its Historical Setting" and "Comparisons of Athens with Three Other Ancient Metropolises in the Eastern Mediterranean," Ekistics, July, 1968 (Vol. 26, No. 152); and "Comparison of Athens with Six Other Metropolises of Similar Size and Function," Ekistics, June, 1969 (Vol. 27, No. 163). (c) Athens Center of Ekistics, under sponsorship of Athens Technological Organization, Doxiadis Associates, and the Ford Foundation. (d) 14:2-352.

Problem. This project examines human settlement in the "intermediate" metropolitan scale. While focusing on the growth, structure, and future possibilities of Athens, it also compares this case with other cities in the range of 1.5 to 5 million inhabitants within a variety of cultural settings and development levels. The most recent report compares Athens with six other cities of similar size and function. Some of the charts in the report show figures from 15 metropolitan cities, ranging in size from Tokyo to Stockholm. The six selected for more detailed comparison (Bangkok, Karachi, Madrid, Melbourne, Stockholm, and Toronto) are all administrative and trading centers, relatively independent of other major centers. The report

deals with the method of determining metropolitan boundaries, location of population, income and employment, central area characteristics, and housing conditions. (SD)

242. THE HUMAN COMMUNITY (GREECE)

(a) Petros Pappas. (b) A continuing project, initiated in 1961. Recent reports include J. Virirakis, "Place of Residence and Place of Work," Ekistics, July, 1968 (Vol. 26, No. 152); and "Minimum Effort as a Determinant of the Area, Population, and Density of Residential Communities," Ekistics, June, 1969 (Vol. 27, No. 163). (c) Athens Center of Ekistics, under sponsorship of Athens Technological Organization, Doxiadis Associates, and the Ford Foundation. (d) 14:2-353.

Problem. This project involves a comprehensive study of the elements of human settlement within the scale of the historic "small town," composed of around 7,000 inhabitants. This size is suited to the preservation of human values. The project focuses on communities within the city of Athens. Most of the work during the current year involved synthesizing the studies done thus far, for the purpose of better identifying the concept of communities, their structure, operation, hierarchy, and satisfaction of their residents. A study of the minimum effort expended by residents to meet their daily needs within the bounds of their community is now in progress. The latest report by J. Virirakis, dealing with community area, population, and density, comprises the first part of the study. It examines the self-adaptability of spatial distribution of facilities and investigates the achievement of equilibrium among various-sized units of the city. Other parts of the study, now in an advanced stage, deal with configuration of the communities and their hierarchical dependence. (SD)

243. THE DISTASTEFUL CHALLENGE (IRELAND)

(a) C. McCarthy. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Institute of Public Administration, Dublin, Ireland, 1968, 116 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Institute of Public Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This critical study claims there is a need for overall social change in Ireland to permit the country to "rise above second rate." It explores ways and means by which such change can be brought about, with particular reference to institutional changes and changes in public administration techniques. The report covers entrepreneurship, public services, public enterprise, centralization, national planning, cultural factors, and political aspects. (HBK)

244. PRINCIPLES FOR REGROUPING AND ORGANIZATION OF RURAL LOCALITIES IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF RUMANIA

(a) C. Spriride, Gh. Iacovescu, M. Possa, and E. Pîrvu. (b) Completed in 1968. (c) Studies and Design Institute for Building, Architecture, and Planning, Regional Planning Section, under sponsorship of the Rumanian State Committee for Building, Architecture, and Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze general and specific attributes of villages in the Socialist Republic of Rumania in order to establish principles for their regrouping and organization.

Method. The research was conducted in two stages. The first listed the principle characteristics of Rumanian villages such as size, form, density of population, distance between villages, and degree of endowment and equipment. This part of the study was based on regional planning designs concerned with the development of villages. In the second stage, several typical villages were examined to establish the principles of regrouping and organization. (HBK)

245. THE URBAN AND REGIONAL CENTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD (AFRICA)

(a) M. Zarhy. (b) Completed and published by the Institute for Planning and Development, Tel Aviv, Israel, n. d. (c) Institute for Planning and Development. (d) None.

Problem. Conduct a preliminary survey to describe and define existing resources of the Republic of Chad, and assess the

possibility of an urbanization study of the regions and towns.

Method. The survey collated and presented existing data on geo-physical characteristics, demographic and ethnic distribution, administrative structure, resources and economic factors, industrial potential, communications and transport networks and building technology of Chad.

Findings. Some of the six main urban settlements analyzed already show growth of "shanty suburbs," which, by their nature, are almost impossible to provide with elementary services. In the light of Israeli experience, it is recommended that existing ethnic ties not be broken up, but that urban settlement be encouraged by homogeneous "micro-social" groups. The study recommends establishment of a central planning authority to develop comprehensive plans for regional and urban development, and suggests a National Planning Commission and Regional Planning Commission be created to carry out planning proposals and act upon privately initiated projects. (BK)

Brief Mention

- NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

246. THE INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SYSTEM SERVICES 1969 (UNITED KINGDOM)

This new directory presents information about the computer and information system services provided to outside customers by service bureaus, educational and research establishments, consultants, and brokers in more than 60 countries. It lists the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and principal officers of institutions and companies together with such data as services available, types of computer and capacity, fields of experience, training facilities, and operating conditions.

Published by Europa Publications Ltd., 18 Bedford Square, London W.C.1, England, 352 pp. $15.00 per copy. (HBK)

247. SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL DATA BANK (UNITED KINGDOM)

The SSRC Data Bank for social and economic survey data was established at Essex University in 1967 under a £ 33,000 five-year grant by the Research Council, which recognized the opportunity for research into techniques of data collection, standardization, storage and secondary analysis.

The intent of this facility is to acquire data through government, commercial, and academic surveys. A large proportion of information from questionnaire surveys, often not exploited due to storage problems or loss, would be available at this Data Bank functioning as a central repository. Data is stored on magnetic tape or punched cards for retrieval by computer or mechanical means.

It is a condition of SSRC research grants involving a survey, that any suitable data should be offered to the Data Bank; the cost of preparing material for the Bank can be covered by the SSRC. A leaflet, "Notes for Depositors," is available from the Bank.

For further information write A. M. Potter, Director, SSRC Data Bank, Essex University, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, England. (BK)

- BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND RELATED ITEMS

248. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GUIDES AND DIRECTORIES IN ISRAEL

This annotated bibliography is intended for use by industrialists, economists, businessmen, engineers, and scientists, as a means of access to sources of relevant information. These sources comprise a variety of directories, year-books, and surveys, published in Israel. The first section of the bibliography is in English; the second, in Hebrew.

The book was compiled by A. Kutten and published by Technion Research and Development Foundation, Ltd., Senate House Technion City, Haifa, Israel, 1968. Price not indicated. (HBK)

● NEW PERIODICALS

249. LANDSCAPE RESEARCH NEWS (UNITED KINGDOM)

This quarterly newsletter of the Landscape Research Group, an organization to promote study of and research into the landscape, was first published in August, 1968. It is designed to act as a forum for the exchange of information between all persons concerned in some way with the landscape as human environment. Its contents include reports on and notices of meetings, conferences, publications, research programs, techniques, methods, and equipment in such fields as perception, sociology, land surveying, ecology, conservation, recreation, agriculture, forestry, industry, land-use planning, education, legislation, and information handling.

For further information, write A. C. Murray, Editor, Landscape Research Group, Walden House (Rm. 1005), 24 Cathedral Place, London E.C.4, England. Subscriptions are free with a £ 2 annual membership in the Landscape Research Group. (HBK)

250. STATISTICAL NEWS (UNITED KINGDOM)

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) initiated this quarterly publication in May, 1968. Its purpose is to foster greater communication between suppliers, producers, and users of statistics. A cumulative index is provided to enhance its use as a reference source.

Available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1, or the Central Statistical Office, Whitehall, London S.W.1. Price not indicated. (BK)

INTERNATIONAL

I. Physical Environment

● GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

251. THE ROLE OF METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

(a) E. A. Bernard and Ayo Ogunsheye. (b) Completed and published under the title, Report on the Seminar on the Role of Meteorological Services in Economic Development in Africa, U. N. Document E/CN. 14/429, by the United Nations, November, 1968, 13 pp. + appendices. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Economic Commission for Africa, under sponsorship of the world Meteorological Organization. (d) None.

Problem. To report the recommendations of a seminar organized to highlight the ways in which meteorology can contribute to economic development in Africa.

Findings. Natural resources, including human resources, plant and animal resources, agriculture and animal resources, and hydroelectric resources, are closely related to meteorological processes. Since climate affects other natural resources, it must be given full consideration in any plan for development. Participants in the seminar gave special attention to the role of meteorology in economic development, agriculture, water resources, surface transport, and civil aviation. The status, structure, and resources of meteorological services in many African countries are inadequate to enable them to play their full role in development and should be reorganized. Other measures that would allow meteorological services to play their full role in economic development include the following: (1) Meteorological services should establish an exchange of views between themselves and other government departments which deal with the various branches of the national economy to which meteorology can be applied. (2) Meteorological services should cost the services they render to various users and subsequently consider the question of charging some users for these services, particularly those in the private sector. (3) Meteorological advisors should be included in the early stages of state-sponsored projects. (4) Concern about the availability of meteorological personnel prompted a series of recommendations for recruitment, education, research, and good salaries for meteorologists. (5) The world Meteorological Organization was asked to gather information on the heat-balance in Africa and other climatic information. (6) Adequate climatological data for the planning stage of development projects is important. Providing this involves completion of networks of climatological stations, maintaining archives of data, and making the data readily available. (HBK)

● WATER

252. WATER AND POWER RESOURCES OF WEST PAKISTAN: A STUDY IN SECTOR PLANNING

(a) Pieter Lieftinck, A. Robert Sadove and Thomas C. Creyke. (b) Completed and published in three

volumes for the World Bank as Administrator of the Indus Basin Development Fund by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218. LC 68-28008. Volume I: The Main Report, 1968, 310 pp. + appendices. $10.00 per copy. Volume II: The Development of Irrigation and Agriculture, 1969, 419 pp. + appendices and maps. $12.50 per copy. Volume III: Background and Methodology, 1969, 386 pp. + maps. $12.50 per copy. The set of three volumes is available for $28.50. (c) The World Bank, Indus Basin Development Fund, Bank Study Group, 1818 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20433, under sponsorship of the Government of Pakistan. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a program for the optimum use of the water available to Pakistan from the Indus River, several of its tributaries, and a large natural underground reservoir. In developing a realistic program for water and power, the researchers had to consider many interrelated factors: getting the largest possible economic returns, competition for scarce resources, all aspects of agricultural production, alternate sources of water for irrigation, the country's projected electricity requirements, and the coordination of decisions regarding power generation and agriculture.

Together, the three volumes represent the core of the researchers' complete report. They include not only recommendations but also a record of the manner in which the problems encountered were confronted and solved. Volume I is a condensed, integrated version of the analysis and results of the entire study including an evaluation of the proposed dam at Tarbela, the problems of agricultural development, the interaction of agriculture with other sectors of the economy, the demand for power and means of meeting the demand, and areas of critical concern, such as the need for electrical interconnection within West Pakistan. Volume II gives a detailed discussion of irrigation and agriculture, including the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, new cropping patterns, and modern techniques of husbandry, in addition to the development of water resources. Volume III contains papers on the background and methodology of the study, particularly the macroeconomic framework, a linear program of irrigated agriculture in the Indus Basin, and a computer simulation of the power system. (HBK)

● NATURAL RESOURCES

253. NATURAL RESOURCES FORUM

A proposal has been made to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for publication of a periodical entitled Natural Resources Forum. This periodical will act as an international forum for providing practical information on the development of non-agricultural resources. It is an attempt to make the experience of the international community in this field available on a continuing basis to government officials, technical specialists, firms engaged in the development of natural resources in developing countries, universities, and applied research organizations. The sample issue accompanying the proposal contains a section on development news concerning new projects, current meetings, research progress reports, and recent findings. Articles in the issue deal with the U. N. role in resource development, mineral resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf, resources and tourism, modern tools of development, geothermal and water resources, and laws, institutions, and natural resources. Also to be included in future issues are sections on jobs and personalities, letters and answers, and bibliographical notes.

An abbreviated sample issue has been published by the United Nations, as U. N. Document E/4636/Add. 1, under the title Development of Natural Resources, Non-Agricultural Resources: Proposal for a Periodical on Natural Resources. This document and further publishing and price information may be obtained from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017 and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. (SD)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● THE FAMILY

254. COMMUNICATIONS IN FAMILY PLANNING: REPORT OF A WORKING GROUP

(a) K. Kanagaratnam and T. Perra. (b) Completed and published under the above title in the Asian Population Studies Series, No. 3, as U. N. Document E/CN.11/830, by the United Nations, November, 1968, 164 pp. + appendices. Sales No. E.68.II.F.17. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017 and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. $2.50 per copy. (c) United Nations, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, under sponsorship of the United States Agency for International Development. (d) None.

Problem. This document reports the findings of a conference on family planning sponsored by the United Nations Economic Commission on Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). The primary concern of the conference was to share experiences in the use of various media in providing information and motivation for family planning and to evolve guidelines for family planning communications programs. Selected papers appended to the main report provide detailed studies of family planning communications in Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, India, Singapore, Japan, Thailand, Pakistan, and a comparison of such programs in some ECAFE countries.

Findings. Family planning is critically dependent upon communications. Not only is contraception a technique that must be learned before it can be used, but family size is a value deeply rooted in biological nature and strongly supported by social sanctions. For many couples, contraception requires a change in behavior, and such a change tends to grow out of new information, new attitudes, new opportunities, and new awareness of what others are thinking and doing. Communication about family planning can be either informal, spontaneous and unplanned, or formal, planned, organized, and intended to serve specific purposes. Often formal communication is directed toward getting positive information into informal channels. Family planning communication may be aimed at providing either information or motivation. It can be directed to specific audiences including decision leaders of all types; the general public; special groups such as the military, industrial or labor organizations, the recently married, school populations, and women's organizations; staff personnel of family planning and community development organizations; relevant professions such as practitioners of medicine, nursing, and midwifery; and educational institutions that are training professional and sub-professional people in health and medicine, welfare, education, and community development. The indirect media--television, radio, press, films, billboards--are most appropriate for a general audience and are especially useful in promoting legitimation. The direct media--face-to-face communication and direct mailings--are most useful for directing a message towards individuals and groups with known characteristics and interests. Another important communication task is the preparation and distribution of teaching materials and audio-visual aids. Much of the communication task will be spontaneous, self-generating, and done by persons outside the family planning program. However, a professional staff is also necessary for the preparation and organization of communication through the media outlined above. The researchers provide detailed discussions of all the factors of family planning programs mentioned above.

An operating set of guidelines for a family planning program can be summarized as follows: (1) A central communication unit should be established with powers to take the lead in formulating policy and to design and carry out long-range national programs. It should be adequately supported by regional units responding closely to local ethnic, cultural, social, and economic moves. (2) A mass communication program must address its message to various audiences, and it should have a program for each audience. (3) It should have at least six principal objectives: to inform; to legitimize; to promote private informal discussion; to neutralize rumor and correct misinformation; to motivate; and to announce family planning services. (4) The communication program

for the general public should be planned for three levels of audience--the educated, the semi-literate, and the illiterate--with special elements or activities for each level. (5) The national communication program for family planning should be sustained, varied, and integrated. (6) The national program must be sensitive to local needs, local culture, and local problems. (7) It should have a research and development section which would try to incorporate into the programs the findings of its various studies. (8) It should make maximum use of the principles associated with the psychology of attitude change and persuasion. (9) It must recognize the distinction between "information" and "propaganda." (10) It must arrange for a sustained evaluation of its activities, with prompt "feedback" of its success or failure. (HBK)

● URBANIZATION

255. EUGÈNE HÉNARD AND THE BEGINNING OF URBANISM IN PARIS, 1900-1914

(a) Peter Michael Wolf. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International Federation for Housing and Planning and Centre de Recherche d'Urbanisme, 4, Avenue Recteur Poincaré, Paris XVIe, France, 1968, 118 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University, U. S. Government, Fulbright-Hays Act, and the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a comprehensive study of Eugène Hénard, a well-known city planner in Paris from 1900-1914. Hénard was largely responsible for the movement from art urbain, in which the primary emphasis is on a visually organized plan by a "grand designer," to urbanisme, which is a systematic structuring of the city for practical land use and efficient circulation by a group of trained experts. This book includes a background introduction to Paris around 1900, a short biography of Hénard, and a summary of his work until his retirement in 1913. Among Hénard's major interests were streets, traffic, and transportation systems; air pollution; and long-range planning. Before his retirement, Hénard had provoked support for city preservation and long-range planning in France, which materialized after World War I into national laws and long-term plans which were complex documents of social, political, financial, and physical concerns. (HBK)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

256. FINAL ACT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

(a) Ashraf Pahlavi and Marc Schreiber. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document A/CONF. 32/41, by the United Nations, 1968, 61 pp. Sales No. E.68. XVI. 2. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. $1.00 per copy. (c) United Nations, General Assembly, International Conference on Human Rights. (d) None.

Problem. This document is the final report of the International Conference on Human Rights held in Teheran, Iran, during 1968. The specific purposes of the conference were to: (1) review the progress made in human rights since adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the U. N. in 1948; (2) evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the U. N. in the field of human rights, particularly regarding the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the practice of the policy of segregation; and (3) formulate a program of measures to be followed in the future. The document contains a brief history of the organization of the conference and complete texts of the general proclamation made at the end of the conference, the specific resolutions adopted, addresses and special messages delivered to the conference, and resolutions not considered due to time limitations. Eighty-four governments were represented at the conference.

Findings. The Proclamation of Teheran states that the primary aim of the United Nations in the sphere of human rights is the achievement by each individual of maximum freedom and dignity. The Proclamation specifically decries separatism, the

massive denial of human rights arising from armed conflicts, and the injustices of colonialism. It points out that the widening gap between the economically developed and developing countries impedes the attainment of human rights in the international community, and adds that the U. N. Development Decade has failed to reach its objectives in this area. The Proclamation also maintains that parents have a basic human right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children. Discrimination against women must be eliminated and aspirations of the younger generation for a better world must be given the highest encouragement. The resources devoted to military purposes should be directed toward the attainment of fundamental freedoms through general and complete disarmament. The Proclamation also warns that while recent scientific discoveries and technological advances have opened vast prospects for economic, social, and cultural progress, these developments may nevertheless endanger the rights and freedoms of individuals and will require continuing attention.

Among the particular resolutions adopted by the conference were those dealing with the following areas: respect for and implementation of rights in occupied areas, particularly in the Middle East; measures to be taken against Nazism, separatism, and general racial intolerance; treatment of persons who oppose racist regimes; discrimination in employment; the guarantee of rights and freedoms in colonized territories; advancement of women's rights; scientific and technological development; literacy; refugees; disarmament; family planning; legal aid; economic development; and rights in conflict. (SD)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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257. INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MARKETS AS A SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) R. N. Cooper and E. M. Truman. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document TD/B/C.3/64, by the United Nations, December, 1968, 45 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017 and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the extent to which developing countries have used the international bond issues in private markets, the obstacles to more extensive use of the facility, and the ways some of these obstacles can be surmounted. During the 1960's, foreign bond issues have grown very rapidly, both in New York and in the new international bond, or Eurabond market in Europe; in 1968 they exceeded $5 billion. Increasing numbers of developing countries have floated foreign issues, and the world Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank have each raised large sums on capital markets to be relent to developing countries. Despite this growth, many obstacles remain to the flotation of foreign bonds by developing countries on national capital markets. Ingrained market imperfections, restrictions on institutional portfolios, legal balance-of-payments difficulties, and low credit ratings for many developing countries all impede the access of foreign borrowers to national capital markets.

Findings. None of the obstacles can be removed too quickly. However, recent trends are favorable to foreign issues, and steps can be taken to accelerate them. National authorities in some countries are eliminating unnecessary restraints

on the development of efficient capital markets; and the new Eurabond market is an efficient market of increasing scope, largely unconstrained by national controls and unhampered by "fusty" conventions. Countries should review and revise restrictions on the portfolios of insurance companies, pension funds, and investment trusts with the aim of increasing their freedom to buy foreign bonds. In addition, major capital-exporting countries could offer their own guarantee, subject to conditions agreed upon with the borrowing countries, on selected foreign bond issues, thus making them eligible to institutional investors. Countries with a balance-of-payments surplus should provide relatively free access to their capital markets. Developing countries can slowly dispell doubts about their financial solidity by husbanding their foreign exchange earnings, not only by careful allocation of their earnings, but also by efforts to increase their export earnings. At the same time, the capital-exporting nations can help ease the debt-service burden by mitigating the terms on which they lend. (HBK)

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258. THE LARGE INTERNATIONAL FIRM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

(a) Edith T. Penrose. (b) Completed and published under the above title, by the MIT Press, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. 02142, 1968, 320 pp. $12.00 per copy. LC 69-13595. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In this study, the investigator examines the economics and special nature of large international firms in the petroleum industry. She is concerned with the impact of the organization and operations of international firms upon economics of the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, including exporting and importing countries, and countries that are also minor producers. Activities within industrialized countries, including Eastern Europe, USSR, and Japan, are not dealt with.

Some of the reasons for conducting such a study are that: (1) crude oil, one of the major commodities of world trade, is transferred between the affiliates of a small group of international firms; (2) prices, quantities, and the distribution of investment and income originating in the industry have only a faint resemblance to the processes traditionally analyzed in the theory of international trade and investment; (3) the great companies are regarded with suspicion nearly everywhere; political relations with the producing countries are often strained; (4) the underdeveloped importing countries regard them with much distrust, even occasionally expropriating their properties; (5) large amounts of money are involved in this industry and a great profit, before taxes; and (6) the mutual relations of large firms within the same industry have a significant impact on world economy.

Method. This work developed out of resources and seminars in the London School of Economics and the School of Oriental and African Studies by the author and Dr. P. R. Odell; from seminars of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Geneva and Vienna; by Kuwait Institute of Economic and Social Planning in the Middle East; by American University in Beirut and by Harvard. It grew out of discussions with government and oil company officials in many countries: Teheran, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Tokyo. (BK)

● AGRICULTURE

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259. FIFTH REPORT ON PROGRESS IN LAND REFORM: SUMMARY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document E/4617 by the United Nations, February, 1969, 42 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations Economic and Social Council, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and International Labour Organization. (d) None.

Problem. In considering land reform, this report attempts a critical appraisal of policy goals and an evaluation of measures proposed and employed in the transformation of the agrarian structure. Agrarian

structure is the complex of relationships between tenure structure, production structure, and structure of supporting services. Tenure structure is a concept referring to types of land tenure systems, which are legal, customary, or otherwise institutionalized, between government, society, groups, and individuals, and which regulate the rights to ownership and control of land and their accompanying duties. Production structure consists of the production process, the size, location, and shape of the production unit, and the internal organization and management of the unit. The structure of supporting services includes credit marketing, supply of agricultural and domestic needs, processing, and storage as they bear on tenure and production.

The United Nations goals in changing the agricultural structure are to: (1) improve land distribution and raise agricultural productivity; (2) secure a better distribution of agricultural income; (3) create and extend the domestic market for various industrial and domestic products; (4) achieve conditions necessary for industrial development, diversification of agriculture, and balanced integration of industry with agriculture; and (5) ensure the economic and social welfare of the agricultural worker. In this context, the report deals with problems and progress in land reform, investment and credit in relation to land reform, administration of land reform, popular participation in land reforms, and reform and balanced development.

Findings. The following measures are needed to achieve structural reform. (1) Reform of tenure structure: (a) restrictions on purchase of land by urban residents and non-agriculturalists must be initiated; (b) full rights should be vested in cultivating tenants by acquisition of all ownership holdings which are not self-operated; and (c) redistributuion of land should be carried out by imposing a ceiling on inefficiently-operated holdings of excessive size. (2) Reform of production structure: (a) a floor should be imposed on holdings to prevent subdividing them to an uneconomic size; (b) the number of families dependent on agriculture should be stabilized to ensure tenure reform in population pressure areas; (c) supplementary employment must be provided to submarginal farmers; and (d) optimum utilization of land must be sought through consolidation of holdings and creation of production units capable of employing modern technology. Although most countries have introduced some of these measures, the problem of the farm worker has grown more serious in countries with rising populations.

The report came to these conclusions in other areas: (1) Progress in reforming the supporting services structure has been slow. Increased effort must be given to organizing small farmers into a purposive system, mobilizing rural savings to provide greater capital investment, and expanding employment opportunities. (2) In many countries, there is a widening gap between the objectives and realization of land reform. This is often due to a failure to reorient administrative machinery for land reform implementation, and also to defective land records, inadequate staff training, and ineffective coordination with other development activities. (3) Local democracy sustained by rural community participation is an essential prerequisite for national programs of social and agricultural development. To be truly effective, this participation should be institutionalized, which may require changes in the power structure of governments ruled by landed elites. (4) Severe regional imbalances, particularly between rural and urban areas, are characteristic of developing countries. Unless this trend is reversed there can be serious social strife. Urban development should be intensified to provide work for increasing labor forces, and attention should be given to the neglected rural areas, where most of the population lives. (SD)

IV. Social Services

- SOCIAL PLANNING

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260. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS DURING THE YEAR 1968

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as U. N. Document E/CN.5/436, by the United Nations, December, 1968, 35 pp. + appendices. Available from Sales Section, Publishing

Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations Economic and Social Council Commission for Social Development. (d) None.

Problem. To report progress made in 1968 towards implementation of United Nations social development programs. This Report of the Secretary-General was undertaken to gain a perspective on the whole range of social development policies under the aegis of the United Nations. Part I reviews the actions by the policy-making organs of the United Nations with respect to this area. Part II contains information by fields of activity of the work done during 1968. In Part III, major developments related to technical cooperation activities are described.

Findings. The United Nations policy-making organs made the following recommendations and observations: (1) More emphasis should be placed on work in such areas as social planning, social policy, and reform, particularly land reform. (2) Too small a proportion of the staff is working in policy and planning and too large a proportion in specialized fields. (3) Particular attention should be given to international action in the development and utilization of human resources for the second United Nations Development Decade. (4) Living standards could be greatly raised if social factors were properly integrated into the formulation of goals and methods of development.

Among the accomplishments in the work programs were these: (1) In social policy and research, several reports were published on the world situation in 1967, social statistics, state of food and agriculture, problems in the Middle East, and economic conditions in Africa. The first issue of International Social Development Review was published, dealing with development policies related to urbanization. (2) Considerable attention was devoted to the training of personnel in the area of social planning. Interregional advisers played an important part. Work on social policy and distribution of income was stepped up in response to the urgency of the problem, particularly regarding Latin America. (3) In the fields of social reform and institutional change, the major emphasis was on land reform. A report on the impact of land reform on urbanization and industrialization in developing countries concluded: urban development efforts should be intensified to keep pace with general land reform; industry should be rural-oriented until substantial urbanization has been achieved; and efforts should be made to reduce the cultural and economic gap between populated rural areas and the large cities. Efforts were also made to establish new settlements for refugees and tribal and nomadic groups. (4) In the development of human resources, stress was placed on popular participation in institutions at local levels and the relation of local activities to the needs of larger geographical units. Work has focused on the Middle East and Africa. (5) Training programs in regional development have been instituted in Japan, Israel, Mexico, and Brazil. Interdisciplinary studies have greatly increased. (6) New social welfare programs have been initiated in Jordan and Italy. Information services on the rehabilitation of the disabled were continued and improved. (7) In the field of social defense, two main projects were implemented on the prevention of delinquency in the context of national development and on the economics of training in social defense. (8) In 1968, the share of technical cooperation activities devoted to social development remained at about the same level as in previous years. However, many important social projects could not be implemented because of a shortage of funds in the program. (SD)

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261. PRELIMINARY REPORT ON LONG-TERM POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR YOUTH IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Documents E/CN.5/34 and E/CN.5/434/Corr. 1, by the United Nations, February, 1969, 81 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Commission for Social Development. (d) None.

Problem. To review the general situation of youth and examine some of the issues involved in the formulation and execution of a national youth policy. The researchers

draw strong parallels between the problems of youth and the problems of developing nations as two aspects of the same process of growth, which can be related in such a way that one strengthens, sustains, and reflects the other. Development begins with the preparation, education, and training of the young, gathers momentum with their more active association with the planning and implementation of development schemes, and culminates in their continued support. Youth is a pervading element in all sectors of the economy which offers a theme for all planning, sectoral or intersectoral.

Findings. The vital role of youth in the development process is emphasized throughout the study. The specific conclusions bring out the need for the involvement of youth in national life. They should be recognized as important factors in the migration from rural to urban areas. Education, health, unemployment, and crime-prevention programs should take youth into account. Any national plan should include youth in all the sectors and, correspondingly, because of the growing young population, any youth program would include all sectors. Youth should be involved in the planning, programming, and implementation of such activities on all levels. (HBK)

● EDUCATION

262. THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document E/CN./5/435, by the United Nations, December, 1968, 33 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization, for United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission for Social Development. (d) None.

Problem. To review the world educational situation in 1968 by accessing its progress, defining problems which exist, outlining some of the solutions required, and defining a course of action. The demand for education has steadily grown, especially in developing countries, since the U. N. Declaration of Human Rights. At the same time the function and forms of education are being questioned: continued acceleration of technical progress has replaced the idea of the permanent nature of acquired knowledge with a widening and continual scrutiny of the knowledge to be acquired. The training of technicians and scientists raised the question of the role of education in development, and, in about 1960, education began to be regarded by governments, economists, and international authorities as a factor in development and a profitable investment.

Findings. The quantitative expansion of educational systems is, it seems, an irreversible process. The rising population, the desire for knowledge, and the need for training work together to increase school enrollment. Planning for education should be based on qualitative rather than quantitative factors. It is important that teachers in association with the competent authorities be fully involved in planning. A systematic series of studies, research projects, and statistical analyses on the various aspects of the question of improving educational systems should be undertaken with a view to making them more productive. Because education is a profitable investment as a factor in economic and social development, and because of the need to make educational systems more productive by improving their quality, educational research should have full financial support. The development of educational research should be accompanied by an increased exchange of information on education on the international level. The International Education Year suggested for 1970 should provide an occasion for exchange of ideas on a broader and more comprehensive international scale. (HBK)

263. EDUCATION, HUMAN RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document E/CN.12/800 by the United Nations, May, 1968, 249 pp. Sales number E.68.II.G.7. Available from Sales Section,

Publication Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. $3.00 per copy. (c) United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin America. (d) None.

Problem. To consolidate the main ideas and conclusions of several projects of economic policy-oriented research which required the application of educational and manpower training problems. The papers from which this report was drawn were prepared for a series of regional meetings and tested Latin American realities against theories and recommendations derived mainly from the experience of other regions.

The interplay between education, human resources, and development is considered under several headings. (1) Two aspects of the human resource demands of development are included: the demands of development on the educational system in terms of training manpower to fill specific occupational, social, and political roles; and the demands of development on the educational systems in terms of full employment objectives and the elimination of social and occupational marginality. (2) The relationships between the educational systems and the social structures typical of Latin America are discussed with particular reference to the educational demands made by different strata within these structures, the degree of compatibility between such demands and those discussed in point (1) above, and the implications for education of present trends of change in the social structure. (3) The researcher describes the guiding values of the educational system at each level of schooling; the values that order the scales of occupational prestige, expressed in status and income differentials; and the problems of compatibility of these values with one another and with the requirements of development. (4) The relationships between universities and development: At the higher educational level the nature of the demands made on education change in important respects. The institutions, themselves, potentially have a more autonomous role to play in both the determination of their own policies and the exertion of influence on over-all development policy, through their leadership in research and their concentration on strategic sectors of organized public opinion (students, professors, graduates). (5) The place of education in development planning: The report touches on the aspirations and practice of development planning, the problems of integrating social policy and programming in the separate social sectors, and the potential scope and instruments of educational planning. (6) The allocation of resources for education: The volume of resources devoted to education and their distribution is related to the requirements discussed earlier. Problems of efficiency in the use of resources devoted to educational and training programs are considered, as are the potentialities and limitations of sources of funds other than the general revenue available for allocation through the public sector. (HBK)

● WELFARE

264. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Documents E/CN./5/437 and E/CN.5/437/Add.1, by the United Nations, December, 1968, and February, 1969, 20 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Commission for Social Development. (d) None.

Problem. To report the results and proposals emerging from the U. N. conference on social welfare. Representatives of 96 nations and 28 international organizations considered four main topics: (1) social welfare within the context of national development, (2) government responsibility for social welfare, (3) meeting manpower needs for social welfare, and (4) international cooperation in social welfare.

Findings. Moving from the premise that "national approaches to development should give full recognition to the central position of a man as both a means to such development and its ultimate concern," the Conference made a series of recommendations. Some of these recommendations are directed mainly to governments while others

are directed mainly to the United Nations and other organizations concerned with international cooperation in the social welfare field. Recognizing the potentialities of social welfare programs "to enhance the quality of human life," the Conference recommended that high priority be given to the developmental and preventative functions of social welfare and to those social welfare programs which raise the level of living of large sectors of the population, stimulate self-help projects and others of a comprehensive character, and encourage new patterns of participation in civic affairs. Social welfare is the responsibility of the governments, and they should give high priority to the training of capable leaders and to research activities.

Considering social welfare as both a world-wide concern and an area of national policy requiring a truly indigenous approach, the Conference considered the basic role of international cooperation as assisting each country in achieving progress in social welfare. International action should include both (1) the elaboration of concepts, principles, and regional standards of social welfare which would help individual countries assess their achievements and (2) the broadening of opportunities for countries at all stages of development to share their relevant experiences and common concerns. The Conference also recommended training leaders on the international level and establishing a U. N. committee on social welfare. (HBK)

VI. Government

- INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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265. GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND A STRATEGY FOR AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document E/CN.14/422, August, 1968, 20 pp. + appendix. Available from Sales Section, Publications Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Economic Commission for Africa, Inter-Agency Committee on Rural Development in Africa. (d) None.

Problem. This document considers ways and means of strengthening regional inter-agency collaboration in rural development in Africa. It also outlines the current projects and plans for African rural development of various U. N. agencies, such as the U. N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNESCO, and the World Food Program.

Findings. The memorandum lists several guiding principles for an inter-agency and integrated approach to the problems of rural development in Africa. (1) The international agencies operating in the African continent should bear in mind that they are at the disposal of African governments. Their responsibility is to work together for rapid economic and social progress. Arrangements should be made for regular consultations among agency representatives and for full exchange of information on projects which lend themselves readily to joint action. (2) Their governments have primary responsibility for determining priorities for their own projects; and the U. N. family of organizations has a collective responsibility for providing governments with assistance in the drawing up and execution of projects, whether bilateral or multilateral. (3) The needs of the African region are so great and the region is so large geographically that a sub-regional approach is better suited to securing rapid action towards development, as well as facilitating better coordination of activities and better integrated development within the balanced framework for the continent as a whole. (4) An integrated approach to rural development is vital and should be pursued by both governments and international agencies. The emphasis given rural development should be considered against the background of overall factors affecting national development as a whole. The relationship between rural and urban development should be considered as an essential factor, especially in the problems of population movement and employment. The possibility of broadening the scope of any aspect of a rural development

project to include the appropriate development of human resources should be explored. And the impact of the project on other sectors of the rural economy should be taken into consideration. (5) The government ministries, departments, or international agencies involved in rural development projects should be properly coordinated themselves at all levels of administration. The memorandum also contains a brief strategy for rural development following these guidelines. (HBK)

Brief Mention

- BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND RELATED ITEMS

266. DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL BODIES CONCERNED WITH URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH

This directory identifies and describes the main national bodies, and other bodies of major public importance, concerned with urban and regional planning in 27 countries in Europe and the United States. Entries for each country are in two parts. The first part contains general information on the organization of urban and regional research in the country, including organizational structure and scope; on the initiation of research, its sponsorship, coordination and dissemination; and on the financial resources allotted thereto. The second part comprises a list of bodies, each accompanied by a description of its organization (identification, i.e., name and address of the body; status; date of establishment; directorate; staff; and financing) and its research activities (scope and nature of work and publications). The research bodies listed are grouped in four categories under the following headings: (1) Government ministries, departments, councils or committees responsible for undertaking, coordinating, financing, or sponsoring urban and regional research. (2) Institutes enjoying government recognition which undertake, sponsor, or coordinate urban and regional research. (3) Specialized agencies and research bodies (governmental, semi-public, or private) entirely or substantially devoting their efforts to urban and regional research that can be used for public purposes. (4) Universities and similar academic institutions, which have departments undertaking substantial or significant urban and regional research. Information was obtained from a series of questionnaires circulated to the countries represented. Those reporting in 1968 were Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Those whose most recent response came in 1967 are Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. Information for Malta and Spain came in 1965-66, as did that for Eastern Germany, which is presented in an annex.

The directory was prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning and published in March, 1969. It is available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017 or Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Document No. ST/ECE/HOU/34. Sales No. E.69.II.E.8. $2.00 per copy. (HBK)

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LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

LAND

LAND USE

MANUFACTURING

MASS TRANSPORTATION

MATHEMATICAL MODELS

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[a] U. S. Government agencies are listed in the order in which they appear in the United States Government Organization Manual, 1968-1969. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 842 pp. $2.00 per copy. The mailing address of the agency is the same as that of the parent body except where otherwise noted.

Specialized Agencies

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(Only those articles having a definite geographical reference are classified in this index.)

PERSON INDEX

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

INTERNATIONAL

CORRESPONDENTS

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

UNITED STATES

Dr. Helga Roth
Science Information Exchange
Room 300 Madison National Bank Building
1730 M Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

CANADA

Mr. Alan Armstrong
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research
Suite 511, 151 Slater
Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Alejandro B. Rofman
Instituto Torcuato di Tella
Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales
Virrey del Pino 3257
Buenos Aires, Argentina

AUSTRIA

Mr. F. Kastner
Osterreichischen Institut fur Raumplanung
Franz Josefs Kai 27
Wien 1, Austria

Mr. Reinhard Breit
Stadt und Landesplanung
Rathaus, Wien, Austria

BELGIUM

Mr. Herman Baeyans
Algemeen-Secretaris Mens en Ruimte V.Z.W.
Froissartstraat, 118
Brussels 4, Belgium

BOLIVIA

Arq. Carlos R. Calvimontes
Casilla No. 1385
La Paz, Bolivia

BRAZIL

Peter José Schweizer
Federal de Habitação e Urbanismo
Rua Citiso, 156 Apto. 102 ZC-10
Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, Brasil

CHILE

Professor Ignacio Santa Maria S. C.
Avda. Miguel Claro 127
Santiago, Chile

COLOMBIA

Dr. Pedro Pablo Morcillo
Revista de la Sociedad Interamericana de Planificacion
Apartado Aereo 1738
Cali, Colombia, S. A.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dr. Jaroslav Plsek
Research Institute for Building and Architecture
Letenska 3
Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

DENMARK

Mr. Einer Engberg
Chief of Section
Ministry of Housing
Stormgade 2
Copenhagen, Denmark

ECUADOR

Alfredo Arcos C.
City Planner
P. O. Box 1334
Quito, Ecuador

ENGLAND

Mr. W. Pearson
Chief Librarian
Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Whitehall
London, S. W. 1, England

FINLAND

Arch. Lars Hedman
Helsingin Seutukaavaliitto
Uudenmaankatu 25, A 6
Helsinki 12, Finland

FRANCE

Mr. Jacques Dreyfus
Head of the Documentation Center
Central Technical Service for Urban Planning
Ministry of Equipment
23 rue Tronchet
Paris 8e, France

Mr. M. Menou
International Group for Cooperation and Research on Documentation
11, rue Chardin
Paris 16e, France

GERMANY

Professor A. A. Dittrich
Director
SIN-Städtebauinstitut (Institute of Urban Planning)
85 Nürnberg
Karolinenstrasse 44
West Germany

GREECE

George A. Skiadaressis
Planning Consultant
32 Skoufa Street
Athens 136, Greece

GUATEMALA

Arq. Federico Fahsen
Departamento de Planeamiento Urbana y Regional
Facultad de Arquitectura
Universidad de San Carlos
Ciudad Universitaria, Zona 12
Guatemala, Guatemala

HAITI

Ing. Louis Jadotte
P. O. Box 522
Port au Prince, Haiti W.I.

HUNGARY

Arch. Ivan Gyárfás
Director
Hungarian Institute for Town & Regional Planning and Research
Kristina Boulevard 99
Budapest, Hungary

ISRAEL

Mr. H. Darin-Drabkin
Economist
Department of Economic and Sociological Research
Ministry of Housing
26 D Street, Hakirya
Tel-Aviv, Israel

ITALY

Dr. Luigi Mazza
Architetto
Centro D Documentatione
Via De Togni 29
Milano, Italy

NETHERLANDS

Dr. N. C. Schouten
Sub-Department of Urban Studies
Central Directorate of Housing and Building
Van Alkemadelaan 85
The Hague, Netherlands

NORWAY

Tor Fr. Rasmussen
Utvalg For Byplanforskning
Kjelsasveen 160
Oslo, Norway

CORRESPONDENTS

PERU

Fernando Correa Miller
Av. Orrantia 973, San Isidro
Lima, Peru

POLAND

Dr. Antoni Kuklinski
Executive Secretary
Committee for Space Economy and Regional Planning of the Polish Academy of Sciences
Krakowskie Przedmiescie 30
Warsaw, Poland

ROUMANIA

Mr. G. Pavlu, arch.
Director
ISCAS
Institutul de Studii si Proiectare Pentru Constructii
Arhitectura si Sistematizare
Bucarest 22, Roumanie

SWEDEN

Ingrid Lundahl
Forskningssekreterare
Statens Råd för Byggnadsforskning
Linnégatan 81
Stockholm, Sweden

SWITZERLAND

Mr. H. Zinn
Metron-Betriebe
Planungsgrundlagen
5200 Brugg
Fröhlichstrasse 33
Brugg, Switzerland

YUGOSLAVIA

Arch. Vladimir Mušič
Urbanistični inštitut SR Slovenije
Dimičeva 12/II
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia

OTHER

AUSTRALIA

Dr. Alex Kerr
University of Western Australia
Nedlands, Western Australia

Complete List of Quarterly Digest of Urban and Regional Research (Research Digest) in Print

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VOLUME 16 NUMBER 4 WINTER 1969

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Director:
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QUARTERLY DIGEST OF URBAN
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Alan Armstrong, Executive Officer, Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, Suite 511, 151 Slater, Ottawa 4, Canada

F. Stuart Chapin, Jr., Research Director, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, Evergreen House, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Irving K. Fox, Professor of Regional Planning, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Jorge Hardoy, Director, Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales, asociado al Instituto Torcuato Di Tella, Virrey del Pino 3257, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Per Holm, Director, Statens Råd För Byggnadsforskning, Linnégatan 81, Stockholm Ö, Sweden

Mary K. Nenno, Associate Director for Program Policy and Research, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, The Watergate Building, 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

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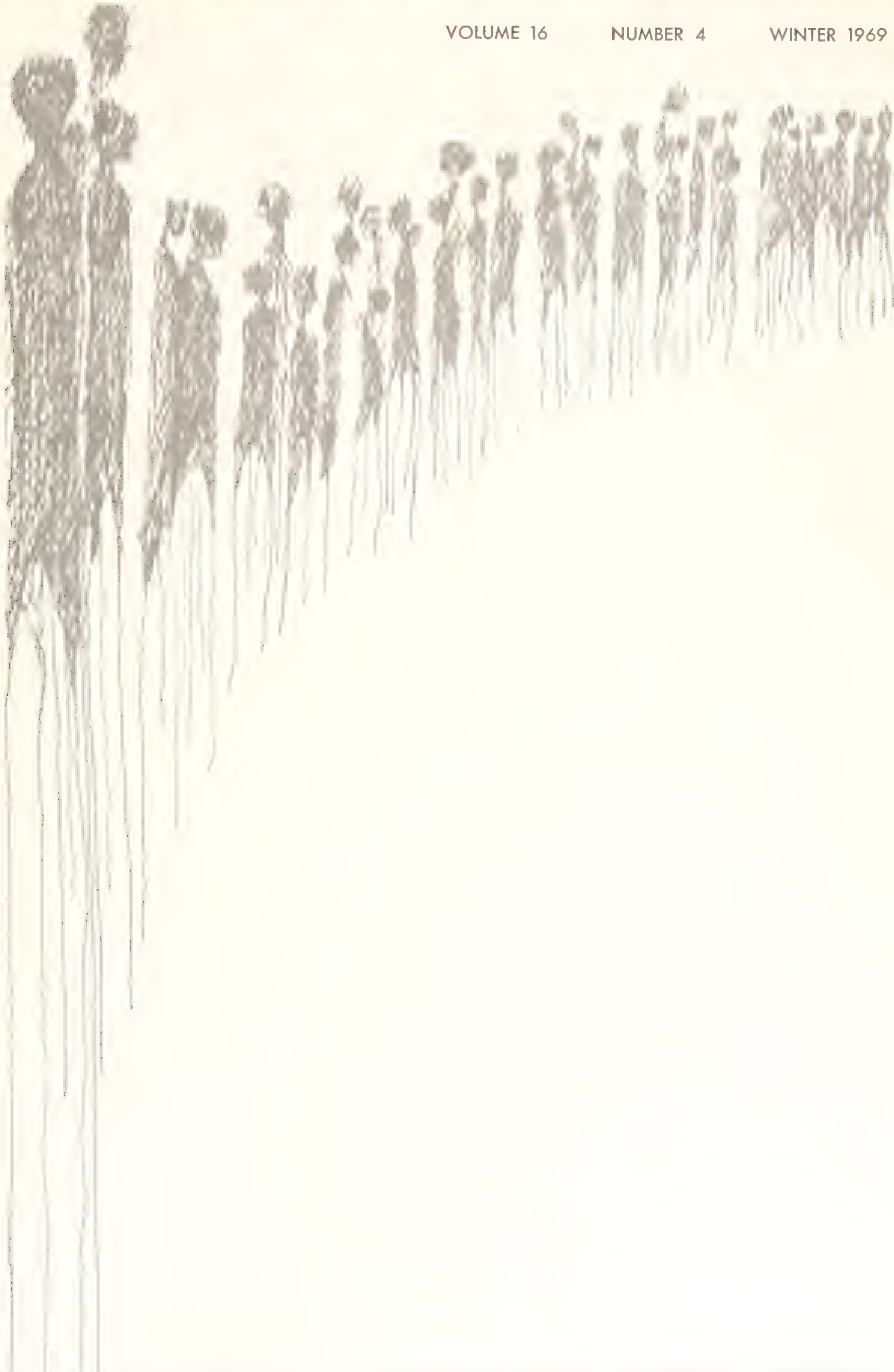
VOLUME 16 NUMBER 4 WINTER 1969



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KEY TO SYMBOLS

The following letter designations are used throughout this journal:

(a) -- indicates the principal investigator(s) or project director.

(b) -- indicates the status of research and/or publication.

(c) -- indicates the agency conducting the research, together with the sponsorship, if given.

(d) -- indicates any previous Digest report.

m -- is used in conjunction with a surname where, for any reason, the full name of a person is not known to us.

(CRZ) -- initials at the end of an abstract indicate the person preparing it, or, if this is not known, the source from which the abstract was obtained.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Research of the sort reported in the Quarterly Digest is necessarily symptomatic of the needs of the times. In broad perspective, this issue is no exception to the general rule. Explicitly or implicitly, the nearly 300 projects described below respond to a general theme--march to a distant drum, one might say, if he wished to be dramatic. That theme is the urgent and compelling need for adjustment in a period of rapid change. This issue is noteworthy perhaps, not so much for the individually outstanding projects to be highlighted as it is for the collective impression it gives of the ways in which researchers on many fronts are attempting to achieve the distillation of experience and the development of new knowledge, new perspectives, new approaches, which are so needed to guide us into the future.

Take the probing of economic foundations, for example. (For purposes of an impressionistic discussion I am foreshortening the field and using descriptive terms--economic foundations, social problems, spatial arrangements, and what is coming to be called "governance"). Here the research response can be observed in many contexts: in the rise of a new field of study--urban economics (Item 80); in the establishment of research and training programs in regional economic development at institutions such as the University of Chicago (Item 102); in the building of overall national-regional-local models of economic development, projections and decision making as at the University of Maryland (Item 90). Special problems of economic development in particular situations are being explored. Examples here include ghetto areas (Item 95); rural areas (Item 104); and Indian reservations (Item 96). Past experience with the industrialization of developing areas such as Mexico, Puerto Rico, and West Pakistan is being reviewed (Items 98 and 243); and the impact of sizeable new installations, such as the National Accelerator Laboratory in the vicinity of Chicago, carefully observed (Item 103).

In Canada, the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research is laying down carefully thought out guidelines for areas in which it is prepared to support research, such as urbanization and regional development (Item 99). Britain has had a spate of books in this general area. We abstract one--Gavin McCrone's on regional policy (Item 242) and will do others in the near future. Several studies are also going forward in Northern Italy (Item 244).

Even more fronts are involved when one gets into the gamut of social problems. Significantly enough, these pages reflect little in the way of study of the kinds of social problems which come about in any event in the course of economic change and urbanization: of the need to adapt social forms to new situations; of the changing requirements for employment, for housing, for education, for health and welfare measures, and the like. Rather, they reflect, particularly in the United States, an intense preoccupation with the special problems of the poor, especially the blacks. To take but a few examples, the war on poverty is subjected to evaluation at all levels, Items 112, 114, and 145 being cases in point. Attempts are made to assess the potential impact of further intervention, as in Item 47. Blockages to employment are sought in various directions (Items 50, 66, 60), work incentives reexamined (Item 57), the role of education in employment generally, in mobility, in career patterns scrutinized (Items 48, 58, and 59). The intractable problems of school desegregation, of course, continue to receive attention (Items 128, 129, and 133).

These preoccupations are understandable enough. Not only are the problems completely unacceptable in any society which has the resources and should have the ingenuity to resolve them. Even more to the point, eruptions and violence have resulted which, though they may have declined (at least in the case of the riots), nevertheless continue to be causes of deep concern and study. The dozen studies we have reported under the rubric "Social Disorganization" (Items 75 through 86) bear on this point, as do several others in the government section, especially Items 191, 192, and 193, all dealing in one way or another with police departments.

The shortage of column inches suggests that I stop here and not try to comment on spatial arrangements, or governance. Certainly research generally in the former area reflects many current concerns--environmental pollution, urban decay, urban sprawl, congestion, while in the latter, intergovernmental relations and public finance are demanding and receiving a good deal of attention. Nevertheless, I can't leave off without expressing at least the faint suspicion of a question nagging at the back of my mind, as to whether in some direction, at least, the contemporary research scene reveals an undue concern with symptoms, no matter how distressing they may be, and insufficient concern with central causes.

HUD's (the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) "Operation Breakthrough" is frequently in the news and we felt it would be a good idea to give our readers a quick run-down on what it is about. If you are interested, turn to Item #118. We will monitor further progress of this project and report developments as they occur.

Before concluding, I should say a word about indexes. We carry four, in an attempt to provide as much flexibility of retrieval as possible, short of an automated system. We hope the effort is successful, because it means extra work and cost, both in compilation and in typing and printing. A recent check of six previous issues (14:2 through 16:3) showed, for example, that the subject indexes alone carried more than 5,000 references to the approximately 2,000 abstracts and news items in these issues. And in addition, there are the person, agency, and place indexes.

We had planned all year to have a cumulative index to Volume 16 in this issue. But recently it dawned on us that such an index would run to around 200 pages. Not only would that double the size of the issue, it would also delay still further getting it finished and through the press. Regretfully, therefore, we have had to give up the idea. I would like very much to say we will try to get it out as a separate later on. But in the present state of our resources, any such statement, however sincerely meant, would be--to say the least--unwise.

Our colleague and the former Co-Chairman of our Campus Advisory Committee, Willard B. Hansen, has moved to New York University, so his name no longer appears on the masthead. Though we wish him well in his new post, we regret his departure and miss his strong interest and insightful comments. (SK)

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UNITED STATES AND CANADA

I. Physical Environment

• GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

1. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

(a) Raymond F. Dasmann. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a second edition, by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 375 pp. $8.95 per copy. LC 68-28499. (c) The Conservation Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This book is designed as a text for a course in conservation at the lower division college level. However, its broad scope provides background and perspective in the field of environmental conservation for the general reader, as well. The book is written from a biological standpoint, considering conservation in terms of the relationship between human population and natural resources. It covers both present problems and future outlook.

This second edition involves a major revision of the original book, published in 1958. What in 1958 were scarcely recognized as problems have today become the focal points of conservation efforts. The first edition dealt primarily with better management of wild lands and wildlife. In the new edition, emphasis is placed on the biotic resources of the earth, the lands that support them, and the human populations dependent upon them. Considerable attention is given to the problems of air and water pollution, pesticides, and urban environment, which were scarcely touched upon in the first edition. Specifically, the chapters cover these topics: the nature of the environment, major biotic regions, man's record on the earth, conservation of environments, agriculture and soil, civilization and water, timber and man, livestock on the range, management of wildlife, fisheries conservation, natural environment, demand for recreation, urban environment, problem of population, action for conservation, and the outlook for the future. (SD)

2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

(a) Louis A. Sarkes. (b) In process. (c) Institute of Gas Technology, and the American Gas Association, Inc., under sponsorship of American Gas Association, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. Quantitatively define the factors that comprise good environmental control to determine the quality of environmental control provided by present systems, and make recommendations for the improvement of environmental control. This project is part of a continuing effort to investigate the effects of environmental factors on the health and comfort of man. Past studies have indicated that subtle changes in certain environmental parameters may work in concert to cause slight changes in human response. This program is directed towards more completely quantifying these effects. Of particular interest are changes in the respiratory system which appear to be brought about by changes in relative humidity. This project will ultimately result in improvements in home environmental control systems.

Method. The program is divided into two phases. The first examines the physiological and psychological effects of relative humidity, temperature, and air

motion through both laboratory and theoretical studies. The second involves the use of test families and specially instrumented test homes to evaluate the overall level of comfort provided by several environmental control systems. (LAS)

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON THE CONTENT OF CESIUM-137 IN MILK

(a) Robert C. Pendleton, Charles W. Mays, and others. (b) In process. (c) University of Utah, Graduate School, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. This is an interdisciplinary study designed to investigate the effects of several major environmental factors on the accumulation of cesium-137 in milk. Factors examined include: (1) the effect of water-use practices, i.e., irrigated fields, flooded fields, wet meadows, and dry grazing-lands; (2) the effect of altitude and rainfall; (3) the physical and chemical effect of soils; (4) the effect of different plant complexes within the several water-use categories; (5) effects of rainfall, altitude, topography, and erosion on total fallout as indicated by the content of cesium-137 and strontium-90 in undisturbed soils; and (6) the effects of all the above factors on the human ecology of cesium-137 accumulation as indicated by whole-body counting of subjects from the sampling areas. Analysis of natural areas and wild life adjacent to the stations is proposed to compare environmental effects outside the developed lands. (RCP)

4. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF OGDEN BAY REFUGE

(a) Noland F. Nelson. (b) In process. Completion expected by 1970. (c) State of Utah, Division of Fish and Game, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. (d) None.

Problem. To determine ecological changes as they occur on saline marshes and the impact of these changes on waterfowl habitat and use. This three-year study proposes to update and revise a previous publication, issued under the above title by the U. S. Department of the Interior, that is currently out of print. Continuing ecological studies of saline marshes are critical in view of the need for total utilization of existing water supplies. Changes in water supplies of any waterfowl area will directly affect waterfowl production and use of saline marshes in the Great Basin. The publication will be of particular interest to waterfowl managers throughout the western states.

Method. Procedures of the study involve the relocation of original study areas and transects on the Department's Ogden Bay Waterfowl Area; establishment of new transects wherever ecological change has altered the original study area; reading of these transects at established intervals; summarizing and tabulating new data; comparison of ecological change with patterns of waterfowl use during production and migration periods; comprehensive review of the original manuscript; consolidation of new data with the original manuscript; and formal publication. (SIE)

5. THE ENVIRONMENT MONTHLY

Founded in 1969, this monthly publishes short notices--usually one paragraph--on items of interest to people in the field of environmental design. Topics covered in the July, 1969, issue include the Environmental Quality Council established by President Richard Nixon, environmental value, student efforts to curb air and water pollution, environment courses in the public schools, urban housing, highways, water use, multi-purpose buildings, and conservation.

Environment Monthly is published by the Environment League Incorporated, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017 and edited by William Houseman. Annual subscriptions for individuals are $35.00. (HBK)

- AIR

6. AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS RELATED TO LAND AREA--A BASIS FOR A PREVENTIVE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

(a) J. D. Williams, J. R. Farmer, R. B. Stephenson, G. G. Evans, and R. B. Dalton. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as No. APTD 68-11 in the APTD series of technical data reports, July, 1968, 14 pp. Available from Office of Technical Information and Publications, National Air Pollution Control Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Ballston Center Tower No. 2, 801 N. Randolph St., Arlington, Va. 22203. No charge. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Air Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To devise a method for planning and regulating air use in order to achieve air quality goals based on the effects of air pollution. Though control of the pollutant source through technical devices has developed as the prevailing philosophy for control, the traditional approach to alleviating air pollution problems in communities has been to arrange pollution sources spatially, so that pollutants would drift to open spaces rather than developed areas. This has been accomplished most recently by zoning, regulating the land uses that are allowed or prohibited in each zoning district. However, zoning based on land use, alone, does not provide for increase in air pollution source size or concentration of sources on a given unit of land, both of which diminish the quality of the community air supply. Thus, emphasis must be placed on the performance level of activities at the source rather than just on the actual use of the land. Performance standards are needed for noise, smoke, odor, dust and dirt, noxious gases, glare and heat, fire hazards, industrial wastes, transportation and traffic, and psychological effects.

Findings. The appropriateness of zoning performance standards depends upon the diffusion capability of the atmosphere in relation to the size and nature of the land area from which the pollutants are emitted. Therefore the researchers propose formulation of mathematical pollutant-diffusion models for specific areas to do the following: (1) assist in prediction of pollutant concentrations on a day-to-day basis for air pollution warning and alert systems; (2) help regulatory programs justify certain regulations by determining the proportion of pollution concentrations attributable to each source or source type; (3) help in selecting sites for major pollutant sources; (4) define the limits of control districts; and (5) aid in the preparation of air-and land-use plans to preserve or achieve clean air while allowing industrial development. An example provided shows the calculation of long-term average ground-level pollution concentration at one or more receptor points from a single source. (SD)

7. AIR POLLUTION EMISSIONS IN THE DELAWARE VALLEY FOR 1965

(a) H. C. Wohlers and W. E. Jackson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Drexel Institute of Technology, Center for the Study of the Environment, 32nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104, 1968, 29 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Drexel Institute of Technology, Center for the Study of the Environment, under sponsorship of the Regional Conference of Elected Officials, Inc. and the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Air Pollution. (d) None.

Problem. The general study of the air pollution problem in the 11-county region of the Delaware Valley, centered in Philadelphia and including portions of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, was organized by the Regional Conference of Elected Officials to define requirements for the development of an air resource management and control system, and to determine the governmental machinery and arrangements through which such a system can operate effectively. The study was divided into three areas: "Meteorological Analysis," performed by C. W. Thornthwaite Associates Laboratory, "Governmental Aspects," analyzed by the Fels Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania, and "Emissions Survey," abstracted here. The purpose of the emissions survey is to determine the weight of air pollutants and their sources within the Delaware Valley for 1965, the latest complete year for which

data were available when the project was initiated in 1966.

Findings. Over 15,000 tons of pollutants were discharged into the air daily in 1965: oxides of sulfur, 2,597 tons; oxides of nitrogen, 992 tons; organic compounds, 2,265 tons; carbon monoxide, 8,663 tons; particulate matter, 658 tons; and benzopyrene, 98 pounds. Air pollution is most greatly concentrated in the most populous area of the Delaware Valley, Philadelphia, which contains 36 percent of the population of the region and emits 33 percent of the total air pollutants. Separately and in combination, three sources account for the overwhelming amounts of each pollutant: industrial operations, electric power generation, and transportation. The total tonnages of pollutants are discharged to the air at an essentially constant rate throughout the year. The maximum monthly variation was 6 percent from the average although individual pollutants varied as much as 17 percent (except benzopyrene). The smallest magnitude of emissions occurs during the spring and fall months. The most prevalent emissions during the winter months are oxides of sulfur and particulates associated with "London type" smog. The increased organic emissions, coupled with elevated temperatures and brilliant sunlight during the summer months, are associated with "Los Angeles type" photochemical smog.

The report presents the results of the emission survey on a daily emission basis by months for each of the 11 counties within the Delaware Valley. The first section of the report summarizes the data while procedural details and calculations are summarized in the appendices. (HBK)

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8. EFFECT ON CARDIO-PULMONARY LIPID STRUCTURES OF EXPOSURE TO NITROGEN DIOXIDE OR OTHER AIR POLLUTANTS

(a) H. V. Thomas and R. L. Lyman. (b) In process. Report issued in Science 159:532, 1968. Reprints available from Department of Nutritional Sciences, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Department of Nutritional Sciences, under sponsorship of California Department of Public Health and the Bay Area Association Research Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate whether exposure of animals (rats) to realistic concentrations of the common smog pollutant, nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), caused lung damage, observable chemically or morphologically.

Method. The general procedure employed was to place rats in a closed chamber and expose them for four hours to a carefully monitored concentration of one part NO_2 per million parts of air. Control animals were similarly exposed, but only to air. After the exposure, animals were killed, the lungs removed and prepared for histological and chemical analyses.

Findings. Slight chemical alterations due to the NO_2 exposure could be detected. Some cellular damage had taken place. Thus, the results indicated that changes in the lung are produced during relatively short exposure to concentrations of NO_2 that are uncomfortably close to those experienced by man on smog-laden days. The long-term effects of chronic exposure to this air pollutant on lung morphology and function are not now known. (RLL)

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9. LUNG TISSUE REACTIONS TO AIRBORNE CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL AGENTS

(a) Clayton G. Loosli and Ramon D. Buckley. (b) In process. (c) University of Southern California, School of Medicine, under sponsorship of The Council for Tobacco Research (USA). (d) None.

Problem. To determine the effect of certain components of Los Angeles "smog," nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and ozone (O_3) on the respiratory tract in particular and the health of an animal in general.

Method. Nitrogen dioxide is the first air pollutant to be studied. Different groups of young adult mice of the same age are exposed to closed atmospheres containing measurable concentrations of NO_2. At increasing intervals of time, animals from each group are sacrificed and their lungs and other organs studied to determine if the NO_2 exposed animals are more or less resistant to a superimposed viral infection. For comparison, an equal number of animals from a control group are examined in the same manner. Long-term studies are planned during which animals will be exposed to low ambient air levels of the components of polluted air alone and in combination to see

what biological changes take place during the life span of the animals. (CGL)

10. ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD INTOXICATION IN CHILDREN

(a) Harriet L. Hardy and George W. Boylen, Jr. (b) In process. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Occupational Medical Service, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To study sources in the environment not previously identified as lead hazards in childhood. The researchers will determine whether the urban-dwelling child is inhaling lead, and if this presents an added risk to those recovering from acute lead poisoning. They are also perfecting the methods of assay for lead and are trying to discover whether or not lead in hair is a valuable index of an excess body burden of lead. (HLH)

11. THE METABOLISM OF THE RARE EARTHS FOLLOWING INHALATION: PATHOLOGIC AND BIOCHEMICAL RESPONSE IN THE LUNG AND OTHER ORGANS

(a) Harry L. Berke and Terry Hull. (b) In process. (c) Wayne State University, School of Medicine, Department of Occupational and Environmental Health, under sponsorship of U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Division of Biology and Medicine. (d) None.

Problem. Using the rat as a subject, this study is concerned with the individual and comparative distribution and excretion of the rare earths (scandium, yttrium, cerium, europium, and ytterbium) following exposure to aerosols of these elements, whole body and lung clearances, and short term pathology. For radioactive isotopes of these elements, diagnostic tests of injury particularly as reflected in blood changes are being studied.

Findings. Preliminary results indicate an exponential relationship between the radiological dose and the changes in the size spectra of peripheral blood lymphocytes. (HLB)

12. AIR POLLUTION PUBLICATIONS, 1966-1968

This bibliography, with abstracts of air pollution publications by National Air Pollution Control Administration personnel and personnel of organizations receiving federal air pollution funds, was released in August, 1969. Compiled by the Special Bibliographies Section of the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress, the bibliography contains over 1,000 entries spanning the literature during the period July, 1966, through December, 1968. It covers such aspects of the problem as the sources of air pollution and their control; effects of pollutants on man, fauna, flora, and materials; air quality standards; legal and social aspects; and basic science and technology.

The Air Pollution Publications 1966-1968, Public Health Service Publication No. 979, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. $4.50 per copy. (NAPCA)

- WATER

13. WATER MANAGEMENT INNOVATIONS IN ENGLAND

(a) Lyle E. Craine. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, June, 1969, 136 pp. $3.50 per copy, paper. LC 70-75182. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. The development and management of water resources is posing increasingly complex problems of economic and public administration as well as of engineering. In this study, Lyle E. Craine describes the system of decentralized water management recently instituted in England and Wales. Under provision of the Water Resources Act of 1963, 29 river authorities exercise a wide range of powers for comprehensive water management. Following his introduction, the author presents the conceptual setting for the study, discussing the nature of water management and postulating 6 institutional criteria. England's water resources are then described, and the institutional setting, including the historical roots of

the Water Resources Act of 1963, is sketched briefly. The major types of governmental authorizations and the major organizational and financial features provided by the 1963 Act are analyzed in some detail. The final chapter evaluates water management institutions in England, in terms of the institutional criteria set forth earlier. (RFF)

14. WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC POLICY

(a) Thomas H. Campbell and Robert O. Sylvester (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Washington Press, Seattle, Wash. 98105, 1968, 253 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-21005. (c) University of Washington, Graduate School of Public Affairs, Natural Resources Public Policy Seminars, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, and the National Institute of Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. The 15 essays in this book outline many of the technical, scientific, and policy issues that should be considered in the management of water resources. E. Roy Tinney discusses irrigation project analysis and agricultural demand for water in western United States in relation to land development, water transfers, and other socioeconomic goals. The development of surface waters of California's Central Valley is examined by Joe S. Bain, who uses benefit-cost comparisons and other criteria to evaluate the relative efficiencies of performance of private and governmental agencies that have been active in the development of water resources there, and postulates reasons for differences in performance and efficiency between the types of agencies. In a paper on the economics of agricultural water use, Gardner Brown proposes a project reimbursability ratio and a contractor reimbursability ratio as measures of relative economic feasibility of irrigation projects. Robert C. Lind analyzes the benefit-cost technique, states its limitations, and discusses its range of applicability in the fourth paper.

Research is emphasized in the next seven contributions. Thomas H. Campbell calls attention to the fact that while analytical technology and scientific knowledge with respect to water are growing rapidly, the fund of quantitative information in some regions is inadequate, and that research is needed in order to provide these data. John S. Gladwell presents a stochastic model for analyzing the runoff of the Columbia River, as an example of the approach and type of data needed for surface-water hydrology as the basis for project design. James Crosby III states the need for similar information and research in regard to our ground-water resources, and tells of a case study of the Pullman-Moscow aquifer on the eastern boundary of Washington, in which the age of waters is determined as an aid in determining their movements. Discussing concepts of water quality, differing quality objectives, and difficulties in setting water-quality standards, Robert O. Sylvester and Carl A. Rambow propose a methodology for setting water-quality standards and present suggested standards for the state of Washington which are based on an objective for "clean" water. That the majority of Washington still enjoys the benefits of clean water is pointed out by Dale A. Carlson and Mr. Sylvester, who then make a plea for research aimed at the development of treatment technology to ensure continuation or achievement of high water quality. James Crutchfield calls attention to the fact that it is costly to maintain their high quality, and points out how economic analysis can aid policy formation and the effectiveness of research in the field of water quality. W. Thomas Edmondson presents a detailed case study of Lake Washington, which is now surrounded by metropolitan Seattle, puts the case in perspective with other lakes, and associates these findings with water resource management problems. Charles Gibbs describes the program of water-quality monitoring of receiving waters, a key element in Seattle's pollution-abatement program. Donald Benson presents a zoning plan to cope with the problems of pulp mill waste-water discharges into Puget Sound.

The concluding papers are devoted to water law. Ralph W. Johnson discusses it broadly, especially as it applies to water quality, pointing up the limitations of court-centered common-law actions on water-quality problems in the interest of the general public. For this reason, the trend in water legislation has been a movement away from the courts and towards establishment of administrative agencies for water resources management. Finally, William

Van Ness surveys the body of water law in the state of Washington, discusses the general history of water law, the riparian and appropriation systems of water rights, pollution-control laws, and concludes by discussing interstate water problems, water laws and the federal-state relationship, and the implications for water resources planning. (HBK)

15. WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

(a) R. Frank Gregg, Richard L. Woodward, Clarence M. Tarzwell, Jesse Lunin, James K. Rice, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a Report of the National Technical Advisory Committee to the Secretary of the Interior by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, April 1, 1968, 234 pp. Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. $3.00 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, National Technical Advisory Committee on Water Quality Criteria. (d) None.

Problem. Set forth criteria for water quality to assist federal and state agencies in setting and evaluating standards for water pollution abatement objectives. Criteria are scientific requirements on which decisions concerning the suitability of water quality to support a designated use are based. Standards are the plans established by a governmental authority as a program for water pollution prevention and abatement. The criteria included are meant as guidelines only; local conditions affecting water quality, such as climate, geography, and geology of a specific location, should be taken into consideration in setting standards.

The sections of this volume set forth technical water quality criteria for five broad areas of water use: recreation and aesthetics; public water supplies; fish, other aquatic life, and wild life; agricultural uses; and industry. The physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of water demanded by aquatic life, industrial process, or other use are the basis for determining criteria. The characteristics are determined by such factors as color; odor; temperature; turbidity; coliform and fecal coliform organisms; alkalinity; acidity; pH; heavy metals; radioactive substances; dissolved oxygen; fluoride; hardness; total dissolved solids; settleable solids; floating materials; oil and grease; pesticides, herbicides, and other toxic substances; plant nutrients and plant growth; salinity; currents; light penetration; wastes; microorganisms; chlorides; and trace elements. The report considers each of these factors as it is applicable or inapplicable to each use of water. Permissible and desirable criteria for each factor are outlined.

The report is designed to serve as a basic reference document for people and agencies interested in water quality and standard setting. (HBK)

16. MINIMAL COST ESTIMATION FOR LAKEFRONT SEWAGE SYSTEMS

(a) Kenneth W. Norton and Robert H. Forste. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Technical Working Paper No. 1, by Water Resources Research Center, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H. 03824, January, 1969, 20 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of New Hampshire, Water Resources Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe an approach to the problem of sewage installations in recreational lake areas. Specificially, this paper sought to: (1) determine the feasibility and estimate the minimal cost of a municipal sewage system for the Pawtuckaway Lake area of New Hampshire; and (2) develop a method for estimating minimal cost that could be applied in similar situations.

A large increase in the development of recreational lakefront property in New Hampshire in recent years has been matched by an increase in lakefront pollution problems, caused mainly by sewage disposal from waterfront properties. Regarding sewage disposal, lakefront property developers and owners can: (1) install individual septic tanks on each land plot; or (2) ideally, install a municipal sewage system that would pipe sewage away from the lake. Currently, septic tanks

predominate, since the financial base of towns in these areas has not been strong enough to assume the costs of a municipal system. This has been the case with the development of Pawtuckaway Lake in Nottingham, New Hampshire.

Method. Technical coefficients used in this analysis were obtained by personal interview with civil engineers. Cost relations were derived from data gathered by the New Hampshire Department of Public Works and Highways.

Findings. The minimal cost estimated for a municipal system around Pawtuckaway Lake was over $650,000. In 1966, the budget appropriations for Nottingham were about $50,400, with expenditures totalling $55,600. Even if the State were to underwrite 50 percent of the installation costs, the minimal cost of the system would be more than six times the current budget of the town. If construction funds were available on an interest-free basis for a ten-year period, the budget would have to increase 60 percent yearly to meet minimal costs. Additional tax revenue from the land involved could not begin to cover these costs. The researchers thus conclude that the installation of a municipal sewage disposal system is not feasible in the Pawtuckaway Lake area under existing conditions. However, they also maintain that individual septic systems are not a satisfactory alternative, considering their effect on water quality. Therefore, they suggest that statutory changes may be necessary to provide funding for municipal systems in these situations. (SD)

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17. THE ECONOMICS OF WATER ALLOCATION IN UTAH: AN INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS

(a) Iver E. Bradley and J. P. Gander. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, December, 1968. $3.00 per copy. (c) University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, under sponsorship of the Utah Division of Water Resources, Department of Natural Resources; the U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research; and Utah State University, Utah Center for Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To study the economics of water allocation in the State of Utah.

Previous Research. The empirical basis of the study is the input-output table for the State of Utah for 1963, constructed by Iver E. Bradley and reported in "Utah Interindustry Study," Utah Economic and Business Review, XXVII, No. 7, July-August, 1967, pp. 1-13.

Method. An operationally meaningful welfare function was formulated and this was used along with the input-output model for the State in developing a general concept of the marginal value product of water for alternative uses. The design constraints of the study limited research to two problems: (1) estimation of the (joint) marginal value (in terms of income and employment) of water for alternative uses, and (2) estimation of the increase in demand for water intake for Utah over the period 1963-1975. The study consists of two parts. Part I contains the (joint) marginal value coefficients for alternative uses of water intake by the 39 industrial sectors of Utah. Part II contains estimates of the increase in the amount of water intake expected to be demanded by each of the 39 industrial sectors and by the State as a whole as a result of the economic expansion of the State projected for the year 1975 (as a tentative bench mark).

Findings. The (joint) marginal income (and employment) value of water is lowest for the agricultural sectors--heavy users of water per unit of income and employment. Marginal values for the different industrial sectors were ranked to provide the criterion for water allocation. The expected increase in the demand for water-intake by the year 1975 (1963 as a base) also provides a criterion for water allocation by identifying the relatively more intense water requirements. (IEB and JPG)

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18. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IN THE PISCATAQUA RIVER WATERSHED, II: ECONOMIC PLANNING FOR WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

(a) Robert H. Forste and Robert L. Christensen. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Water Resources Research Center, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H. 03824, August, 1968, 24pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of New Hampshire, Water Resources Research Center, with partial

support from U. S. Department of the Interior. (d) None.

Problem. This study explores the application of relevant economic theory to water supply system planning. As the population of an area rapidly expands, municipal officials and planners must meet the increased demand for public services, one of which is the provision of an adequate water supply in terms of quantity, quality, and associated services. Planners must anticipate and project water needs into the future at the same time that various economic aspects of the problem must be looked at. By considering alternative water sources, systems, and operating procedures which have been evaluated in terms of cost, planners can more easily make decisions on the most economical means of meeting water supply requirements.

Method. The applicability of such economic theories as the conventional theory of the firm to conditions of municipal water systems is explored. The problem of seasonal variation in water use is related to long-term change in water use for a specific New Hampshire community in the Piscataqua River watershed. The author concludes his study by synthesizing the concepts of seasonal water use patterns, the production function, and cost curves. (AL)

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19. ATTITUDES AND ATTITUDE CHANGE RELATING TO WATER RESOURCES

(a) C. Michael York. (b) Completion expected by December, 1969. (c) Georgia Institute of Technology, Water Resources Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. Attitudes, considered by the investigator to be relatively permanent cognitive-motivational states of individuals, are being examined to determine their relevance to the decision process in water management. Since the effectiveness of natural resource programs is significantly affected by citizen response to the use and misuse of resources and to development proposals, attitudes and the attitude change process are important.

Method. The study will conduct a search of the literature, as well as an experimental investigation of the critical variable of source credibility within the attitude change process. Progress in understanding these phenomena within other behavioral science contexts will be exploited for the water resources sector of society. (CMY)

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20. EXPLOSIVE EXCAVATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

(a) Maurice E. Day. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the possible uses of excavation by explosion in the development of water resources.

The Plowshare Program of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission was established to develop the technology required for peaceful applications of nuclear energy, including excavation by nuclear explosions. Among its primary purposes are the development of design data and the improvement of related investigative techniques. The Bureau is interested in this program as it relates to the current rapid excavation research devoted to finding ways to speed up excavation work and reduce the cost. Test and research include the use of chemical explosives. Possible uses of excavation by explosion include: canal excavation, reservoir excavation, construction of rockfill dams including cofferdams, development of underground water supply and storage, and conversion of tunnel schemes to open cut excavation.

Method. Design research by the Bureau includes the following activities: (1) Study the literature, including foreign literature, to keep abreast of developments. Several articles have been translated from the Russian. (2) Establish and maintain contact with other agencies to determine new developments in related fields and possible applications to Bureau work. (3) Observe tests by other agencies. (MED)

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21. POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVES IN WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(a) A. M. Piper and F. W. Stead. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water Resources Division (Menlo Park, Calif.), for the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To delineate the hydrologic

situations in which nuclear explosives might be used to advantage, and the limitations on such use including potentially hazardous side effects.

Method. The study is being conducted in three phases: (1) delineation of physical and hydrologic principles; (2) identification of type areas and sites, both within and beyond the United States, that match limiting specifications for an advantageous use of nuclear explosives, and for certain of these, appraisal of potential hydrologic advantage and disadvantage in relation to legal, economic, and other non-hydrologic limitations; and (3) identification of a site or sites suitable for demonstrating principles by a test detonation or detonations. (AMP)

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22. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL WATER POLICY IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

(a) Robert Warren. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of Washington, Department of Political Science, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. This project has four main objectives: (1) To identify, compare, and evaluate the governmental structures by which water resource policies are determined in the American and Canadian portions of the Columbia River Basin. (2) To specify and compare linkages of the American and Canadian regional systems in the Columbia River Basin which affect regional organization and policies. (3) To develop hypotheses about the relationship of the formal government structure within a region concerned with water policy, the behavioral tendencies of water related public enterprises within a region, and external linkages, to the performance of the regional system for developing and administering water policy. This specifically includes the degree to which: social, economic, and political consequences of a regional scale can be regarded in policy choices by regional decision makers; innovative policies can be developed; and plans can be made with appropriate time horizons for the development and utilization of regional water resources. (4) To develop criteria for choosing among alternative governmental arrangements and externally determined incentives as means of producing policies and behavior within a region which will respond to regional and national values. (RW)

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23. COORDINATED PLANNING OF STATE PROGRAMS IN THE FIELDS OF WATER SUPPLY AND MANAGEMENT, FLOOD CONTROL, RECREATION, AND AIR AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

(a) J. Karl Aldrich. (b) In process. (c) State of Illinois, Department of Business and Economic Development, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To formulate a single general plan for Illinois development projects in water, flood control, and recreation within a comprehensive development framework; and to formulate a system of priorities for development projects in these fields based on needs.

Method. Data, plans, projects, and programs developed by the various agencies operating in the fields of water supply and management, flood control, and recreation will be reviewed, and an analysis will be undertaken of (1) the needs of the component areas of Illinois for water and air pollution control and water development, and (2) the resources in each area for such control and development. A priority system for State-administered assistance in these fields will be formulated, as will workable procedures for State administration of available funds on the basis of the system. Some programs to be administered by the State will involve loans and loan guarantees. The special aspects of these programs will be investigated and special guidelines and procedures formulated. (JKA)

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24. ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD SYSTEM OF CALIFORNIA

(a) H. F. Ludwig, Judson A. Harmon, A. S. Yeiser, and B. T. Jenson. (b) In process. (c) Engineering Science, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the actions of the California State Water Quality Control Board System to derive fundamentals of management practices that can be adapted nationwide to

other agencies in the fields of water resources management and water quality control. An understanding of the mechanism of this board and its relationship with other water resources management programs, and development of criteria that can be used to measure the performance of such an agency will provide needed information about management problems inherent in a total water resources program. This study is focusing on the agency's decision-making processes. The final form of the project will include: an analytic report of environmental factors affecting water quality management, a behavioral analysis of the functioning of an actual board, a decision process model representing the actions of an "ideal" board, a set of standard problems consistent with the decision process model, and recommendations for decision-making techniques applicable to water management boards.

Method. The study will be performed utilizing techniques of microdata analysis and computer printouts which will symbolize actual board proceedings. From this, a model of an "ideal" board will be developed. (JAH)

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25. A STUDY OF POTENTIAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL IN THE HUDSON-MOHAWK RIVER BASIN

(a) Leonard B. Dworsky. (b) In process. (c) Cornell University, Department of Water Resources Engineering and Cornell University Water Resources Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To develop alternative institutional arrangements for the Hudson-Mohawk River Basin, or appropriate sub-basin units, in order to achieve a substantially improved water pollution control program. This study is Part I of a project entitled "Government Institutional Arrangements and Allied Law to Facilitate Water and Related Land Resources Planning, Development, and Operational Management." A major obstacle to the development of basin-wide solutions to water pollution problems has been the failure of government institutions to encourage early and efficient use of new technology for the public benefit. Technologically feasible solutions to basin-wide pollution problems can be expected to result in economies of scale, operational efficiency, and establishment of an improved priority basis for scheduling control efforts.

Method. The research program will consider: basin history, geography, and culture; current water pollution programs of state, federal, compact, and local agencies; government organization affecting water pollution control; water pollution control plans; preliminary engineering-economic studies of alternative pollution control measures; formulation of criteria to consider in the development of regional institutional arrangements for water pollution control; and the relationship of alternative institutional arrangements for water pollution control to local water and waste water utility services, and to multi-purpose water and related land resources development programs in the northeastern United States. (LBD)

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26. A PROJECT TO PLAN, DEVELOP, AND MANAGE A GROUND AND SURFACE WATER SUPPLY

(a) P. A. Domenico, John Ohrenschall, and John McNeely. (b) In process. (c) University of Nevada, Desert Research Institute, Center for Water Resources, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. The four objectives of this research are: (1) to analyze sources of ground and surface water supplies and determine the optimal methods of integrating these supplies; (2) to determine the optimal institutional arrangements for planning, implementing, and managing selected alternative supply integrations; (3) to determine values of water for alternative uses; and (4) to analyze pricing policies and their effects for various uses. The area of Las Vegas Valley, southern Nevada, was chosen because its problems apply to other arid and semi-arid regions. The problems are acute in that ground water recently has been over-developed, which has precipitated surface water importation from Lake Mead. The area is the fastest growing urban region in the United States. Thus, how a new and rapidly growing population plans and organizes for optimal water management is crucial to all arid and semi-arid regions.

Method. Minimizing total annual costs is the objectives' function, and mathematical programming will be used to determine optimal water supply integrations. Present and proposed institutional arrangements and water laws will be analyzed through legal research

and field interviews. Economic and statistical models will measure values of water in alternative uses, and selected pricing schemes will be investigated to determine water use effects. (PAD)

27. WATER IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH IN AN ARID ENVIRONMENT

(a) M. M. Kelso, W. E. Martin, R. A. Young, and others. (b) In process. (c) University of Arizona, College of Agriculture, under sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the economic impact of a declining water table on agricultural production in an arid environment, and subsequently, the effect of agricultural changes on other sectors of the economy.

Only about one-third of the approximately four and one-half million acre-feet of groundwater pumped annually in Arizona is replaced by natural recharge. The resulting overdraft of some three million acre-feet per year is lowering the water table at an estimated average rate of six feet per year. Consequently, costs of recovering groundwater are increasing. It is expected that changes in farm organization, output level, size of operation, and resource demands will result. Changes are also expected in the rest of the economy, particularly in those sectors processing agricultural commodities and supplying inputs to the agricultural sectors. This research is designed to predict the impacts of a declining water table on the organization, output, and resource use in the irrigated crop sector in Arizona and to predict the impact of changes in agricultural production and resource demand on other sectors of the economy.

Method. Mathematical programming models designed to predict effects of increasing costs of water on output, organization, and resource demand of typical farm situations in the irrigated agriculture sector are being developed. The programming models will be linked with an electrical analog model of the groundwater system. An interindustry model of the Arizona economy has been developed which comprises 26 endogenous sectors and 7 exogenous sectors. The effects of changing conditions of water supply over time on the growth and development of any sector of the State's economy can then be predicted by "plugging in" the predictions of the programming models into the interindustry model. (MMK)

28. THE VALUE OF WATER IN COMPLEMENTARY INDUSTRY COMPLEXES

(a) B. Delworth Gardner, Stuart Richards, and Harold Hiskey. (b) In process. (c) Utah State University, Economics Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the marginal productivity of water within the structure of selected agriculturally related industrial complexes.

Method. Input-output analysis and simulation techniques are being used to establish the economic structure of given local economies in Utah. From this structure it will be possible to trace the impact of a given augmentation in the water supply to certain uses on the entire economy of the region. In this way, the marginal social value of the water resource can be estimated. (BDG)

29. THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE INTERCONNECTION OF URBAN WATER SYSTEMS

(a) Paul Seidenstat and Iraj Zandi. (b) In process. (c) Temple University, Department of Economics and Civil Engineering, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the Philadelphia metropolitan area to determine the economic feasibility of water interchanges among contingent urban water systems. Data on these systems will include demand, supply, and related planning information.

Method. With data for the 1961-66 period, an analysis of the possibilities of interchange to have met peak demands in this "drought" period is being conducted, followed by an examination of the planning of water supply augmentations through 1980 in the light of the possibilities of tradeoffs of water. This will culminate in a cost-benefit analysis of the tradeoff method compared to other supply-increasing alternatives. (PS)

30. AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ORGANIZATIONS OF WATER USERS

(a) J. Ronnie Davis, Charles W. Meyer, and Harold See. (b) In process. (c) Iowa State University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. Realizing that users of water resources often generate "spillover effects" that affect the cost and/or benefits accruing to other water users, the purpose of this study is to examine ways in which spillover effects that raise the cost or reduce the benefits of affected parties might be reduced or eliminated.

Method. In some cases, legislation can force offenders to reduce spillover effects, but since this raises their costs they often successfully resist regulation. The researchers plan to use established methods of estimating costs and benefits to determine when the following types of spillovers are likely to be present: (1) cases where those who benefit from reduction of spillovers find it worthwhile to pay those creating the spillover to reduce or eliminate it, and (2) cases where all parties to an agreement can gain net benefits that are unattainable if they act individually. The problems of organizing water users when spillover effects of the variety cited are present, will then be examined. At least one pilot study involving water users along a major river in Iowa is anticipated. (JRD)

31. SYSTEM ANALYSIS OF EUTROPHICATION CONTROL BY FLUSHING

(a) Ray T. Oglesby, Richard H. Bogan, and Ronald E. Nece. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of Washington, Department of Civil Engineering, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To study a highly eutrophic lake before and after additions of nutrient poor flushing water. A eutrophic lake is one well provided with the basic nutrients required for plant and animal production. System analysis techniques will be applied to information obtained, together with data gathered through laboratory and field experiments, to meet the following objectives: (1) accumulate information about the functional performance and effectiveness of flushing as a means of eutrophication control; (2) define the engineering concepts, design procedures, and design criteria necessary for the general application of this method; (3) acquire further understanding of the relationship of primary production to the environment in which it occurs; and (4) promote significant improvements in the water quality of the portion of the lake under study that is most densely inhabited and most intensively used for recreation. (SIE)

32. A MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR REGIONAL TREATMENT OF WATER POLLUTION SYSTEMS

(a) Glenn W. Graves and Andrew Whinston. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Graduate School of Business Administration, and Purdue University, Krannert School of Industrial Administration, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the best integrated regional treatment plan to achieve desired dissolved oxygen goals on an estuary or connected inland waterway. In addition to permitting differential treatment at the polluter, this model introduces the options of by-pass piping and piping to central regional treatment plants.

Method. In the first phase, pure by-pass piping was employed to achieve prescribed dissolved oxygen profiles on the Delaware estuary. In the second phase, by-pass piping will be combined with differential treatment at the polluter. The combined options generate non-linear constraints in the very large mathematical programming model. However, an attempt will be made to obtain actual numerical solutions for the Delaware estuary. The third phase will attempt to determine the optimal number, location, and capacity of regional treatment plants to be employed in conjunction with by-pass piping and differential treatment at the polluter.

Findings. The solutions obtained in phase I demonstrated that by-pass piping can achieve substantial improvement in heavily polluted sections of the Delaware at modest cost with only slight deterioration in other sections. The recuperative capability of the estuary,

as reflected in the transfer functions, provides a very low-cost natural treatment facility when employed intelligently. The dissolved oxygen profile of the estuary is very sensitive to the discharge pattern. (GWG)

33. VALUE OF STREAMFLOW DATA

(a) Leo R. Beard, David Dawdy, Harold Kubik, and Edward Close. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, and U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. (d) None.

Problem. This project examines the value of streamflow data. Streamflow data are necessary for the design of economical and safe water resource systems. The adequacy of design is related, although not directly, to the amount of hydrologic data available in the area of concern. More specifically, the purpose of this project is to relate the cost of lost benefits (underdesign) and excessive construction costs (overdesign) to the length of streamflow record and other pertinent factors such as streamflow variability, availability of records at nearby stations, and intercorrelation coefficients.

Previous Research. A pilot study was conducted during 1967 relating value of streamflow data at one particular location to length or record, assuming a highly simplified design use of the data. A report describing the results of this study has been prepared.

Method. By a detailed analysis of streamflows for four stations having characteristics ranging from very stable to very erratic streamflows, generalized relations of design value of streamflow data to lengths of records at a project site and at nearby locations will be derived. These will be expressed in terms of project cost, since design value of data is a function of project cost. (SIE)

34. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OF PARTICIPANTS IN WATERSHED PLANNING

(a) Kenneth P. Wilkinson. (b) In process. (c) Mississippi State University, Social Science Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the nature, extent, and consequences of generalized community involvement of those persons who play leading roles in watershed development programs in Mississippi, the assumption being that community involvement of participants has significant implications for program effectiveness.

Method. Local participants in watershed development programs in the State are being identified from secondary sources and through contacts with key informants. A questionnaire survey is being used to identify community involvement patterns and watershed program roles of leading participants and to collect background information on participants. Community differences will be identified and related to data collected earlier and available from secondary sources on accomplishment of watershed program goals. (KPW)

35. HANDBOOK OF FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT

The 1969 revision of this Handbook, begun in 1966, briefly summarizes the most important federal and California state programs of assistance for water development. The programs are listed under three headings: "General Water Development and Construction Funds," "Recreation and Development," and "Long Range Planning and Research Funds." Information on each program includes the administering agency, purpose, recipients, conditions, and appropriation. An appendix lists local California addresses and telephone numbers of each agency represented.

The Handbook is published by and available from the California Legislature, Assembly Committee on Water, Room 2148, Assembly Box 38, State Capitol, Sacramento, Calif. 95814. Price not indicated. (HBK)

- NATURAL RESOURCES

36. A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF AQUATIC THERMAL POLLUTION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

(a) Philip B. Cheney, Frank A. Smith, and James D. Kangos. (b) Completed and published under the above title in two volumes, similar in scope but varying in depth of treatment, by the Travelers

Research Corporation. Vol. I, Summary Report, is a brief description of the study; Vol. II, Technical Report, is a more comprehensive presentation. Available from the Travelers Research Corporation, 250 Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06103 or from the National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) The Travelers Research Corporation, under sponsorship of the National Coal Policy Conference, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This study provides a broad system overview of the production and disposal of waste heat in thermoelectric generation; reviews the state of knowledge about thermal effects in water; highlights the considerations that must enter the systematic appraisal and evaluation of the problem; and provides a basic framework within which such an evaluation might be conducted.

As concern for the quality of the environment grows, activities that may significantly alter the environment are being singled out for intensive analysis and evaluation. The use of large quantities of water for cooling in the production of electricity by the steam process and the return of this heated water to the natural environment is one such activity.

Up to now, the disposal of waste heat in the aquatic environment has had little more than local effects. However, the situation may soon change, as electric power demands are expected to increase at a rate requiring the doubling of capacity every ten years. A situation could arise in which the effects are no longer isolated to the vicinity of a plant but are compounded into broader regional effects when the heat from one plant has not dissipated before the next plant adds more heat.

The study reviews: (1) steam-electric technology and the accompanying production of waste heat; (2) methods and costs of disposing of waste heat; (3) the physical behavior and effects of waste heat discharged into a water body; (4) the ecological effects of waste heat in a water body; (5) social considerations of these effects and the potential for social control; and (6) cost implications for the utility industry and the energy-fuel industry of a range of possible regulations.

The report contains some preliminary estimates of the costs to the coal industry under varying degrees of control. There is no attempt to quantify the costs incurred by society that are attributable to unregulated disposal of waste heat. The investigators conclude that there is a need for: better methods of predicting the behavior of thermal discharges in a water body; more knowledge about the ecological changes that may be caused by temperature changes; and a better way of estimating the values that society places upon specific ecological conditions. If demand expectations are accurate, social controls may be expected to increase significantly before all the information is on hand. However, controls should be derived through a careful consideration of what is known, and be updated and changed as necessary when more knowledge becomes available. This study provides the framework for analysis and evaluation. (PBC)

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37. REGIONAL PROFILE: POWER, FUEL, AND LAND USE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Tri-State Transportation Commission, 100 Church St., New York, N. Y. 10007, June, 1968, 8 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Tri-State Transportation Commission, with partial support from U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads, and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To describe how the freight system, land use, and other environmental elements will be affected by fulfulling the future power needs of the tri-state region surrounding New York City. The demand for electric power in the New York area is rising to such an extent that the region's utility industry expects to triple its present level of service by 1985. While technical advances, such as wider use of nuclear fuels and more efficient power transmission, are expected to help reduce the unsightly effects upon the landscape of such vastly increased power production, there will still be substantial increases in fuel transported and land required for the provision of electric power. In planning for increased power production, consideration must be given, therefore, to the impact on the freight carrier system and to land requirements. Problems of air and water pollution must also be considered. (AL)

38. GEOLOGY FOR PLANNING IN McHENRY COUNTY

(a) James E. Hackett and Murray R. McComas. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Illinois State Geological Survey Circular 438, by the Illinois State Geological Survey, Urbana, Ill. 61801, 1969, 31 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Illinois State Geological Survey. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the geology and natural resources of McHenry County, Illinois, in order to provide the McHenry County Regional Planning Commission with basic data for the formulation of a county plan. This report describes the geologic study program which was conducted (1) to obtain basic geologic information and (2) to interpret this information in terms of natural resource and land-use factors significant to planning.

As part of the Chicago metropolitan area, McHenry County has experienced a rapid expansion of population and industry in the last twenty years, creating problems in land use. These problems include: (1) conflict between urban, agricultural, and mineral-resource development land uses; (2) financial losses resulting from property damage as a result of uncontrolled building in areas with unstable conditions, poor natural drainage, or periodic flooding; (3) a rapid increase in the amount and variety of waste products produced within the county; and (4) destruction and impairment by uncontrolled development of some of the aesthetic features of the landscape.

The data developed in this study are adequate for establishing patterns and relationships among the mineral- and hydrologic-resource factors for application to a regional plan.

Method. Collection and interpretation of necessary geologic data included these steps: (1) detailed surficial mapping and subsurface study, correlated with soil mapping and supported by laboratory analysis, to differentiate all geologic units on the basis of composition and physical properties; (2) evaluation of geologic units in terms of their mineral-resource, engineering, and hydrologic properties; (3) preparation of interpretative maps in which areas are graded for specific land uses; and (4) analysis of terrains in which land units are differentiated on the basis of physiography and earth materials and evaluated in terms of the suitability for various land uses. (AL)

• WASTE DISPOSAL

39. EVALUATING SANITARY LANDFILL SITES IN ILLINOIS

(a) Keros Cartwright and Frank B. Sherman. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Environmental Geology Notes No. 27, by the Illinois State Geological Survey, P. O. Box 232, Urbana, Ill. 61801, August, 1969, 15 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Illinois State Geological Survey. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the physical conditions at proposed refuse disposal sites in Illinois to determine possible contamination of ground and surface water in these areas. Decaying refuse when saturated with water, even intermittently, produces a leachate that usually contains a high concentration of dissolved minerals. The leachate also acts as an agent for transporting bacterial pollutants. The Illinois Department of Public Health regulations therefore stipulate that landfills should be located in areas where there is reasonable assurance that leachate from the landfill will not contaminate either the ground water or the surface water in the area. Locations where disposal can take place above the water table are relatively rare in Illinois. In some cases, although disposal did take place above the water table, groundwater mounds have reportedly developed at the site, resulting in permanent saturation of the refuse.

This report discusses the principles of groundwater geology and hydrology that relate to the location and effects of landfills. A systematic approach to investigating the geologic factors that influence groundwater occurrence and movement at a landfill site is suggested so that officials can make preliminary evaluations of proposed sites and eliminate the more unsuitable ones from consideration.

Findings. The investigators found the following: (1) limestone or dolomite quarries and most sand and gravel pits make poor landfill sites because these materials are usually good aquifers; (2) swampy areas also make poor sites unless they are properly drained to prevent disposal into standing water; (3) strip mines, clay pits, and gravel pits containing gravel with a high percentage of natural clay binder do make good disposal sites if kept dry; and (4) flat upland areas also are good potential sites if the required natural clay barrier is present above any aquifer. (SD)

• NOISE CONTROL

40. NOISE - SOUND WITHOUT VALUE

(a) Donald R. King and others. (b) Completed and findings published under the above title by the Committee on Environmental Quality, Federal Council for Science and Technology, Washington, D. C. 20506. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 56 pp. $.60 per copy. (c) Executive Office of the President, Federal Council for Science and Technology, Committee on Environmental Quality. (d) None.

Problem. This report reviews the dimensions of the problem of noise in our society and the responsibilities of federal agencies concerned with noise abatement. Various kinds of noise are examined to determine their effect on man: aircraft noise, surface transportation noise, other outdoor noises, indoor noise, and occupational noise. For each kind of noise, the present situation is surveyed, current programs to relieve the noise are examined, and recommendations made.

Findings. The report concludes that noise is becoming an increasingly severe problem in our society. Man can no longer escape from noise. He is surrounded by various kinds of noises at home, at work, and while traveling between the two. The federal government must assume primary responsibility for research on the problem of noise and its effects on citizens. More information is needed in the application of noise abatement techniques to transportation, building methods and materials, the design of machinery and other equipment, and the substitution of quiet approaches for presently noisy methods of accomplishing tasks. Conferences on all aspects of environmental noise problems is one means of exchanging information. Demonstration projects in federally owned buildings can illustrate noise reduction techniques and principles. (MP)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

• POPULATION

41. PRIVACY AND THE NATIONAL DATA BANK CONCEPT

(a) Cornelius E. Gallagher, Benjamin S. Rosenthal, John W. Wydler, and Charles Witter. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as the 35th Report by the U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Government Operations to the 90th Congress, House Report No. 1842. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 24 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Operations, Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the advantages, drawbacks, and safeguards necessary for a National Data Bank. The U. S. Bureau of the Budget has proposed the establishment of a National Data Bank to facilitate the processing and evaluation of statistical information and to provide a flow of reliable and accurate data for understanding the complexities of our society. This Bank would involve the pooling of records presently scattered among separate government agencies. However, a system of this sort raises the question of possible infringement on an individual's right to privacy, since it would contain personal information on individually identifiable citizens. The potential creation of personal dossiers through such a system poses a grave threat to freedom of expression by producing an atmosphere of surveillance, represented by instantaneously retrievable, derogatory or noncontextual data. With this in mind, the U. S. House Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy investigated the feasibility and structure of the proposed National Data Bank system.

Findings. Among the findings listed in this report are these: (1) There is a definite possibility that individuals would be apprehensive about expressing themselves spontaneously and espousing controversial views under what they may conceive as a "big brother" system. (2) Malfunction or misuse could occur

anywhere in the process from gathering to utilizing computerized information. (3) There should be definite limitations on the types of data contained in the National Data Center. (4) Data Center security would be more difficult than privacy protection in present agency systems. (5) Testimony and studies suggest that individual dossiers cannot be avoided under the envisioned National Data Bank. (6) To assure that erroneous or noncontextual information is not stored, each individual should be allowed access to information concerning him. (7) The Federal Statistics Users' Conference has suggested that improvements in the present federal statistical system might make it totally adequate, rendering the National Data Center concept unnecessary.

Considering these findings, the following recommendations were made in this report: (1) As it has been clearly demonstrated that a grave threat to constitutional guarantees exists in the National Data Bank concept, the priority of privacy must be asserted in the design and implementation of such systems. (2) No work should be done to establish the National Data Bank until privacy protection is fully explored and guaranteed with regard to personal records. (3) In formulating specific proposals, the Bureau of the Budget should consider alternatives, procedures, and safeguards suggested by the investigation. (4) A detailed plan for the establishment and operation of an independent supervisory commission should be included with these proposals. (5) The Bureau of the Budget should include procedures to permit access to the National Data Bank by standing committees of Congress. This would give the public some assurance that the system does not contain dossiers of potentially harmful data on individual citizens. It would also prevent the executive branch from taking an unfair advantage by using this powerful statistical aid in the creation of legislative proposals. (SD)

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42. POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING: THE TRANSITION FROM CONCERN TO ACTION

(a) Carl S. Shultz, Clifford A. Pease, James T. Walls, James S. Quirk, and Gooloo S. Wunderlich. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as the Report of the President's Committee on Population and Family Planning, by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, November, 1968, 43 pp. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. \$.30 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population and Family Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This report by the President's Committee on Population and Family Planning is a concise statement of needs and opportunities that exist to improve U. S. efforts in these areas. It attempts to determine what policies the United States should adopt in its long-range efforts to improve the quality of life for its own citizens and to contribute to the improvement of life in the developing nations. If present growth rates remain unchecked, the current world population will double by the end of the century. More than 80 percent of this increase will occur in developing nations. This problem is serious enough simply from the standpoint of assuring a reasonably adequate food supply for the anticipated increase.

Findings. The Committee proposed the following recommendations for immediate consideration: (1) That the federal government rapidly expand family planning programs to make information and services available by 1973 on a voluntary basis to all American women who want but cannot afford them. This will require an appropriation increase from the current \$30 million to \$150 million by 1973. (2) That the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Office of Economic Opportunity develop specific five-year plans for their population and planning programs. (3) That the Office of Education provide significant assistance to appropriate education agencies in the development of materials on population and family life. (4) That the U. S. continue to expand its programs of international assistance in these areas as rapidly as funds can be allocated and effectively used by recipient countries and agencies. (5) That specialists from other countries be invited to serve on advisory groups for both our domestic and international programs. (6) That the newly established Center for Population Research accelerate the government's research and training programs in both the biological and social sciences and that within two years the Center be expanded into a National Institute for Population Research, established by an act of Congress. (7) That the federal government provide basic support for population study centers. (8) That Congress authorize and the President appoint a Commission on Population to make the public aware of the

impact of population trends. Other recommendations of less immediacy are also included in the report. (SD)

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43. THE PEOPLE OF UPTON

(a) Sara S. Hartman, Frederick D. Abrams, Joseph F. Kish, Shifra Cogen, and Nancy Zibron. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Department of Housing and Community Development, The Equitable Building, 10 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. 21203, 1969, 19 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Department of Housing and Community Development (Baltimore), Planning Division, Research Section, and Sidney Hollander Associates. (d) None.

Problem. To compile data about the population of the Upton urban renewal project area of Baltimore, Md., concerning characteristics of the residents and their homes, neighborhood, needs, and attitudes. Upton includes the historical Pennsylvania Ave. district, focal point of Baltimore's black community and major jazz entertainment center.

Method. A socioeconomic survey of the area's residents was undertaken in 1968. Interviews with a predetermined random sample of the population were conducted by a group of area residents who received special training in interviewing techniques.

Findings. Upton is an area of black residents with a population of approximately 11,000 persons living in 3,400 dwelling units. Since 1960, Upton has shown about a 17 percent drop in occupied dwellings. Homeownership declined 40 percent in this period and over half of all owner-occupied units belong to elderly people. Renters comprise 88 percent of the population, with only 3 percent of the rented units having the landlord living on the premises. Almost three-fourths of tenant-occupied dwelling units were found to be in buildings in fair condition. Eighteen percent were in poor structures and only eight percent in good ones.

An analysis of family types indicates that half of the families are either elderly or broken. Only 55 percent of the household heads are in the work force, with 80 percent not having completed high school. The median annual income of all families is $3,400. Of those employed, 7.4 percent work in the Upton area. A lack of jobs coupled with dependence on public transportation (Only 15 percent of the families have cars.) produces a highly unfavorable employment situation. However, in more than half of the families with pre-school children, mothers who did not work said they would be interested in jobs or job training if there were day-care facilities available.

In spite of dissatisfaction among Upton residents with many aspects of the area, only 17 percent of the families participated to any extent in neighborhood-improvement activities or groups. The researchers say this may have increased since the time of the survey with the incentive that Upton, as a renewal project, would be provided with a realistic opportunity for revitalizing the neighborhood. (SD)

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44. POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR NEW JERSEY TO 2000 BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS

(a) Bruce E. Newling. (b) Completed and report issued under the above title, 1968, 82 pp. + appendices. Available from the researcher, 48 Huntington St., New Brunswick, N. J. 08901. $5.00 per copy. (c) The City College of New York, Department of Economics, and Rutgers, the State University, Department of Geography and Bureau of Economic Research, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research, and New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development. (d) 14:2-39.

Problem. This study is part of a cooperative research project designed to evaluate the impact of urbanization upon water resources in New Jersey. This work is a preliminary step, within the context of the larger project, designed to develop an inexpensive method for making plausible population projections by minor civil divisions and contains the projections, themselves, at five-year intervals from 1970 to 2000.

Method. After trying several mathematical models for the projection of population, the researcher settled on an equation that defines an inverse relationship between population density and rate of growth, which can apply to data in both a spatial and a temporal context. The method developed depends upon the transference of experience relating to density and rate of growth from a spatial to a temporal context. The model used calls for a progressively declining rate of growth

from 1960 onwards, with a population limit in each case expressed as a function of the area of the minor civil division and the critical density assigned to it. It projects population essentially on the basis of available space, where available space is defined as total land area. (HBK)

45. RETIREMENT STATUS AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF OLDER PEOPLE IN THE SMALL TOWN

(a) C. T. Pihlblad and R. A. Rosencranz. (b) Completed and published as Vol. III-Retirement Status of Older People in the Small Town and Vol. IV-Social Adjustment of Older People in the Small Town, of the agency's research on the aged in small towns of Missouri. A limited number of copies available from the Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 65202. $1.25 per copy. (c) University of Missouri, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Health Services. (d) 15:1-60 and 16:2-68.

Problem. To analyze the retirement status and social adjustment or life satisfaction of 1,716 elderly persons residing in 63 Missouri towns with populations less than 5,000.

Findings. In a work oriented society, severing the ties with the world of work poses some of the most serious problems of adjustment to aging. Adjusting to retirement is probably more difficult for men than for women who as housewives continue their routine of household activities as long as health permits. Retirement for men in small towns tends to be more gradual than for those in urban settings. It is more often the result of their own decision and declining health than the result of institutional regulations since these men have been largely self-employed as farmers, small entrepreneurs, professionals, and laborers. Comparison of employed with retired males, matched for age, showed that the employed are more likely to be widowed, have more formal education, have been employed in higher status occupations, participate more with family and friends, have better health and be more physically mobile, and have higher satisfaction with their past and present life. Analysis of age at retirement for males appears to support the following generalizations: early retirees show poorer health than those retiring later; those retiring in the middle years (62 to 67) contained larger proportions whose retirement had been compulsory, had held more part-time jobs since retirement, had higher morale scores, and had a more optimistic view than did those who retired early or late. Health was probably the main factor explaining this difference.

The researchers compared Neugarten-Hauighurst Life Satisfaction Index form A (LSIA) to a variety of demographic, socioeconomic, and psychological variables to differentiate the relation between high or low life satisfaction and other factors. No differences in LSIA scores appeared between the sexes. Decline in life satisfaction with age, while slight, was more marked for women than for men. Higher LSIA scores characterize those who are married, maintain independent households, have relatively higher levels of formal education, are employed, have higher incomes and have suffered little or no income decline with advancing age, and have relatively good health. By contrast, lower scores were found among the widowed, those who reside with children or other relatives, have limited formal education, have experienced decline in income since age 60, and have poor health. Most of these variables are interrelated and further analysis will be necessary to determine the relative contribution of each to life satisfaction. Significantly higher LSIA scores were also positively associated with levels of social participation, both formal, especially with religious activities, and informal with children, other relatives, and friends. Low LSIA scores characterize those who describe themselves as "often lonely," who perceive themselves as old, rather than middle aged or elderly, and whose main life concern is personal, such as with health or financial problems. All of these variables are associated with LSIA scores at a high level of significance (.01 or higher). Specific individual profiles are included to illustrate congruity or incongruity between life satisfaction, health, and social participation. (CTP)

• LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

46. STATE-LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

(a) James H. Pickford and Carl Stenberg. (b) Completed. A draft report has been submitted for Commission consideration. (c) U. S. Government, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. To review the background of the new militancy among public employer-employee relations in the public sector and the state laws dealing with the organizing of public employees, and with prohibitions against strikes. The project evaluates current collective bargaining efforts in state and local governments, and explores the advantage and disadvantage of possible courses of action to deal with public employer-employee collective bargaining.

Method. The study draws upon extensive surveys carried out in cooperation with the International City Managers' Association, the National Association of Counties, and the National League of Cities. Approximately 2,000 cities of 10,000 population and above, and 435 county jurisdictions located within metropolitan areas, were surveyed to determine the local dimensions of public employee collective bargaining. A survey was also made of state laws mandating conditions of local employment and was sponsored in cooperation with the National Association of Counties, the National League of Cities, and the State Personnel Administrators Association. Data concerning state mandating were sought from the executive directors of each municipal league and each county association. The state viewpoint is reflected in the data from the state personnel directors. (JHP)

47. A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE URBAN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES DEVELOPMENT ACT

(a) Jack G. Faucett. (b) Completed. Report available from Jack Faucett Associates, 8605 Cameron St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. $2.50 per copy. (c) Jack Faucett Associates, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Office of Program Analysis and Economic Research. (d) None.

Problem. To measure the potential effects of the Urban Employment Opportunities Development Act on employment, income, and investment in urban poverty areas over the next ten years. The effects would result from increased production in poverty areas, both by expanding existing facilities and by locating new facilities within the areas. Provisions of the Act for tax and other benefits to firms who make bonafide facility expansions would bring about these changes.

Method. Estimates of investment and employment were generated in 193 poverty areas in 102 SMSA's and were made on a three-digit Standard Industrial Classification basis (160 industry groups were investigated). The effects of the Act upon Treasury Department tax receipts and income levels in poverty areas were also evaluated. Labor, plant, and equipment output ratios were used to translate the results into estimates of jobs provided and investment generated inside poverty areas. Wage rates were applied to the jobs-provided projections to estimate the amount of income generated in poverty areas by the Act. Finally, the tax bill of each establishment locating in a poverty area was compared with the taxes it would have paid had it not been attracted into the area.

Findings. The analysis produced these estimates: (1) Approximately 20,000 urban poverty residents would probably be employed the first year under the provisions of the Bill with a ten-year total of about 250,000. (2) The direct loss in Treasury revenues would be estimated at approximately $12.6 million the first year, with a loss of about $500 million over the ten-year period. The Bill extends investment tax credits and a 25 percent additional tax deduction on wages paid to poverty area residents for plants locating in urban poverty areas and employing two-thirds of their labor force from poverty areas. (3) Investment in plants would come to about $26.6 million the first year and $310 million for the ten years. (4) Equipment investment would run $56 million, with a ten-year total of about $665 million. (5) Wages to low-income individuals would amount to approximately $66.3 million the first year and accumulate to about $768 million over the ten-year period. (JGF)

48. A PILOT STUDY OF URBAN CAREER PATTERNS

(a) Jack Ferguson and David Grafstein. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Federal Clearing House for Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151, August, 1968, 63 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Northeastern University, Sociology and Anthropology Department, for U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This study of individual job histories and patterns of careers analyzes the factors involved in shifts from one job to another. The four areas given most consideration are the following: (1) the movement between the father's primary job and his son's first job; (2) the movement accomplished within the working career of the son; (3) the factors which lead to specific career decisions such as job planning, education, and the family; and the possibility of improving job planning through some type of training in the secondary school system.

Method. Interviews were conducted in an ethnically heterogeneous, mainly working-class neighborhood in Boston. The 216 persons interviewed were all principal wage earners in their households. Those interviewed represent education levels ranging from less than eight years to post-graduates. The majority of the respondents were white men. Their median family income was $6,000.

Findings. There is a much lower probability of social mobility during a working career than there is in entering it from the parental occupational status. The major vehicle of movement in a career, once entered, is level of education. A return to school during a working career was one of the primary factors allowing a person who had initially gone to work with a poorer education than average to recover and become upwardly mobile during his career. Most successful persons in the occupational structure were those who tended to consult others about a prospective job change, and those least reluctant to do so were on the higher educational levels. The researchers list two practical needs: (1) Since the basic educational level required for upward mobility is high school or its equivalent, workers who have left school before this point should be encouraged to return for vocational, if not academic, training. (2) Because the wrong job move at the wrong time can create a situation from which the worker is unable to recover, students should have some training in the early years of high school on the most rational way of making job decisions. (HBK)

49. JOBLESS TRENDS IN 20 LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS

(a) Paul O. Flaim. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Special Labor Force Report No. 96 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, May, 1968, 13 pp. Available from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, 14th St. and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20210. (c) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (d) None.

Problem. To provide local area unemployment data by color, age, and sex, and to analyze unemployment trends in the nation's largest metropolitan areas and central cities. The provision of such data is expected to meet the information requirements of planners at both the local and national levels of government. Jobless trends for white versus nonwhite workers in central cities and suburbs are emphasized.

Method. This report examines unemployment in the 20 largest SMSA's and 14 central cities. Data were collected and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census as part of the Current Population Survey program, a national sample survey conducted monthly in about 50,000 households.

Findings. (1) The 1967 unemployment rate for the 20 largest metropolitan areas combined was 3.9 percent, essentially the same as the national rate of 3.8 percent. Rates for individual areas ranged from just over 2 percent in Minneapolis-St. Paul and Washington, D. C., to around 5.5 percent in the Los Angeles-Long Beach and San Francisco-Oakland areas. (2) The average unemployment rate was substantially higher for central cities (4.7 percent) than suburban areas (3.3 percent). The suburban-central city difference was substantial for whites (3.1 versus 3.7 percent) but relatively insignificant for nonwhites. (3) Between 1960 and 1967, unemployment rates dropped substantially in most of the 20 SMSA's. But in four areas--Los Angeles-Long Beach, San Francisco-Oakland, St. Louis, and Newark--the 1967 rate

was about the same as that in 1960. All four areas experienced a high rate of immigration of nonwhites. (4) Nonwhites had higher unemployment rates than whites in all areas surveyed, and for the 20 SMSA's combined the nonwhite rate (7.5 percent) was more than double the white rate (3.3 percent). (5) Unemployment in the 20 SMSA's was particularly high for nonwhite teenagers. Their jobless rate, 33 percent, was three times the rate for white teenagers. (6) Approximately 1 million unemployed workers, 34 percent of the nation's jobless total, lived in the 20 SMSA's. The 70,000 unemployed nonwhites in the 20 areas accounted for 42 percent of total nonwhite unemployment. (7) Three-fifths of the white labor force in the 20 SMSA's lived outside the central cities. Only one-fifth of the nonwhite labor force lived in the suburbs. (8) One of three nonwhite workers in the nation lived in the central cities of the 20 areas, compared with only 1 out of 8 white workers. (MP and JS)

50. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF THE URBAN POOR.

(a) Larry Sawers. (b) A doctoral dissertation, completed. Limited number of copies available under the above title from the Department of Economics, American University, Washington, D. C. 20016. Price not indicated. (c) University of Michigan, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To determine whether the urban poor form a homogeneous labor force or whether there are distinct racial or ethnic differences in their labor market behavior as determined by labor force participation rates.

Method. Data from the 1960 Census, some of which are aggregated by tract, were used to examine urban poor whites, blacks, Puerto Ricans, and Mexican-Americans.

Findings. There are significant differences in labor force participation rates between the racial and ethnic subgroups of the urban poor. Young, unmarried blacks of both sexes, older Puerto Rican women, and Mexican-American women of all ages are less likely to participate in the labor force than comparable whites. Black married women, especially those with preschool children, are much more likely to participate in the labor force than whites of the same age, marital status, and education. To a lesser extent, this is also true of Mexican-American men. Labor force participation of the different subgroups of the urban poor is affected by both the level of aggregate labor demand and the skill mix of labor demand in the metropolitan area where the poor live. High unemployment rates in a metropolitan area depress the participation of poor residents while a strong local demand for low-skilled workers favors the participation of some racial and ethnic segments of the urban poor. The differences in participation rates between these segments, with only minor exceptions, are apparently unrelated to their geographical distribution. (LS)

51. JOB OBSOLESCENCE IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONAL FIELD

(a) George G. Killinger, Hazel B. Kerper, and Charles M. Friel. (b) Completed and report issued under the above title by the Institute of Contemporary Corrections and Behavioral Sciences, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Tex. 77340, March 1, 1968, 176 pp. + appendices. No charge. (c) Sam Houston State University, Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine training needs for present and future law enforcement and correctional officers, and to devise and describe a model educational program to meet these needs.

Method. Present needs were analyzed by comparing two sets of data: (1) the qualifications of samples of officers at the Conroe and Dallas, Texas, police departments and line officers at the Texas Department of Corrections, where agricultural or industrial labor is the largest inmate activity; and (2) skill and educational requirements as inferred from job description bulletins and announcements and the curricula of in-service training programs in Texas.

Findings. In the correctional sample, 37 percent of the lower ranks and 11 percent of command officers did not meet present minimum requirements, whereas in the Dallas police sample all but 5 percent met minimum

standards. In contrasting perceived training needs, the correctional sample stressed more in-service training and college work while law enforcement officers accented raising minimum requirements, such as requiring military experience and some college. More of the correctional officers had advanced education and skilled and/or agrarian backgrounds. In law enforcement, the men were younger and more had military experience.

Future needs in corrections will reflect increased emphasis on rehabilitation and resocialization. The law enforcement officer is seen as a public relations specialist. Hence, the researchers foresee better educated officers with increased professional identification and community involvement. A "model" education program to meet present and future training needs is described in detail. (GGK)

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52. PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL WINTER MEETING--INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

(a) Gerald G. Somers (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Industrial Relations Research Association, Social Science Bldg., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. 53706, February, 1969, 401 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) Industrial Relations Research Association. (d) None.

Problem. At their Twenty-First Annual Meeting, the Industrial Relations Research Association offered sessions concerned with union-management relations, the labor market, employee compensation, and manpower policies. The more than fifty papers presented at the meeting and published here, are grouped into twelve units, and are usually followed by a discussion of the papers presented in that unit: (1) "Priorities in Policy and Research for Industrial Relations," key-note address by George P. Shultz, newly-appointed Secretary of Labor; (2) "Issues in the Government of Higher Education," a major address by Clark Kerr; (3) "Impasse Resolution, the Community, and Bargaining in the Public Sector"; (4) "Union-Management Co-operation Revisited"; (5) "New Directions in Labor Statistics"; (6) "Preventive Mediation and Continuing Dialogue"; (7) "Perspectives on the Problems of Union Leadership"; (8) "Public Policy and the Strategy and Tactics of Collective Bargaining"; (9) "Retaining and Upgrading of Disadvantaged Workers"; (10) "Research on Big City Labor Markets"; (11) "Federal Regulation and the Unions"; and (12) "The Tradeoffs: Work versus Play and Pay versus Fringes."

In his address, Secretary of Labor Shultz indicated that formulation of private and public policies is increasingly influenced by research on industrial relations, drawing on many disciplines for theory and technique to solve problems related to work place, labor market, and bargaining table. Principal issues currently commanding attention of policy-makers and academics are: race and employment; prosperity without inflation; diversity of interest of individuals and institutions undergoing constant change and producing stress and conflict in the more general social and economic order; issues of evaluating governmental or private efforts to tackle important problems effectively, especially the need for continuous assessment and developing measures to make these efforts more effective.

Clark Kerr's paper, dealing with industrial relations and university relations, addresses itself to the new social forces emerging from one-quarter of the total population of students, teachers, and administrators.

Other papers of particular interest are those presented in unit (9): Jackie P. Hearns, Executive Director of Jobs Now Project, "New Approaches to Meet Post-Hiring Difficulties of Disadvantaged Workers"; Samuel B. Marks, of Skill Achievement Institute, New York University, "Employer Techniques for Upgrading Low-Skill Workers"; and Jules Pagano, of Greenleigh Associates, Inc., "Union-Management Adaptation to Needs of Disadvantaged New Employees."

A group of "Invited Papers," presented by younger professionals, include: "Factors Determining Earnings of Selected Blue Collar Workers in India and Japan"; "Resolving Industrial Conflict--An Experimental Study of the Effects of Attitudes and Precedent"; "Lateral Interaction and Effectiveness in Vertical Organizations"; and "Organizational Stress: Some Intervening Dysfunctions of Role Conflict and Ambiguity."

Annual Reports of IRRA for 1968 and local chapters of the Association are also included. (BK)

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53. EMPLOYMENT INVENTORY

(a) Norbert W. Budde. (b) Completed. Published under the above title by and

available from East-West Gateway Coordinating Council, 234 Collinsville Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. 62201, February, 1969, 47 pp. + appendices. Also available from Clearinghouse for Federal, Scientific, and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151. Price not indicated. (c) East-West Gateway Coordinating Council, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. One of the most significant indicators of a regional economy and a prime element in determining the existence and direction of the need for governmental services, is the size and location of the regional labor force. Starting with data supplied by the Missouri and Illinois Departments of Employment Security, and supplementing this with an intensive search of secondary sources, this report describes the techniques by which employment data were obtained, located, and classified for the region. A concept of validity levels is introduced to permit independent appraisal and use of data which have different degrees of validity dependent on the confidence which can be placed in the source of the data. Summaries of the data for 1959, 1965-1966 were drawn by location, Standard Industrial Classification code and land use, to provide a base for economic forecasts. (EWGCC)

54. EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIERS AND EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS: AN ECONOMIC BASE STUDY FOR THE ST. LOUIS REGION

(a) Ben-chieh Liu. (b) Completed. Published under the above title by and available from St. Louis Regional Industrial Development Corporation, 7701 Forsyth Blvd., Rm. 348, St. Louis, Mo. 63105, March, 1969, 32 pp. Also available from East-West Gateway Coordinating Council, 234 Collinsville Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. 62201 and Clearinghouse for Federal, Scientific, and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151. Price not indicated. (c) St. Louis Regional Industrial Development Corporation for the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Urban Planning Assistance Program. (d) None.

Problem. This study is designed to be complementary to the agency's input-output study for the St. Louis region. Rather than studying product flows, income multipliers, industrial interrelations and interactions in money terms, it adds information to the employment inventory and profile of this region. In a similar but modified economic base model, it identifies employment in both basic and nonbasic activities of region in 1967, by industry. Assuming that a stable export-local consumption trend existed for each industry between 1959 and 1967, the region's employment multiplier is estimated by utilizing a two-stage technique. Moving averages are calculated from time series data to eliminate possible seasonal, as well as cyclical fluctuation, before they are applied to regression technique. The relationship between basic employment and both regional and outside forces that affect basic employment are investigated. Based on this model and with the assistance of other national projections, this study presents employment projections by industrial sector for the region up to 1980. (RIDC)

55. THE ROLE OF FARM LABOR MARKET INSTITUTIONS IN THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY OF TEXAS

(a) Paul B. Miller and John M. Glasgow. (b) In process. Completion scheduled for December, 1969. (c) Texas A & M University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a pilot approach toward gaining a comprehensive picture of the labor recruitment process in the farm industry of the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Problems of decreasing demand for unskilled farm labor and shortages of trained technicians have characterized the increasingly mechanized farm industry. The situation is particularly severe in the Rio Grande Valley because of the high proportion of generally unskilled minority groups (primarily Mexican-American) and relatively heavy dependence on farm employment as a result of the otherwise underdeveloped economic base. Despite general surpluses of untrained labor, there is also the possibility of localized shortages for certain labor intensive crops.

To establish a basis for recommending alternative policy approaches to these widespread agricultural problems, an analysis of the labor recruitment process is being undertaken. This analysis identifies the factors affecting the unemployment, underemployment, and labor mobility of the Valley labor force, and attempts to isolate the factors tending to hinder market adjustments. The study also deals with the special problems resulting from the local impact of day workers commuting from Mexico, and the unusual concentration of farm workers who winter in the Rio Grande Valley but work in other areas during the harvest season.

Method. Evaluation of the functioning of farm labor institutions will be based on information obtained from recruiters, employers, and farm workers. Community, business, labor and government leaders are being interviewed to isolate the most important problems involved in recruiting labor in the area and to obtain the kind of information necessary for development of an adequate employment policy. A stratified sample of farm workers is being interviewed to determine their attitudes toward the utilization of existing labor market facilities and need for new or modified institutional arrangements, as well as their individual plans for remaining in the agricultural labor force. (SIE)

56. SOUTHERN BLACK JOURNALISTS

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) Virginia Council on Human Relations, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To increase the number of black journalists employed by Southern print media, the Ford Foundation is sponsoring this project to train 15 black journalists, most of whom will be recruited from the South. The on-the-job training will be conducted by an Afro-American newspaper chain which has editorial offices in Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, and Newark. Trainees will attend classes in journalism in Richmond for three months and then be rotated in the various Afro-American city news offices. Prominent black newsmen will teach classes. Successful trainees will be guaranteed jobs by the Afro-American chain, and by the Atlanta Constitution, the Greensboro Daily News, the Norfolk Star Ledger, and the Norfolk Virginian Pilot. (FF)

57. THE WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM: MAKING ADULTS ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT

(a) Samuel Z. Klausner. (b) In process. (c) University of Pennsylvania, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This research project is directly associated with the Welfare Information Network program whose objective is to provide the necessary services and opportunities to recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) so that they can become wage-earning members of society and restore their families to independent and useful roles in the community. The research will (1) provide basic information on the process of adult socialization and the effectiveness of the WIN program as a factor in effecting such social change; (2) make recommendations relative to improving the major program functions to make them more responsive to recipients' needs, including establishment of criteria for selecting potential WIN enrollees and suggesting methods for improving performance of coaches, counselors, and other manpower specialists; and (3) assess the impact of the program upon the local labor market.

Method. Six hundred AFDC recipients will be selected from welfare rolls in Camden, New Jersey. Half of these (an experimental group) will be referred to the local manpower agency while the other half (the control group) will be drawn from those who are eligible for such referrals but for whom no suitable training vacancy is currently available. Through personal interviews, information will be sought relative to individual characteristics, employability, motivation for employment, aspiration for promotion, attitudes toward working in particular situations, meaning of monetary remuneration, and cultural style which may affect employability. Study results will present information related to an improved understanding of processes of adult socialization and some mechanisms of planned social change. The research will also provide recommendations bearing on manpower policies and programs with particular reference to helping recipients attain optimal economic independence. This is a two-year project, with eight months devoted to Phase I, a feasibility study, and the remaining to Phase II, the comprehensive study. (SZK)

58. PARTICIPATION IN ADULT EDUCATION AND OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY

(a) Laurence E. Devlin. (b) A doctoral dissertation. Status not reported. (c) University of Chicago, Graduate School, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. (1) To determine whether voluntary participation in adult education is associated with individual occupational mobility. (2) To investigate whether participation in adult education reflects the need to keep up with the increasing complexity of today's jobs or with the desire to improve one's position in the occupational structure.

Method. Four groups of 50 adult males are being classified by their participation in and awareness of adult educational opportunities. The sample is being identified from registration records and mailing lists of an educational program located in a blue-collar suburb of a large city. Data are being collected by interview, focusing on three primary measures: (1) incidence of participation, (2) number of job moves, and (3) socioeconomic level of all job moves. Other data on demographic characteristics, occupational perceptions, early educational experiences, and social behavior are being collected for explaining hypotheses and differences among the groups. (SIE)

59. JOB TRAINING IN MULTI-CITY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

(a) Samuel B. Marks. (b) Status not reported. (c) Skill Achievement Institutes, Inc., under contract with U. S. Department of Labor. (d) None.

Problem. (1) To explore means of providing and evaluating comprehensive technical assistance to and coordinated management of a multi-city demonstration program. (2) To help test in three cities, under sponsorship of several different types of organizations, new techniques for encouraging employers to establish programs enabling employed low-skill workers to advance to higher-skill jobs.

Method. (1) Recommend to the Manpower Administration three cities for implementing demonstration; (2) select appropriate sponsors in each city, including an existing organization in each of two cities and a new nonprofit organization in the third; (3) provide managerial, professional, and technical assistance services in each city; (4) train staff in each city to perform upgrading training; and (5) design measurement and data collection procedures in each of the three cities. (SIE)

60. A STUDY OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND SCHOOL PLACEMENT SERVICES IN A LARGE METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREA

(a) Lloyd Ulman, Margaret S. Gordon, and Margaret Thal-Larsan. (b) In process. Completion expected during Fiscal Year 1969. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Graduate School of Business Administration, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This study is concerned with two major problems: (1) the effect of manpower programs on the relative roles and effectiveness of public and private employment agencies and placement services, and (2) the nature of the relationships between the employment agencies and educational institutions. Particular reference is paid to the development, transmission, and use of information on occupational changes and their implications for manpower and educational policy and the planning of vocational education and training programs. The problem of effective cooperation between local employment and manpower agencies in placing central city jobseekers in firms located outside the central city and vice versa is also studied.

Method. Data are being collected from the public employment service and private placement services of various types, and from practicing counselors in secondary schools and junior colleges in the San Francisco Bay area. The questionnaires are constructed in such a way as to permit analysis that will identify the significant factors influencing the effectiveness of placement and counseling services, and to yield inferences as to the steps necessary to bring employment offices up to the level of those providing superior services. (SIE)

61. MANPOWER PROJECTIONS FOR THE PACIFIC REGION

(a) Edward M. Smith, Helen S. Charlton, Milton A. Keenan, and Bruce Hanchett. (b) Status not reported. (c) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, San Francisco Regional Office. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a set of projections of manpower requirements by industry and occupation for the eight states comprising the Pacific Regional Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Method. Projections will be based on modification of techniques used by the Bureau to make national projections. Research involves examination of regional historical trends in manpower demand and supply, and relationships to national trends. The differential impact of past and anticipated technological change on regional and national industries and other demographic and labor force characteristics of future regional growth are also being examined. The national models will be modified to incorporate regional relationships and data. The projections are designed to provide guidance to governmental, educational, vocational guidance and manpower agencies for programming and planning purposes. (SIE)

● THE FAMILY

62. THE ELEMENTARY STRUCTURES OF KINSHIP

(a) Claude Lévi-Strauss. Tr. by James Harle Bell, John Richard von Sturmer, and Rodney Needham (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108, 1969, 541 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 68-12840. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. Claude Lévi-Strauss' Les Structures elementaires de la Parente has acquired a classic reputation since its original publication in 1949. In 1967, it was republished in a revised French edition with a new forward by the author. The translators have used this latter text along with further emendations by Lévi-Strauss.

In this volume, Lévi-Strauss elucidates the problem of incest by means of the concept of exchange. He distinguishes two elementary modes of exchange which govern not only the conventional variety of goods and services but also the transfer of women in marriage: these are "restricted" and "generalized" exchange. With a mass of ethnographic evidence, he demonstrates how the formidable intricacy of marriage customs, comprising moral and jural ideas and institutions (which appear to be essentially arbitrary), can be seen as local and historical examples of simple and widespread rules of exchange. He traces these rules throughout a vast range of simple societies, chiefly in Australia and mainland Southeast Asia, but also in the Americas, Oceania, and other parts of the world. To this survey he adds two extended sections on the great civilizations of China and India. Lévi-Strauss continues with a briefer consideration of the passage from elementary to complex structures, with particular reference to American societies, and concludes with a chapter on the principles of kinship, exchange as the universal basis for marriage prohibitions, and the formal relations between sexes as part of a universe of communication. (HBK)

63. FAMILY SIZE, CHILDSPACING, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

(a) Ronald Freedman and Lolagene C. Coombs. (b) In process. Completion expected by January, 1970. Two papers are ready for publication: an analysis of premarital pregnancy in relation to family background and current socio-economic status, to be published in the American Journal of Sociology, and inferences about induced abortion from correlates of fetal mortality rates, to be published in Population Studies. (c) University of Michigan, Population Studies Center, under sponsorship of the Social Security Administration and the Rockefeller Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the social and economic correlates of varying childspacing patterns. The research focuses on interviews conducted in 1966 to determine changes in family expectations and pregnancy history, as well as shifts in economic situation. The existing bodies of data to be utilized provide intensive interview material on pregnancy histories, spacing of children, and an array of social and economic characteristics of the couples.

Method. Data were gathered from a cross-section sample of 1,300 white married women in the Detroit metropolitan area at selected stages in the family life cycle; a cross-section sample of 3,350 Detroit couples married in 1961 for whom premarital pregnancy status was ascertained; and two national samples, 1955 Growth of American Families (GAF) data and 1961 GAF data. (LCC)

- MIGRATION

64. A STUDY OF ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

(a) Daniel O. Price, William R. Hazard, and Ralph Wright. (b) In process. Completion expected by early 1970. (c) TRACOR, Inc., Sociometric Research Department, under sponsorship of U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. The migration of the Negro from the lower Mississippi basin, of the Mexican-American from south Texas, and of the white migrant class from western Kentucky may for many years be a major cause of human misery, social unrest, and interracial misunderstanding. This research will attempt to find the extent to which this is true by comparing socioeconomic levels of migrants from the three ethnic groups with members of their extended families who have chosen to remain in the impoverished rural areas.

The project will seek to determine: (1) whether the Negro, Mexican-American, and Anglo rural-poor are better off than they were before moving; (2) whether feelings of alienation, increased poverty, and family disunity are the rule rather than the exception for the interregional migrant; (3) whether migrants in the three ethnic groups differ with respect to how soon and how well they adapt to urban life styles; (4) whether migrants are better educated than non-migrants; (5) the characteristics of migrants who return to their rural homelands as compared to their urbanized cohorts; (6) the impact of migration on the family structure; (7) to what extent rural to urban migration is one long direct move and how frequently it is broken up by a first move to a nearby urban area; (8) what advice migrants would give individuals contemplating migration; and (9) whether economic support of families in rural areas is forthcoming from the more affluent migrants who have found employment in urban centers. (DOP)

65. THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF BLACK MIGRATION

(a) A. Bradley Askin. (b) Research completed. Report being compiled. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To explain Negro migration flows and describe what economic effects these flows imply for such factors as income, employment, and public welfare received. The study considers demographic and labor force variables as they affect decisions and Negro-white differences. The north-south Negro differences are examined briefly.

Method. Mobility patterns were determined from 1960 census data for state economic areas; the 1960 1/1000 sample data were used to study effects.

Findings. The investigator reports that Negro migration differs from total migration with respect to causes and effects. A more detailed description of these findings will be included in the final report. (ABA)

- URBANIZATION

66. PROGRAMS RELEVANT TO URBAN PROBLEMS

(a) Merrill F. Krughoff and others. (b) In process. Interim Phase I Report under the above title available from Voluntarism and Urban Life Project, Institute of Community Studies, 345 E. 46th St., New York, N. Y. 10017, December, 1968, 106 pp. $4.00 per copy. (c) Institute of Community Studies, Voluntarism and Urban Life Project, under sponsorship of United Community Funds and Councils of America and 12 cooperating foundations and national corporations. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how health and welfare forces may refocus their efforts in collaboration with educational, religious, physical planning, and economic development forces, toward improving the quality of life

in [illegible] America. This three-part study [illegible] "voluntarism," the responsibility of the volunteer citizen leader to be informed about and to take action in support of [illegible] and programs needed to deal constructively with the problems of people. The first stage of the study, conducted during 1968, formulated human goals as a starting point for identifying obstacles to their attainment and outlining programs to remove them. The second phase, in 1969, focuses on examining the efficacy, cost, and practicality of programs outlined in Phase I; evaluating possibilities of restructuring programs for more efficient delivery of services; and refining guidelines relating to auspices and financing. Phase III, during 1970, will focus on consultation to local communities and national organizations on the application of findings.

The Phase I report sets out human goals in five areas: income adequacy and opportunity, physical environment and material needs, health, knowledge and skills, and personal and social development. Obstacles to obtaining these goals are identified and ranked by degree of severity. Programs to achieve the goals are outlined and ranked by their efficacy, and the degree of responsibility of volunteer community leaders in health and welfare is indicated. (HBK)

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67. URBAN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY TO 1966

(a) Gerald Breese. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 89-90. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, July, 1969, 106 pp. + appendices. $8.00 per copy. (c) Princeton University, Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. This selected bibliography of materials relating to urbanization in Australia and New Zealand includes references up to January, 1966. Historical studies of cities have been excluded, as have [illegible] reports by town planners, dissertations, and theses. The bibliography is arranged [illegible] by cities, states, and countries. Appendices include the following: a tabular presentation of sources consulted; a list of official and local place names for major urban areas; and a census table [illegible]ing population estimates for major urban areas. (HBK)

• SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

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68. VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

(a) J. Roland Pennock and John W. Chapman (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title as Nomos XI by Atherton Press, 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011, 1969, 291 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-27525. (c) American Society for Political and Legal Philosophy. (d) None.

Problem. The 15 essays in this volume are devoted generally to the political and legal aspects of private and voluntary associations, to a philosophical analysis of their nature, and to their operational significance for social and political pluralism. The essayists consider three sorts of questions relating to associations either singly or in combination: (1) The first group focuses on the individual. What kinds of memberships does he have? What is the effect upon him of membership in each kind of association? (2) In the second, the internal composition and workings of the organization are examined. (3) The third group focuses on the state as a whole and the effect of organized groups upon it and upon the political processes of the associational structure of the society and upon modes of behavior of these associations. The associations considered range from very small groups based on shared commitments to the very large ones which share only legal principles. The ways in which these two aspects of associations are joined in various combinations are also described. The first six essays deal with the nature of voluntary associations; the next three provide historical perspectives; and the final essays describe pluralism in practice. (HBK)

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69. THE AUTOMOBILE, AN ADOLESCENT INSTITUTION COLLIDING WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY: ANATOMY AND SOLUTION

(a) Theodore W. Goldberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title by College of Environmental Design, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1968, 62 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), College of Environmental Design. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the adolescent social ritual known as "cruising," its related social and environmental problems, and propose a solution to them. Cruising consists of driving up and down a popular boulevard watching other people. On weekend nights it is transformed into an animated social attraction of bumper-to-bumper traffic as hundreds of cars filled with youths flood the same area. As the congested traffic slowly moves, the teenagers interact between cars--calling one another, watching each other, smiling and flirting--each one trying to maintain what is considered a cool posture. Along the chosen boulevard, or "strip," are parking "hangouts" where cruisers stop to socialize. These may range from a hamburger stand to a grocery store parking lot.

Findings. The researcher suggests the establishment of teenage mobile centers. The perimeter of the center would be defined by the traffic pattern, while the inside area would be the activity core. Activities located in the core and a staggered parking arrangement would encourage a teenager to leave the confines of his car to gain more complete social interaction, and at the same time provide a way to associate himself with the car in which he feels socially safe. Core activities might include a drive-in dance, a sidewalk cafe situated to give the greatest possible view of the road, a tune-up center where teenagers could rent tools for adjustments and minor car repairs, and other car shops. Daytime uses, which would close to allow nighttime social gathering, include a gymnasium, shopping facilities, and parks. The mobile center might also be expanded to be part of a teenage community recreational center serving a larger cross-sectional population in addition to the cruising population. (HBK)

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70. POLITICAL ATTITUDES AND INVOLVEMENT OF THE URBAN POOR

(a) Everett F. Cataldo, Richard M. Johnson, and Lyman A. Kellstedt. (b) An ongoing study. Three papers have been issued: (1) Everett Cataldo and Lyman Kellstedt, "Conceptualizing and Measuring Political Involvement Over Time: A Study of Buffalo's Urban Poor," Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Social Statistics Section, 1968, 14 pp. Price not indicated. (2) Everett Cataldo, Richard Johnson, and Lyman Kellstedt, "Urban Poor and Community Action in Buffalo," May, 1968, 26 pp. Price not indicated. (3) Everett Cataldo, Richard Johnson, and Lyman Kellstedt, "Political Attitudes of Urban Blacks and Whites: Some Implications for Policy-makers," to be published in American Politics: Research and Readings, Stephen Wasby and Jack Vander Slik (eds.), Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) State University of New York at Buffalo, under sponsorship of U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. To compare political participation rates for blacks and whites and isolate some of the important correlates of this participation. The researchers are concerned specifically with the following: (1) the different rates of conventional (e. g. voting, working within political parties) and unconventional (e. g. rioting, demonstrating) participation for blacks and whites; (2) the effects of social status and attitudinal variables on political participation; (3) the relationship between conventional and unconventional participation; and (4) implications for policy-makers.

Method. In the winter of 1966-67, the researchers conducted a survey of attitudes of 136 blacks and whites in Buffalo. Respondents were given cards with 11 participation items printed on them. They were asked to sort the cards on a four point scale according to how often they performed the activities and the degree to which they felt a responsibility to perform them. Respondents were also asked to place themselves, the United States, and Buffalo on an eleven-point scale ranging from things at their worst to things at their best, for the present, five years in the past, and five years in the future. This scale was used to measure "sense of progress" and "optimism for the future."

Findings. No strong tendency exists among blacks to substitute unconventional behaviors for conventional ones in an effort to achieve political goals or to demonstrate hostility toward the system. While a greater propensity to demonstrate and riot was observed among blacks, they were seen to participate in conventional ways equally as much if not more so than whites. Even those blacks who show a propensity to riot participate in conventional ways. For both racial groups, conventional participation tends to increase with an increase in social status, political efficacy (belief that the

individual can affect the political system), and political information, and to decrease with an increase in political cynicism, although this latter relationship is somewhat stronger for whites than for blacks. A sense of progress and optimism for the future has no relation to participation rates for whites, but for blacks there is a very slight relationship between optimism for the United States and Buffalo and conventional participation rates. A propensity to engage in unconventional activities is essentially unrelated to social status, information level, or attitude toward the future. Conventional behavior is not related to unconventional behavior; the correlations between propensity to demonstrate or riot and conventional participation items are for the most part very weak. In general, the differences between the racial groups reflect a greater overall politicizing of blacks.

The researchers conclude that slight improvement of the Negro's condition, through government programs and educational opportunity, has increased his expectations and has stimulated him to turn increasingly toward the political sphere for further improvement. Narrowing the gap between black expectations and evaluations of governmental performance would likely create feelings of political efficacy, reduced cynicism, more supportive attitudes toward the system, and increased reliance on conventional means of political participation. If, however, the gap between expectation and evaluation continues to increase, frustration, hostility, cynicism, and an increasing reliance on unconventional modes of participation might be expected. Policy-makers must deal carefully with problems of blacks and yet must avoid alienating whites. (HBK)

71. AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF URBAN AFRO-AMERICANS

(a) Charles A. Valentine and Betty Lou Valentine. (b) In process. Several publications appeared in 1969: (1) Charles A. Valentine, "The 'Culture of Poverty,' Its Scientific Significance, and Its Implications for Action," _The Culture of Poverty: A Critique_, Eleanor Leacock (ed.), published by Simon and Schuster; (2) Charles A. and Betty Lou Valentine, "Ghetto Ethnography: A Preliminary Report of Research," _Urban Anthropology_, Thomas Weaver and Douglas White (eds.), published by Human Organization Monographs; (3) Charles A. and Betty Lou Valentine, "Making the Scene, Digging the Action, and Telling It Like It Is: Anthropologists at Work in a Dark Ghetto," Afro-American Anthropology: Contemporary Perspectives, Norman Whitten and John Szwed (eds.), published by the Free Press. Additional papers and books are in various stages of preparation. (c) The Brookdale Hospital Center, Department of Community Health, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. To test two major hypotheses concerning social class, ethnicity, and cultural diversity. The study consists of ethnographic research in an ethnically diverse, predominantly Afro-American, low-income, urban community. The first hypothesis states that there is a distinctive "culture of poverty." It is predicted that this hypothesis and a number of subsidiary propositions will not be supported. The second hypothesis states that various categories of Afro-Americans are bicultural collectivities in the sense that they draw on changing ethnically distinctive repertoires of standardized social behavior as well as patterns from the ethnically nonspecific mainstream, middle-class, American cultural system. It is predicted that this hypothesis, together with a series of derived and auxiliary propositions will be supported. The propositions and predictions are derived in part from continuing ethnographic research which has been underway since July, 1968, in a large U. S. Metropolitan area. During this first year, the method of in-residence participatory ethnography has proved sound, and the study been successful in securing rich preliminary data. (CAV)

72. CITIZEN ORIENTATIONS AND CONTACT WITH GOVERNMENT

(a) Herbert Jacob. (b) In process. First reports expected by January, 1970. (c) University of Wisconsin, Department of Political Science, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Center for Public Policy and Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This study is examining the distinction between antagonism directed at specific government agencies and generalized political alienation. It is also analyzing the relationship between antagonism and alienation on the one hand and recalled experiences with government officials on the other.

The principle hypotheses being considered are: (1) that diffuse alienation from the political system and dissatisfaction focused on specific agencies are empirically distinct; (2) that the type and extent of personal experience with agencies are directly related to the degree of antagonism focused on particular agencies but are not related to diffuse political alienation; (3) that personal experiences with agencies are more powerful predictors of specifically focused antagonism among those with such experience than are psychological or social status variables; and (4) that psychological and social status variables are more powerful predictors of diffuse and generalized alienation.

Method. The data have been collected through two interviews per respondent in three sampling areas of Milwaukee. The first interview included socioeconomic information, perceptions of the "perfect" and "actual" policeman, judge, teacher, welfare worker, and mailman on semantic differential scales, and measures of power aspiration, political efficacy, duplicity, judicial efficacy, consumer efficacy, trust vs. distrust, internal vs. external control, cynicism, and political participation. The second interview obtained information about experiences with 45 government agencies and programs. (HJ)

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73. CONDITIONS AND ATTITUDES OF NEGROES IN DETROIT

(a) Howard Schuman. (b) In process. (c) University of Michigan, Detroit Area Study, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To study the conditions and attitudes of Negroes in Detroit.

Method. A cross-section of Negro family heads and wives of heads are being interviewed, with extra sampling of middle-income residential areas. Questions deal with the goals of these respondents along an "integration to nationalism" dimension, and with the means by which these goals are, in the respondents' eyes, best implemented. These means and goals will be related to past positive and negative experiences across racial lines, to levels of expectation and aspiration, and to a series of basic social and economic variables such as age, income, occupation, education, and region of origin. Race of interviewer is varied. The interaction of each of the main substantive factors with the methodological variation will be studied. (HS)

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74. AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF SOCIAL DISABILITY FROM EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OF PUERTO RICAN YOUTH IN CHICAGO

(a) Jacquetta Hill Burnett. (b) In process. (c) University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, School of Education, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service. (d) None.

Problem. To study the sources and kinds of disability in Puerto Rican youths that arise from failures in and problems with the schools in Chicago. The anthropological study concentrates on a selected sample of nuclear social networks comprised of a Puerto Rican youth, his school teachers, his household, and his closest peers.

Method. Using participant observers in schools and in neighborhood centers, who observe, interview, and participate, even in some of the households, the researchers are following two small groups of young Puerto Ricans, one in high school and one in seventh and eighth grade, through a period of time to observe the behavior and cognitive interrelationship among the component persons of each network with respect to educational problems and social disabilities. The study focuses on the various types of cultural patterns of household and of school which are not complementary. The researchers will explore and test the relation of the observed conditions to the degree of parental and household acculturation to North American customs, to the ethnic composition of the schools they attend, and to their extra-school peer relations. (JHB)

• SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

75. PREJUDICE U. S. A.

(a) Charles Y. Glock and Ellen Siegelman (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, June, 1969, 196 pp. $2.25 per copy, paper. LC 74-75407. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Survey Research Center, University of California Five-Year Study of Anti-Semitism in the United States. (d) None.

Problem. The essays in this volume explore the posture and potential of the nation's schools, churches, mass media, industry and labor, and government agencies in the thrust for improving race relations in the United States. The essayists are primarily concerned with prejudice rather than discrimination, because "any attempt to reduce discrimination without simultaneously trying to change people's attitudes is probably doomed to half-measures, token compliance, and a series of transient victories accompanied by deep resentments." The editors see a massive and sustained program of education for both children and adults, and carried on jointly by the existing major institutions of the society as the greatest promise for the eventual control of prejudice. In their separate chapters, the contributors to the book exhibit greater optimism about what the various institutions might do than about what they are doing.

The schools, according to M. Brewster Smith, pay lip service to the cause of tolerance but exert little effort and have little effect in instilling it in their students. Smith declares that schools are increasingly active in efforts to reduce discrimination and to eliminate the major deleterious effects of segregation but such activity is rarely accompanied by a parallel effort to combat prejudice. He cautions that the mere placing of black and white children side by side in the classroom is not enough and urges the launching of creative programs of education for understanding. Charles Silberman, too, says the schools can and ought to be doing considerably more to fight prejudice than they are currently doing. He is skeptical, however, that the schools possess the leverage to effect change that many educators have attributed to them.

Rodney Stark and Charles Y. Glock assert that the church is now more instrumental in promoting than in erasing prejudice. They see this, however, as largely an inadvertent byproduct of dogmas that are slowly losing their force. The authors anticipate that, in the natural course of events, the churches will upset the present balance and that the increasing interest in Christian social ethics might result in the cause of tolerance being given increasingly high priority.

Dore Schary declares that the mass media have a genuine concern to help the cause of intergroup relations. He questions, however, whether the media's performance measures up to their good intentions. While the media are moving in most of the right directions, he calls for more objectivity in the selection and reporting of racial news stories and for increased employment recruitment and training of minority group members.

In assessing the business community's potential for effecting change, Howard Samuels is perhaps the most optimistic of the authors. Declaring that "American business has thrived on its willingness to change with the times, to retool when necessary," Samuels says retooling is getting underway now. But while business has made formal commitment, he declares, it is still being held back by the same kind of prejudice that pervades other elements of society. He urges industry to actually try hiring and promoting without prejudice. They will find that many of their fears are unnecessary.

Seymour Lipset paints a bleak portrait of the relation between politics and prejudice in America. In every era, he says, there have been politicans who have used appeals to racial, religious, or ethnic prejudice to get votes. While Lipset gives little hope that the picture will change drastically in the future, he nevertheless points out that the political arena has been the scene of most victories against prejudice and is the place where victims of prejudice are most likely to win their struggle.

Mayor Richard Hatcher, who did win in the political arena, discusses his campaign and says that in effect, he ended up being

opposed by both political parties. He also says, however, that the work of his black and white campaigners was like an exciting miniature painting--an embryo of what the future society can really bring forth if it but has the will to do so.

Highly critical of American institutions which, on the whole left the Negro outside the door, Hatcher declared that blacks are now determined to be there at all costs. The very fact that blacks seek political office shows they have not given up hope for the democratic political process.

Saunders Redding declares that while the only solution to the problems of race is the formation of a single community with full membership for all, resistance to this solution is still strong. In spite of appeals by some Negroes for an emotional identification with Africa, the Negro American is no more African than the fairest Anglo-Saxon protestant. He is American; his destiny is one with the destiny of America; his culture is the culture of Americans and so are his vices, virtues, and problems. (HBK)

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76. JUSTICE IN TIME OF CRISIS

(a) William A. Dobrovir. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a staff report to the District of Columbia Committee on the Administration of Justice Under Emergency Conditions. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, April, 1969, 180 pp. $1.00 per copy. LC 72-602414. (c) District of Columbia Committee on the Administration of Justice Under Emergency Conditions, Emergency Justice Project Task Force, under sponsorship of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Eugene and Agnes Meyer Foundation, and National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. (d) None.

Problem. This report deals primarily with two aspects of the administration of justice during and after the civil disorders which followed the death of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968: (1) the setting of bail by the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, and (2) the charging policy of the U. S. Attorney's office. The report has four parts. Part I discusses the context in which justice was administered during the emergency. Court appearances, bail, and judicial administration during the emergency are reviewed in Part II. In Part III, the prosecution and court proceedings after the emergency are considered. Part IV provides the Task Force's conclusions and recommendations. Statistics and a detailed description of the method of investigation are given in the appendices.

Findings. The Emergency Justice Project Task Force stated these findings in its report: (1) There was an absence of adequate instructions to officers on arrest policy, what charges to use, and curfew enforcement. This resulted in a wide disparity among the officers and unequal treatment of rioters. Many of the more serious offenders escaped arrest altogether. (2) Prior to appearance in court, many defendants had spent a night, 24 hours, or even longer in custody due to delays resulting from administrative tie-ups and the inadequacy of physical facilities. (3) There is considerable doubt as to the wisdom of the policy of restricting the pre-trial release of those arrested. The purpose of this policy is to keep those arrested who would be likely to return to the disorders from doing so. However, there was no agreement among the judges on how to pick those who were likely to return. Many persons seemingly entitled to release on recognizance under the law were held to money bond and, unable to pay, went to jail. The cases of nearly 40 percent of the persons initially sent to jail with a money bond order have been dismissed or acquitted. (4) Too many felony indictments were sought and obtained by the U. S. Attorney. This conclusion was reached for the following reasons: most of the indictees were ordinary looters; of those tried, few have been convicted of felonies in the District Court; and most have received suspended sentences; riot cases have added considerably to the backlog and trial delay in the District Court where serious offenses are tried; and these cases would doubtlessly have been tried quicker in the Court of General Sessions.

The report recommended: (1) detailed police guidelines covering arrest procedures and curfew enforcement, to ensure more even-handed treatment of rioters and curfew violators; (2) reliance on third party custody in setting bail during a disorder and rejection of money bond to detain defendants; (3) a carefully detailed charging policy for

disorders without relying on plea-bargaining, in order to prosecute only serious offenders as felons; and (4) enactment of statutes covering specific riot-related conduct, such as looting.

The Committee on the Administration of Justice Under Emergency Conditions, for whom the task force report was made, felt that for the following reasons the task force appraisal of the system's 1968 performance is more critical and its proposals more sweeping than the situation warrants: (1) The release policy in the Court of General Sessions was more generous than in other cities beset by disorder. (2) Judicial decisions to set high money bail resulting in detention during the early stages of the disorder and lower the bail during de-escalation of the disturbances were neither unreasonable nor unlawful. (3) The U. S. Attorney's policies were designed in good faith to facilitate even-handed charging and disposition of cases involving defendants whose alleged offenses were the same. The policy constituted a not unreasonable exercise of prosecutorial discretion under difficult conditions. However, the policy of not reducing felony charges until the defendant pleaded guilty of a misdemeanor should have been made public during the plea bargaining stage. (SD)

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77. URBAN VIOLENCE

(a) Charles U. Daly (ed.), Charles V. Hamilton, Harold W. Pfautz, Alvin F. Poussaint, and Richard C. Wade. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 72 pp. $1.25 per copy. (c) University of Chicago, Center for Policy Study. (d) None.

Problem. To examine current violence in U. S. cities in relation to that of the past, the psychological basis of the urban revolt, and various political and social paths to change. This booklet is comprised of four papers arising from a conference held by the University of Chicago Center for Policy Study in November, 1967, after the Detroit and Newark riots. The authors have recently revised their work for this publication. In "Violence in the Cities: A Historical View," Richard C. Wade shows the changes in the context in which urban violence occurs. "The Psychology of a Minority Group with Implications for Social Action," by Alvin F. Poussaint, examines the outrage of black Americans confronted with the results of white racism. Charles V. Hamilton, in "The Politics of Race Relations," appeals for a more equitable distribution of decision-making. Harold W. Pfautz calls upon white Americans to act out their own personal commitments in "The American Dilemma: Perspectives and Proposals."

Findings. Among the conclusions reached by the authors are these: (1) In historical perspective, disregarding racial discord, the level of large-scale disorder and violence is less ominous today than it has been during much of the past. The present riots stem from the peculiar problems of the ghetto, and future riots will be likely until the ghetto is broken up and real evidence of equality is displayed, by blacks living where their resources can take them. (2) Self-hatred, suppressed rage, dependency, and non-assertiveness, psychological consequences of the tradition of slavery, are at the core of the black man's social and psychological difficulties. To free the black man from these shackles, the white racism which perpetuates this tradition must be alleviated and black dignity restored. (3) The possible political responses to urban violence are control, equitable distribution of goods and services, and equitable distribution of decision-making power. Violence will not be curbed until the latter response is achieved. (4) The proximate aim of the Negro is power; but in the long run, the goal is that of all human beings--status. The white Americans must validate the status of middle-class Negro Americans by allowing him total assimilation into the community of status. (SD)

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78. TENSION IN THE CITIES: THREE PROGRAMS FOR SURVIVAL

(a) James L. Bayton. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Chilton Book Co., 401 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106, 1969, 267 pp. $5.95 per copy, cloth; $3.95, paper. LC 73-75132. (c) Howard University, Department of Psychology. (d) None.

Problem. To describe and evaluate city government programs in Atlanta, Washington, D. C., and New York City, established to prevent and to cope with urban tensions and crises that are essentially racial in nature. The focus is upon programs found within the structure of a city's government, in contrast to state, federal, or private programs.

Findings. The three cities vary greatly in the extent to which their programs attempt to cover the factors producing urban tensions. New York has the most comprehensive set of special programs. Neither Washington nor Atlanta has strong city programs in the area of human resources development for older youths and adults. The general thrust of Washington's programs appears to be toward civil rights and the non-hard-core minority group. The programs in Atlanta point more in the direction of community development problems in hard-core, poverty areas. The total level of effort, relative to the scope of a city's problems, seems to be greatest in New York. In each city, managerial and administrative difficulties create strains upon the effort. The critical aspect of effort is financial support for the programs. New York demonstrates how a comprehensive set of programs can place great strain on a city's financial resources. The indication is that federal and state financial support will not be coming in sufficient strength to permit the city to greatly expand its efforts. The programs studied seem to be having some effect, but in no instance are they really solving the problems. The researcher identifies three factors which are necessary for programs designed to ease tension in cities: (1) a comprehensive conceptual framework, (2) an effective administrative system, and (3) financial resources. (HBK)

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79. CIVIL DISORDER AND THE AGENTS OF SOCIAL CONTROL

(a) Gary T. Marx. (b) Completed and delivered as a paper at the American Sociological Association meetings, Boston, Mass., August, 1968. To be published in a forthcoming issue of Journal of Social Issues, 61 pp. (c) Harvard University, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of the Joint Center for Urban Studies of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the role of agents of social control in situations of civil disorder. The paper covers three general areas. Part I reviews a number of perspectives on civil disorder dealing with factors conducive to violence in the predisturbance situation. In Part II, social control behavior in some earlier racial disorders from 1900 to 1953 are discussed. Police behavior in recent disturbances is analyzed in Part III.

Findings. The researcher came to these conclusions: (1) Without denying the merit of many of the theories concerned with factors leading to violence in the predisturbance stage, it is suggested that collective behavior has an emergent character which appears in the disturbance itself. To explore this character, it is necessary to analyze the interaction of police and participants during the actual disorder. (2) In past racial disorders, police behavior was frequently characterized by rioting, inactivity, and contributing to the disorders. (3) Judged in historical perspective, police behavior in recent disorders has shown great improvement. In general, police have been relatively restrained, impartial, and quick to take action. This change is due in part to the state's increased monopoly over the means of violence, the extension of universal citizenship, and greater police resources and professionalism. (4) In spite of this change, there were many instances up to the end of summer, 1967, where police seemed to create rather than control disorder. The decreasing legitimacy granted police by many blacks has meant that even the most enlightened police behavior has sometimes been ineffective. Also, many recent disturbances have escalated not because of what police failed to do, as in the past, but precisely because of their actions, through inappropriate control strategies, lack of coordination among and within various control units, and the breakdown of police organization. (GTM)

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80. PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE URBAN POOR: MANPOWER AND CONSUMER POTENTIALS

(a) Arch N. Booth and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006,

1968, 138 pp. + appendices. $5.00 per copy. (c) Chamber of Commerce of the United States. (d) None.

Problem. This conference, on the urban poor, held March 26-27, 1968, centered around the problems of the Negro, particularly in relation to employment. Participating businessmen, all members of the Chamber of Commerce, heard a panel discussion on the frustrations and aspirations of ghetto people by three Negro youth leaders, and a discussion of recruiting and job-coaching of the hard-core unemployed while accommodating employer entry-job requirements, by representatives of large firms who have programs in this area. Sol Chaneles, Saul Alinsky, Alvin W. Bush, and Seymour L. Wolfbein presented papers that are printed in full in the appendix to this report. Two movies, one a discussion of the Newark riots of 1967 by Newark residents and the other a discussion of programs for the employment of the hard-core unemployed, were shown.

In his paper, Sol Chaneles discussed factors contributing to urban unrest. He divided these into five clusters: (1) predisposition to commit violence as a method of producing social change; (2) the existence of violence readiness factors; (3) expression of dissatisfaction with local government; (4) governmental institutions as breeding grounds for violence; and (5) economic exploitation of the Negro community by the white underground. His suggestions for reducing violence include the creation of meaningful job opportunities, loosening the underworld's grip on the urban community, reporting racial discrimination in detail, reform of institutions such as juvenile courts, and reform of local government. Saul Alinsky describes the basic factors in the organization of local action groups, emphasizing that they must be rooted in local tradition, use indigenous facilities and individuals, be aimed at local problems, give priority to self-interest, and be self-financed at the end of about three years. Alvin W. Bush describes the Peoples' Community Civic League, which he helped found in Detroit and which has had some success with local action on social problems. With an extensive use of statistics, Seymour L. Wolfbein illustrates the potential manpower supply and the potential consumer spending which exist among the urban poor. (HBK)

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81. DETECTION OF POTENTIAL COMMUNITY VIOLENCE

(a) Blair Justice. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U. S. Department of Justice. Available from the Dissemination Office, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20537, June, 1968, 76 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Rice University, Center for Research in Social Change and Economic Development, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. (d) None.

Problem. The principal goal of this study is the detection and control of potential racial violence. By obtaining information on racial tension as expressed by attitudes of members of the Negro community, the study is meant to furnish city officials in Houston, Texas, with data related to whether tension is growing or diminishing in regard to specific areas of grievance. By this feedback from the ghetto, it is hoped that in those areas where grievance seems the greatest, authorities will then formulate appropriate action programs to help reduce tension. A central question investigated is the attitude of the Negro community toward police, along with attitudes toward a number of other subjects, such as jobs, housing, schools, integration, black power, and use of violence. By determining what people feel about these subjects, a racial "temperature" scale is constructed to give authorities a ready index on what level of grievance exists in the community.

Method. Twenty questionnaires of a sociological nature were formulated to explore attitudes about the following subjects: (1) jobs, (2) housing, (3) police, (4) schools, (5) justification for violence, (6) civil rights, and (7) religion. Initially, these questions were asked using a "natural dialogue" method consisting of obtaining responses in a conversational manner. In addition, a series of psychological questions were asked using a straight questionnaire technique. Using both sets of questions, interviews were conducted in Negro neighborhoods until a set of 300 was completed. Racial tension charts and graphs were then plotted, based on interview responses.

Findings. Generally, younger age groups expressed greater dissatisfaction on a wide range of subjects. Men were not necessarily stronger in their views than women, although it depended on the question being asked. Those with the least education generally expressed the most satisfaction. Students outranked all others in dissatisfaction. Overall racial tension fluctuates with visits of nationally-known civil rights leaders, police incidents, demonstrations, and different neighborhoods sampled in the various surveys. (AL)

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82. URBAN POLICIES AND CIVIL DISORDERS

(a) Peter H. Rossi, Richard A. Berk, David Boesel, Bettye Eidson, and W. Eugene Groves. (b) In process. Two reports have been published: (1) "Between Black and White--The Faces of American Institutions in the Ghetto," Supplemental Studies for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, July, 1968. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. $1.50 per copy. (See Digest report 16:1-67.) (2) "White Institutions and Black Rage," Trans-action, March, 1969, Rutgers--The State University, New Brunswick, N. J. 08903. $1.00 per copy. Three publications are planned: an anthology of articles on the civil disorders (manuscript completed); a book about the relationships between various styles of city decision making, the behavior of rank and file city workers and the civil disorders (completion expected in late 1969); and a monograph or article on the role of the retail ghetto merchant in the ghetto. (c) The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Social Relations, Group for Research on Social Policy, Baltimore, Md. 21218, under sponsorship of Ford Foundation and U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) 16:1-67.

Problem. This research focuses on the recent civil diosorders in urban areas as one of several possible outcomes in the interaction between various institutions in large American cities (e. g. the police department) and the black community in those cities. The data on these interactions come from three levels within each city of the study: elites (e. g. mayor, police chief, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, leaders of the Black Panther type groups, and chamber of commerce); the rank and file members of the "delivery system" (e. g. policemen, local merchants, and school teachers); and the general population. By looking at the system in which these various levels operate, the researchers hope to determine how powerless groups make demands on the city, how cities respond to these demands, and the outcome of these confrontations. Riots are one type of outcome; but the election of black officials such as Richard Hatcher and Carl Stokes, and the emergence of such groups as the Black Panthers are other kinds of outcomes. The question then is what kinds of city-black community confrontations create what kinds of outcomes.

Method. The methods used to gather the data were largely survey techniques, with samples drawn from the three levels of 15 American cities. Interviews were conducted with six occupational groups from the "delivery system" in each of the 15 cities in the sample. Also, 200 whites and 200 blacks from the general population were interviewed in each of the 15 cities. (This was a separate study conducted by Angus Campbell and Howard Schuman of the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, and included in Supplemental Studies for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (see Digest report 16:1-67). A "focused interview" was used for the elite group. In addition to the interview data, various kinds of demographic and census data have been gathered. (RAB)

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83. A STUDY OF ARREST PATTERNS IN RIOTS OF THE 1960'S

(a) Robert M. Fogelson and Robert B. Hill. (b) Status not reported. (c) Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research and Department of History, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. At the suggestion of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, the investigators are conducting a systematic study of the participant in riots of the 1960's.

Method. Analysis is being made of arrest blotters of individuals arrested in racial disorders occurring throughout the country from 1964 through 1967. This information, supplemented by Social Security information, is used to develop a profile of the riot participant in terms of age, sex, race, birthplace, previous arrest record, formal offense, and employment history. By comparing this profile with that obtained from census data of Negro ghetto residents, a determination is made as to which segments of the Negro community are over or under-represented in riots. In addition, by analyzing arrest sheets from cities located in different regions, subjected to rioting in different years, the investigators intend to discover whether any change has occurred in riot participation over the past four years, whether it differs from city to city, or from region to region, and whether it varies according to the intensity and duration of the riots. (SIE)

84. INTENSIVE INTERVIEWS ON RACE RELATIONS AND URBAN VIOLENCE

(a) James M. Hedegard. (b) In process. (c) University of Michigan, Center for Research on Learning and Teaching, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. The major purpose of this study is to examine, more thoroughly than can be done in public opinion surveys, experiences, beliefs, and attitudes relevant to race relations and urban violence. A small, random sample of Negro and white adult urban residents will be used. The study is to produce case histories illustrating interrelationships among a number of variables relevant to these problems, and will permit multi-variate analyses of certain of these relationships.

Data obtained in a separate community survey on civil disturbances in Detroit are to be augmented and clarified through interviews employed in the present study. Respondents' beliefs regarding the need for laws and social order, and how conflict between social order and individual well-being should be resolved, as well as frustration management, are to be examined.

The study will also serve as a pre-test of questions and hypotheses under consideration for a proposed second large-scale study of Detroit urban problems.

Method. Interviews are expected to average six hours in length. The interview schedule combines closed and open questions. (SIE)

85. IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THE GHETTOS

(a) Kenneth B. Clark. (b) In process. Completion expected after December, 1970. (c) Metropolitan Applied Research Center, under sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the origins, structure, problems, and pathologies of two ghettos, one in Newark, New Jersey, and the other in White Plains, New York. The Newark area is an established, densely settled neighborhood, recently the scene of violence, whereas the section in White Plains is a newer suburban community, not yet highly concentrated. The study will probe issues relating to the historical background of these black ghettos, their inner dynamics, and proposed remedies for their problems. Hopefully, the study will determine feasible courses of corrective action which could be taken by both government and private institutions. The results of the study will be prepared for publication. (SD)

86. A STUDY OF THE ATTITUDES COMPRISING THE CULTURE OF POVERTY

(a) Thomas L. Turner. (b) A doctoral dissertation, in process. (c) Tulane University, Graduate School, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Values, norms, and attitudes of the poor are being analyzed in order to test the validity of the "culture of poverty" concept. An attempt is also being made to measure the degree to which individual adherence to the culture of poverty is determined by characteristics such as age, family structure, and race.

Method. Data are being gathered from a structured questionnaire administered to 500 individuals. The sample is divided equally between whites and Negroes, and between poor and working-class residents of New Orleans. Respondents are being interviewed by members of their own race. (SIE)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC THEORY

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87. DETERMINANTS OF THE SIZE AND SPATIAL FORM OF URBAN AREAS

(a) Charles L. Leven. (b) Completed. Report issued under the above title by the Institute for Urban and Regional Studies, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130, March, 1969, 40 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Washington University, Institute for Urban and Regional Studies, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This report examines the argument that a theory of the urban process can be formulated that is substantially independent of existing social science theory. Such a theory would lead to meaningful statements about individual action and administrative processes that would contribute both to better predictable statements and policy recommendations with regard to the urban process. The report first discusses the necessity for a theory of urban areas by size and urban area spatial organization. This leads to the contention that a theory is needed to study the urban process, itself, rather than studying processes within the urban area. It is next argued that when the established social sciences focus on the urban scene, they may say much about various processes going on in urban areas but are unsatisfactory when it comes to analyzing outcomes of the urban process itself, especially city size and form. Finally, some preliminary thoughts are presented on what a theory of the urban process *per se* would be like. (AL)

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88. PROGRESS IN URBAN ECONOMICS: THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON URBAN ECONOMICS, 1959-1968, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIELD

(a) Irving Hoch. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Resources for the Future, Inc., 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 132 pp. + appendices. No charge for the first copy; additional copies, $1.00. LC 74-88793. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To review the state of urban economics and to describe and assess the role of RFF's Committee on Urban Economics (CUE) in the development of the field. CUE, which was founded ten years ago under a grant from the Ford Foundation, has five goals: To (1) encourage able scholars to do research in urban economics; (2) strengthen university education in urban economics; (3) seek out fruitful relationships of economics with other disciplines in developing a better understanding of our urban communities; (4) improve career possibilities in urban economics; and (5) improve communication between scholars and action groups, so that decisions, both public and private, within urban centers would rest on the best possible knowledge. The body of the report considers the intellectual content and the institutional organization of the field of urban economics, with emphasis on the latter phase. Extensive appendices provide more detailed information on topics covered in the main body. They are divided into three parts: (1) the subject matter of urban economics, (2) the state of the institutional base, and (3) the history of CUE. (HBK)

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89. COMMUNITY ANALYSIS: SELECTED USES OF ECONOMIC DATA

(a) Richard V. Smith. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056, 1969, 78 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Miami University, Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, under sponsorship of the Ohio Board of Regents. (d) None.

Problem. To examine certain aspects of the economic and social characteristics of the community with respect to commonly available data sources, research concepts, and basic methodologies. Economic information is especially valuable now to public and private officials and planners within the community in this era of rapid population growth and technological change. The comprehensive planning which is required as

the community expands requires a vast amount of data on a large number of attributes of people, places, and things. Naturally, planning studies vary in complexity and sophistication, in the degree of detail needed, and the resources that can be brought to bear upon the particular question. In all instances, however, a general knowledge of data sources and basic techniques is of importance. The primary focus of this study is, therefore, upon economic considerations in terms of: (1) a community's relationships with larger regions; (2) the structure of the urban area economy; (3) characteristics of industrial groups of the economy; and (4) economic characteristics of the population. For each of these, information is presented in a nontechnical fashion. (AL)

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90. RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS DECISION MODEL

(a) John W. Dorsey. (b) Research partially completed. Projections are available by 20 industry sectors for every state and county in the U. S. Description of the project and results for every state are available in "State and County Projections: A Progress Report of the Regional Forecasting Project," from the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742, 150 pp. $5.00 per copy. Information on county projections also available from the above address. (c) University of Maryland, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) 15:1-141.

Problem. To conduct research directed toward the building of an overall model of economic development, projections, and decision making by regions. The model is being designed to make determinations concerning the effectiveness of different spending patterns for a specific budget under different sets of assumptions and in accord with specified objectives and action plans. This research has already established a model for making employment forecasts for 20 industries at the county level to 1975. Much work has been done toward development of the basic data necessary to forecast at the county level for about 100 industries. These data will be annual rather than decennial, as are the data in the present mode.

Method. The regional projections are directly related to the national input-output projections produced by Clopper Almon of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Maryland. (See Business Week, December 30, 1967.) The national employment forecasts by industry are treated as a set of requirements needed to produce the output to satisfy final demand. The regional model addresses the question where the required national output will be located. The model is dynamic in the sense that it can feed upon itself and generate projections for a series of time periods. In the current model, 1960 is the last complete data year. However, the model generates 1965 projections, which are then corrected with actual data (where available) to form a base for a take-off to 1975.

Findings. The findings consist of detailed employment by industry projections for 50 states and more than 3,000 counties. (JWD)

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91. ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF URBAN MODELS

(a) Walter D. Fisher. (b) In process. (c) Northwestern University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate certain classes of urban models by econometric methods and, at the same time, test the applicability of these methods to the urban field. The following two kinds of methods are being tested: the clustering and aggregation methods discussed in the author's work, Clustering and Aggregation in Economics, 1968; and certain simultaneous-equation methods, especially those involving a reduction in the number of instrumental variables used. The urban models being examined satisfy these conditions: they include variables and relationships pertaining to different geographic areas within the urban metropolitan areas, or to different industrial sectors within the urban areas; and their parameters either have already been estimated from statistical data or will be amendable to such estimation. Four types of models are being studied: (1) models exemplifying partial relations, or equations that are studied and estimated in isolation, although they be logically part of a larger system; (2) the input-output type; (3) the small complete systems, such as those of Kain, Niedercorn and Kain, and Mills; and (4) large systems containing 100

or more variables, such as those of Steger and Hill. The first two types of urban systems are relevant for the clustering-aggregation techniques; the small systems are relevant to simultaneous-equation techniques; and the larger systems are relevant to both kinds of technique.

The results of the study should provide better insight into the usefulness and nature of urban models. Among other things, the project should develop ways of reducing very large systems into smaller and more manageable structures by compressing or discarding nonessential information. (SIE)

92. BEYOND ECONOMICS: ESSAYS ON SOCIETY, RELIGION, AND ETHICS

(a) Kenneth E. Boulding. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104, 1968, 302 pp. $9.50 per copy. LC 68-29259. (c) University of Michigan. (d) None.

Problem. In this collection of essays, the author presents the field of economics as being a cohesive part of the social sciences. Boulding states that economics can and must be related to other fields of knowledge and behavior. Since the entire universe is, among other things, an economy, the author believes that the modes of thought of the economist are useful in penetrating it. The increase of knowledge is the crucial element in the dynamics of society so Boulding relates the learning process to general systems theory. The author also considers the interrelatedness of economics, religion, and ethics. This leads him toward the formulation of a political philosophy whose dimensions are justice, freedom, and progress. The cornerstone of his philosophy is the concept of the learning process as the essence of all development and "the learning of community as the great moral arrow which gives meaning and direction to human history." (MP)

- ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

93. INTERINDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS: AN INPUT-OUTPUT STUDY OF THE ST. LOUIS REGION, 1967

(a) Ben-chieh Liu. (b) Completed. Published under the above title by and available from the St. Louis Regional Industrial Development Corporation, 7701 Forsyth Blvd., Rm. 348, St. Louis, Mo. 63105, December, 1968, 15 pp. Also available from East-West Gateway Coordinating Council, 234 Collinsville Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. 62201, and Clearinghouse for Federal, Scientific, and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22551. No charge. (c) St. Louis Regional Industrial Development Corporation for the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Urban Planning Assistance Program. (d) None.

Problem. To survey empirically all industrial sectors in the St. Louis region and derive data directly from firms, for the year 1967. This study attempts not only to reveal the economic structure and industrial interdependence relationships in the region for 1967, i. e., a static analysis, but is also intended to compare the resulting changes in the region between 1955 and 1967. In addition to its being descriptive, this study is designed to be predictive, in the sense that it attempts to analyze the impacts upon regional industries as a result of changes in exogenous forces. (EWGCC)

94. DEVELOPMENT OF MEASURES OF WAGES, EARNINGS, HOURS, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND PRICE CHANGES IN THE PACIFIC REGION

(a) Bruce Hanchett, Edward N. Smith, John C. Montoya, Helen S. Charlton, and Milton A. Keenan. (b) Status not reported. (c) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, San Francisco Regional Office. (d) None.

Problem. To develop regional measures of changes in wages, earnings, hours, employment, unemployment and related variables based

on data collection programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and data from other governmental and private organizations. Research focuses on development of aggregate measures of changes in the economy of the Bureau's eight-state Pacific Region.

Method. Weighting patterns are being developed for application to currently collected Bureau data, providing series which will reflect regional changes. Analysis of regional trends in wages, prices, employment, and related variables and comparisons with developments in the U. S. economy will be incorporated in a quarterly review. (SIE)

- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

95. THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN THE URBAN GHETTO

(a) William T. McInarnay, Jacob K. Javits, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above subtitle, and titled Economic Development Opportunity, "Hearings Before the Select Committee on Small Business, U. S. Senate 90th Congress, 2nd Session, . . . Newark, N. J.--May 24, 1968 and New York, N. Y.--June 17, 1968," 475 pp. + appendices. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Senate, Select Committee on Small Business. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the role of the federal government in the development of small business enterprises in urban ghettos. Particular attention is given to the Small Business Administration (SBA) and its program of loans.

Method. The Select Committee on Small Business heard testimony from more than 40 businessmen, residents, and representatives of local, state, and federal organizations working in the ghettos of Newark, N. J., and New York, N. Y., in two days of hearings.

Findings. Loans for establishing or expanding small businesses in ghetto areas are very difficult to obtain; and when they are given, loans are often too small to give businessmen the working capital needed for the first few months of business. Banks are reluctant to give loans to ghetto businesses because of the high amount of risk involved in such loans. These risks include not only location, but the general inexperience with business methods of the proprietors. Major criticisms of the SBA loans include the vast amount of forms to be filled out and the long waiting period while decisions were being made. Suggestions to increase the availability of loans included: (1) a fund set up by various banks in the city to be used for low-interest, long-term loans in the ghetto, which would spread the risk; (2) training for small entrepreneurs in accepted business methods by established or retired businessmen, perhaps on a volunteer basis; and (3) shortening the time lag in SBA loans and eliminating much of the paperwork. Appended to the testimony is a summary of the Ghetto Economic Development and Industrial Plan (GHEDIPLAN) in New York City which seeks to end poverty by creating a strong locally-owned economy. (HBK)

96. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN THE UPPER MIDWEST

(a) James M. Murray. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Upper Midwest Research and Development Council, 750 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. 55440, March, 1969, 68 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Moorhead State College, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of Upper Midwest Research and Development Council. (d) None.

Problem. To review efforts of businesses in the upper Midwest to locate industrial firms on or near Indian reservations, for the purpose of alleviating the high rate of unemployment in these areas. This report also attempts to determine the influence of Indian workers on the success or failure of industrial development programs. There are currently 100,000 people residing in the five-state area of the upper Midwest. While many have left the reservations to reside in urban areas, most still feel strongly about the social and racial ties to their home communities and prefer to remain on the reservation, even in a state of poverty.

Part I of this report describes the general background and economic situation of the Indian people. In Part II, some of the

problems associated with industrialization on the reservation are identified, regarding both employees and those who are attempting to attract firms to these locations. Part III contains the conclusions of the researcher. A detailed description of the operations of a number of industrial firms that have located on reservations in recent years is provided in the appendix.

Findings. The Indian population is growing at twice the rate for non-Indians. The reservations are in a constant state of economic depression with between 25 and 50% of the adult population unemployed and two-thirds of the families living in poverty. Typically, these communities offer federally financed employee training programs, property tax concessions, buildings financed by the tribe, and a pool of labor to attract industrial firms. When businesses on the reservations fail, the causes appear to be primarily poor management and a lack of working capital. Absenteeism and tardiness among employees are a problem for some managers, especially in the initial phase of operations. Few banks are located in reservation communities resulting in a shortage of conventional financial resources.

The report concludes that efforts to attract new industrial firms to the reservations should not be accepted as a single solution to the problems of Indian unemployment and poverty. The rate at which industrial development can create jobs is too slow to provide adequate relief of the unemployed in an acceptable period of time. Indians should be encouraged to develop and own the retail trade and service sector of their communities. Housing programs must be continued and public works projects accelerated not only to provide employment and work experience but to make the communities more attractive to prospective industrial firms. Industrialization will require adjustments in reservation life, but recent experience suggests that Indian people are willing to make the necessary changes. (SD)

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97. THE NANGARHAR CANAL PROJECT OF EASTERN AFGHANISTAN

(a) Charles H. V. Ebert. (b) Completed. Findings published under the above title as an article in Ecumene, A Geographical Publication of East Texas State University, Vol. II, No. 1, May, 1969, pp. 5-16, East Texas Station, Commerce, Tex. 75429. (c) State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of the State University of New York, Research Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the techniques and feasibility of marginal land development, particularly the problems of irrigation, drainage, and soil salinization.

Previous Research. Similar research was conducted by the investigator in Saudi Arabia (1963), Guatemala (1964), South Australia (1968), and the Sechura Desert of Peru (1969).

Method. In close cooperation with Russian and Afghan personnel at Jalalabad, the investigator studied the hydrology, terrain, climate, and soils of the lower Kabul River valley around Jalalabad, and in particular the so-called Nangarhar Project area. Soil samples were taken, experimental stations visited, and interviews conducted in the field.

Findings. It appears that regional developments, such as the Nangarhar Canal Project, probably will have a beneficial long-range impact on the economy of Afghanistan. However, the cheaper and less time-consuming projects, paralleled by the rehabilitation of already existing irrigation systems, would not place as heavy a financial burden on the Afghan economy. At the same time, the Nangarhar Project shows that an integrated regional plan can convert a marginally functioning economic region into a functionally feasible entity when total planning considers both physical and cultural-economic features. (CHVE)

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98. TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE OF MEXICO AND PUERTO RICO

(a) W. Paul Strassmann. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, 1968, 353 pp. + appendices. $12.50 per copy. (c) Michigan State University. (d) None.

Problem. To chart the typical course that technological change in manufacturing takes during early industrialization.

This study is based on a comprehensive survey of the literature on industrial progress. The findings were then checked against field work in Mexico and Puerto Rico on technological change during the years 1940-1965, when these two areas were among the world's leaders in rapid industrialization. A description of the international network for diffusing and adapting technical knowledge serves as an introduction to the many technical agents from managers to research institutes. The researcher discusses the willingness and ability of management to direct and of labor to operate new processes and moves on to deal with capital and labor, relative factor prices, possibilities for substitution, the role of scale, flexibility, multiple shifts, durability, maintenance, and second-hand equipment. He analyzes innovation and stresses dependence on both prior scientific advances and government support. Most assertions in the book were tested by, or derived from, field work in Mexico and Puerto Rico among a sample of 70 manufacturing firms, national and foreign, large and small, in many branches of industry from steel to shoes, and covering the way techniques were chosen and the subsequent problems and surprises. The relationships between economic change and such factors as government policy, management and labor skills, labor-capital substitution, engineering adaptation, and innovation are described. That worthwhile innovation can be attempted in poor countries is illustrated by the Mexican examples of mixtamalized tortilla flour, of iron ore reduced directly with natural gas, and of paper made of bagasse, yuccas, and tropical hardwoods. Case studies support the theoretical conclusion that science-dependent, substitute-creating innovations are most promising for poor countries. (HBK)

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99. URBANIZATION IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Gerald Hodge. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, Suite 511, 151 Slater, Ottawa 4, Canada, September, 1969, 57 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) University of Toronto, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, under sponsorship of The Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a conceptual framework for researchers interested in exploring the theme of "urbanization in regional development" under sponsorship of The Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. This paper has been prepared to provide general background and research information against which research proposals may be submitted.

The paper is divided into three parts. Part I discusses the background and context of research in this perspective. Spatial organization as a policy issue, basic elements in regional development, and the roles of cities in regional development are specifically reviewed in this section. The author also includes lists of particularly significant research questions concerning these areas. Part II outlines a research agenda comprised of a strategy for regional research and a description of needed research about urbanization in regional development. Appendices to Part II contain criteria for choosing regional research and regional data preconditions. A selected bibliography is provided in Part III, covering the following topics: (1) regional development policy, (2) techniques of regional analysis, (3) cities as economic growth poles, (4) cities as social development poles, (5) city systems and settlement patterns, (6) city regions and regional government, and (7) urban migration flows. (SD)

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100. PACIFIC PROFILE: THE ECONOMY OF THE EIGHT WESTERNMOST STATES

(a) Edward N. Smith. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Regional Report No. 13, by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Pacific Regional Office, 450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 36017, San Francisco, Calif. 94102, March, 1969, 71 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Pacific Regional Office. (d) None.

Problem. This report presents data concerning the principal demographic, social, economic, and industrial features of the eight states in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Pacific Region. These include Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, and Arizona. Data from the Bureau and other governmental agencies have been compiled and analyzed to present main

features of the Pacific regional economy, growth trends, and relations between these trends and those of the rest of the United States. Each item treated is presented in graphic form with a brief textual analysis. (HBK)

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101. COMPARATIVE GROWTH ANALYSIS FOR THE EWGCC STUDY AREA

(a) Lewis B. Siegel. (b) Completed. Published under the above title by and available from the St. Louis Regional Industrial Development Corporation, 7701 Forsyth Blvd., Rm. 348, St. Louis, Mo. 63105, May, 1969, 30 pp. Also available from East-West Gateway Coordinating Council, 234 Collinsville Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. 62201 and Clearinghouse for Federal, Scientific, and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151. Price not indicated. (c) St. Louis Regional Industrial Development Corporation for the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Urban Planning Assistance Program. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the past growth of the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council (EWGCC) study area (the St. Louis area), as well as its future growth potential. This is accomplished by studying, on one hand, the region on a county by county basis, and on the other hand, the respective counties at various levels of disaggregation (zones or subregions). The variables which are considered are both of an employment nature (industrial, commercial, public and semi-public, and extractive activity) and of a population nature (residential and population by income tertile or group). One other variable, total activity, is a combination of the two, i. e., employment and population. (RIDC)

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102. RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Jack Meltzer, Brian J. L. Berry, Richard K. Brail, Peter G. Goheen, and John L. Gardner. (b) In process. Completion expected June, 1970. (c) University of Chicago, Center for Urban Studies, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This research and training program in regional economic development is predicated upon an increasing disjunction between the nature of regional growth processes and the ability of regional policy makers to achieve their goals within existing governmental frameworks for administering policy; and increasing the flow into the field of academicians and practitioners skilled in the concepts and strategy of regional development. The research and training is being undertaken in the following context: (1) The spatial structuring of growth takes place within a vaguely-perceived and poorly-defined system. One continuing effort has been directed towards analysis of the regionalization of growth on a uniform national basis. (2) Equally poorly perceived are the relationships between the variety of local government arrangements and the various activity-systems of planning. A parallel effort attempts to clarify these. An interrelated task is to clarify the planning and programming functions of the several federal activity-systems, as they compete and overlap in a regional context. (3) These, in turn, are related to a series of inquiries into fiscal federalism, the location and scale of public facilities and their spillover effects, optimal regionalization, and setting optimum decision rules. (JM)

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103. IMPACTS OF THE NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY

(a) Jack Meltzer, Theodore J. Lowi, George Tolley, Terry N. Clark, Brian J. L. Berry, C. Knight Aldrich, and John L. Gardner. (b) In process. Report to be issued in late 1969. (c) University of Chicago, Center for Urban Studies, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) This is a subproject of 16:4-102, above.

Problem. The National Accelerator Laboratory is being constructed in an area close to Chicago currently experiencing rapid growth. By 1985, the current half million population of the two suburban counties surrounding the accelerator site is expected to double. At the same time, this growth has excluded low-income and black

populations. The objects of the research are threefold: (1) to advance understanding of the process of growth of urban areas in all its dimensions--political, social, economic--in order to properly determine the influence of the new facility in shaping this growth process; (2) to advance understanding of responsibility within public and private decision-making bodies, through which individuals attempt to influence the growth process; and (3) integrating the findings of (1) and (2), to document in detail the actual relationships through which public and private decisions are transformed into consequences for the whole society.

Method. The research is being conducted in five components, proceeding simultaneously: (1) economic model-building for effects of decisions on measures of monetary and nonmonetary components of regional income in each region; (2) studies of decision making for the location of the accelerator, and of the values and activities of participants in policy formation in the accelerator administration, at all levels of government, and in the surrounding area; (3) studies of the effects of changed community population characteristics (e. g., from in-migration of scientists) on decision-making structures, and on decisions (special attention will be paid to mental health needs, resources, and attitudes, and to schools); (4) synthesis of the first three components into a unified analytical framework; and (5) application of this framework to an analysis of the accelerator's social impact. (JG)

104. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF RURAL AREAS

(a) Peter Merrill. (b) Status not reported. (c) Abt Associates, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a descriptive model of the rural industrialization process, focusing on elements principally responsible for successful community growth, on elements causing social disruption, and on physical and human programs which can facilitate the industrialization process while maintaining a high quality of life for all members of the community.

Method. Using a systems approach, the researcher is gathering information from field case studies of two small towns (population 5,000) and two growth centers (population 30,000), one of each in South Carolina and Mississippi. Findings from field research have been supplemented by work already done by other students and analysts of economic and social development.

Findings. The growth center concept has been evaluated and an analysis made of the relevance of the concept to the operations of the Economic Development Administration (EDA). Adverse effects of industry will be analyzed and tied into the growth center concept as a cost element. The traditional discussion of industrial location is recast in terms of a market for new industry and a market for labor.

Incorrect labor information, both from the supply side (rural workers not knowing about jobs) and the demand side (firms not knowing about rural labor available), probably constitutes the biggest hindrance to further industrialization. EDA could make a major contribution by providing for better information gathering and distribution. Rural transportation demonstration projects could improve accessibility of rural labor to industrial jobs in town.

The political leadership of the town plays a key role in industrialization since it depends to a large degree on the acquiescence of several groups in the town's political organization, all of which typically are favorable to industrialization.

While industrialization of the rural South has successfully brought the white population into modern economic society, it has not done so for Negroes. Although many firms hire Negroes, these firms are under little economic pressure and no social pressure to upgrade Negro labor. The report, therefore, casts doubt on the notion that industrialization of the rural Deep South will ever provide that combination of job opportunity and amenity of social environment needed to stem the outward flow of Negro migration. To the extent that this is true, there may be higher social pay-offs from industrialization of Northern and Border State Cities. (SIE)

105. ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(a) Luther Tweeten. (b) In process. (c) Oklahoma State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. In this study, the investigator is integrating community attitudes and earnings, making possible a more realistic theory of economic growth. (1) A microeconometric model is being developed emphasizing the interaction of education attitudes and income. The theoretical concepts will be quantified, using data from a survey of high school seniors in Oklahoma, additional data from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the results of a 1960 sociological survey of Southern low-income areas. The implicit hypothesis is that given proper skills and attitudes, created in part by the educational process, material capital formation is an attendant, complementary process. This hypothesis, if acceptable, should make it possible to develop a model of how income might grow through education. (2) Work is proceeding on estimating the rate of return on investment in education in areas of rural poverty. Earnings are being computed for all levels of education, including technical education, using two measures of internal rates of return: one measuring the profitability of education to the individual, the other to the society. (3) Cost-benefit ratios are being computed for schooling investment in selected Oklahoma communities in the Ozark region. Analysis will trace the investment and expected earning power attendant to migration. The results should indicate, for example, the externalities in education that result from costs incurred in one region being used (through educational capital invested in people) to generate income in other regions. Thus this study should have a strong bearing on how education is financed in the United States. (SIE)

106. USE OF PRIVATE RESOURCES IN MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) J. R. Finley. (b) In process. (c) Cornell University, Department of Rural Sociology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Economic Development Division, Human Resources Branch. (d) None.

Problem. To study the relationship of the efforts of voluntary associations, businesses, and private development groups to those of the public sector in district planning and development, and to identify areas of discrepancy, conflict, and omission between the private and public sectors of planning and development.

Method. The researchers will conduct a survey of voluntary associations, community councils, private businesses, corporations, business associations, and federal, state, and local government agencies in an Economic Development District in Southeastern Ohio, to determine programs and projections which involve development-type resources. They will evaluate and compare the utilization of these resources to identify areas of cooperation, conflict, duplication, and omission. Strategies will be designed to more effectively mobilize the human and institutional resources from the private and public sectors for district planning and development. (SIE)

- AGRICULTURE

107. FAMILY FARM ADJUSTMENTS

(a) Albert R. Hagan. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of Missouri, Department of Agricultural Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the effects of family farm adjustments made to meet the impact of economic, technological, and sociological changes. More specifically, the study's objectives are to: (1) analyze the resources available to farm families in selected study areas; (2) identify problems associated with changes in resource use; (3) determine the impact of shifting to alternative farming systems; and (4) evaluate the effects of alternative methods of adjusting to more appropriate farming systems.

Method. A major part of this study is a continuation of a special area adjustment study involving a two-township area around Blackwater, Missouri. Continuing projects associated with this study include an

hydrology study, a geologic survey, a nitrate study of deep well water, and case studies of representative farms to determine the economic effects of alternative adjustments in overall farming operations. Succeeding phases of this study involve a re-survey of the two-township area to determine changes made since Bench Mark data were gathered in 1959. Special studies of adjustment opportunities for farm families with part-time and part-retirement operations also are planned. (SIE)

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108. LABOR-SAVING TECHNOLOGY AND THE SUPPLY OF FARM LABOR

(a) Harold O. Carter. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Davis), Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Experiment Station Service. (d) None.

Problem. To determine and quantify where possible the impact of labor-saving technology and reduced labor supply upon commercial farms in the Sacramento canning tomato area with respect to tenure, organization, scale of operation, economic efficiency, capital requirements, management and supervisory requirements, and enterprise relationships.

Method. Estimates in seasonal distribution and in types of labor demanded for alternative levels of technology will be made for the study area and for individual farms. Where possible, the effect of changing factor and product relationships on risk and the farmers risk bearing ability will be quantified, and the nature and content of the farmer's decision functions as implied by their adjustments will be identified. The effects of the above upon structural characteristics and trends in supplying factors and processing agricultural products within the study area will be ascertained. Finally, the study will explain and predict individual farm and area growth under alternative assumptions of technological innovations and capital-labor price relationships. (SIE)

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109. SOIL AND CROP MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR NATURAL REGIONS OF NEW YORK STATE

(a) M. G. Cline. (b) Status not reported. (c) Cornell University, Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of State of New York. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Establish bases for choice among alternative combinations of soil and field-crop management practices for sustained economical production within the framework of physical, economic, and social resources of natural regions of New York State; (2) extend the information assembled to farm operators as criteria for development of management systems of field-crop production for maximum efficiency under individual farm circumstances.

Method. Four broad natural regions of New York State are being used to stratify within the range of physical and social resources of agriculture. Within each region, applied research pertinent to the problems of that region will be established under a leader from the academic staff with guidance from local and college steering committees. Field research will be used for demonstrations and the results of these trials with assembled information from other sources will be used to develop regional extension programs keyed to alternative combinations of soil and field crop management practices. (SIE)

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110. THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY TO NEVADA'S ECONOMY UNDER A CHANGING ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

(a) H. Clay Little. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of Nevada, Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Experiment Station Service. (d) None.

Problem. This study is designed to determine: (1) the contribution of the livestock industry to Nevada's economy under present levels of technology, land use, and price-cost relationships; (2) the economic impact of physical, economic, and institutional changes within the livestock industry on the State's economy; and (3) the economic impact of changes in land use

by the livestock industry on the economy of the State in terms of change in business activity, tax revenue, and resulting welfare implications. Furthermore, it will provide the basis for a future study of wider scope encompassing policy considerations concerning all of agriculture within the State with respect to value of the agricultural segment of the economy to the State, allocation of scarce water between industries, use of land area, tax structure, and welfare implications resulting from change in present policies.

The study is expected to reveal the economic impact of changes in ranch income on the economy of Nevada. The effect of change in ranch income will be considered rather than the cause of change. (SIE)

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111. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

In 1967, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, in cooperation with the Government of Nigeria, established the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, adjacent to the University of Ibadan in Nigeria. It is organized as an autonomous institute under an international board of trustees. IITA will work toward a stable, permanent agricultural base centering on food crops, particularly those suitable for intensified production in this region. Supportive work on tropical soils, crop management, and crop production are being undertaken through specialized, interdisciplinary research on a limited number of important crop production problems. Programs for raising forage crops to support animal production are also projected. Training of African scientists will be an important aspect of the Institute's program for which a library and documentation service are planned. IITA is expected to serve as a hub for international cooperative agricultural research and development activities, collaborating with other research centers in tropical Africa and with international centers in the Philippines, Mexico, and Colombia. (SD)

IV. Social Services

- SOCIAL PLANNING

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112. REVIEW OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

(a) Elmer B. Staats and others.
(b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Joint Committee Print for the U. S. Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and the U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Education and Labor, 91st Congress, 1st Session, by the Office of the Comptroller General, U. S. General Accounting Office. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, March, 1969, 205 pp. Price not indicated.
(c) Resource Management Corp., Peat, Marwick, Livingston & Co., and Trans-Century Corp., under contract with the U. S. General Accounting Office.
(d) None.

Problem. To evaluate: (1) the efficiency of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) in the administration of antipoverty programs and activities, and of local public and private agencies in carrying them out; (2) the extent to which these programs have achieved the objectives outlined in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The basic objective of this act is to strengthen efforts to provide everyone with the opportunity for education, training, work, and a decent and dignified way of life. The programs authorized by the act deal with community action, manpower, health, education, and other services.

Method. This investigation by the U. S. General Accounting Office, as authorized by the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967, was made over a 14-month period and was based on two approaches: (1) field examinations of the operating programs at selected locations and a review of management functions of administering federal agencies; and (2) statistical and economic analyses designed to broaden the geographical coverage of the field examinations. Appraisals were made in light of the

difficulties faced by OEO in carrying out its task, including the urgency of getting programs underway as quickly as possible; problems in developing a new organization, obtaining experienced personnel, establishing new or modified local arrangements, and working out relationships with other agencies and state and local governments; delays and uncertainties in obtaining congressional authorizations and appropriations; and a lack of concensus as to the meaning of poverty and who are the poor for purposes of allocating assistance. Achievements were assessed only in judgmental terms because the programs are new; they deal with intangible concepts such as the economic and social levels of disadvantaged people; and they impose requirements and are subject to conditions not amenable to reliable or quantitative measurement.

Findings. (1) The important objective of coordinating the programs with each other and with related programs administered by other agencies was assigned to the Economic Opportunity Council and OEO. The Council has never functioned effectively, and as recast by the 1967 amendments, has not been established. OEO, in trying to establish itself, was unable to devote the needed effort to the task of coordinating programs. Its efforts in this regard were further hindered by the necessity of OEO's influencing the policies of older established agencies. Due to its lesser status in the federal hierarchy, OEO was unable to bring together all the programs relating to poverty. Thus effective coordination cannot be achieved under existing organizational machinery. (2) The community action program, intended to bring a unified community-participation effort to bear on the problems of the poor, has been less successful than expected in relation to the funds expended. This is attributable mainly to deficiencies in administration. (3) To attack unemployment, OEO invests nearly one-half of its resources in manpower development, training, and employment programs. Apparent results in terms of enhanced capabilities, subsequent employment, and greater earnings are limited. Available data show that most of the manpower programs experienced high, early dropout rates, indicating that many enrollees received little or no actual help. (4) The comprehensive health services program is rather recent and, partly due to delays in becoming operational, has reached only a part of its intended population. More appropriate and equitable standards are needed to determine eligibility for these services. (5) Educational programs, particularly Headstart and Upward Bound, have been relatively successful in achieving their aims. (6) The success of the legal services program in assisting the poor to form self-help groups, such as cooperative and business ventures, has been limited; and few legal service projects have engaged in efforts to bring law reform. (7) The Migrants and Seasonal Farmworkers program has been beneficial both in its employment aspects and in preparing pre-school children of migrant workers for elementary school.

With regard to these findings, the report offers both general and specific recommendations, including these: (1) Community action agencies and OEO should improve the planning of local projects, generate greater cooperation among local public and private agencies, stimulate more active participation by the poor, develop means by which the effectiveness of programs can be evaluated, and strengthen the capacity of the neighborhood centers to identify residents in need of assistance. (2) OEO should consider income among the eligibility requirements for programs directed to individuals or families and involve a significant unit cost, if not already done so. (3) OEO should give greater emphasis to research and pilot projects that offer promise of alleviation of poverty in rural areas. (4) Full use should be made of existing facilities of state employment agencies in connection with Concentrated Employment Program operations. (5) Congress should consider whether the Job Corps program, particularly at conservation centers, is sufficiently achieving its intended purposes to justify its retention at present levels. (6) OEO should define circumstances under which health centers may finance costs of hospitalization and should establish better eligibility criteria for medical care. (7) More parents of Headstart children should be involved in the program to aid close relationships between parents and children. (8) OEO should require, as prerequisites to funding locally initiated education programs: determination as to whether the program will conflict with existing programs and whether it could be financed with other than OEO funds; identification of available resources that could be used to reduce OEO expenditures; and identification of complementary educational programs

through which further assistance could be provided to OEO program graduates. (9) Program objectives and goals should be defined for legal service programs, as well as ways of achieving economic and law reform. (10) A new office should be established in the Executive Office of the President to take over the planning, coordination, and evaluation functions now vested in the Economic Opportunity Council and OEO. (11) OEO should be continued as an independent operating agency outside the Executive Office of the President, with responsibility for administering the community action program and other closely related programs. (12) Funding and administration of programs now funded by OEO should be transferred to agencies which administer programs that have closely related objectives.

A response by OEO to the investigation is contained in the report. OEO feels that by concentrating on problems, shortcomings, and recommended improvements, the report largely omits the accomplishments of the OEO programs. Among these are the indisputable community action achievements of institutional change, the enlistment of the largest peacetime army of volunteers in history, mobilization of community resources, and the pioneering involvements of the private sector in social welfare programs. OEO believes that a more comprehensive study, based on a larger sample, may have modified some of the criticisms and recommendations. At the same time, OEO feels that many recommendations for improvement in performance of all OEO programs are constructive and valid. OEO also concurs with the finding that coordination of programs has not been achieved nor can be under the existing organizational structure. (SD)

113. EXPLORATIONS IN SOCIAL POLICY

(a) Alvin L. Schorr. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, 404 Park Ave., S., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 308 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 68-54137. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. This volume of essays is the product of a seven-year search by the author for a real connection between government policy and specified objectives in social matters. The author is attempting to fill a knowledge gap left by social scientists' "value-free orientation" to research. He maintains that social scientists have neglected to consider the truly significant questions about the purpose and direction of national social policy through their preoccupation with the technical means of achieving often carelessly examined or unstated ends. "How to end poverty is a less difficult question than what is the end of poverty."

These essays deal specifically with the relationship of government social policy to the problems of poverty and family relationships in a manner that is "basically empathetic and intuitive." The book is divided into five parts. Part I involves an evaluation of the Aid to the Families of Dependent Children program (AFDC) based on the reading of hundreds of program studies to determine just what the studies were saying. Often, according to the author, the studies tended to accept basic program assumptions and stereotypes in the formulation of their questions, thereby not exploring the possibility of alternative programs. In Part II, the author extends his scope to the broader underlying problem of filial responsibility and governmental family policy. It is at this level, he believes, where more relevant programs should be initiated. Part III probes the relationship of people to their physical and social environment. Essays deal with the way a man's feeling or behavior depend upon his food or shelter; the responsiveness of cities to social and economic influences; and the role of administrative, taxing, and planning policies in undermining efforts to improve the cities. Continuing on the same tack, Part IV discusses the organization of community services, which have become "obsolete and confused in their basic structure." In Part V, government policies and policy issues concerned with the fight to end poverty in general are explored. The author addresses himself to the question: if good will and vigorous activity of government will not suffice, as has been shown by current civil disturbances, where can a pragmatic people turn? (SD)

114. THE CHALLENGE OF MODEL CITY AREAS IN NEW YORK CITY

(a) Abraham C. Burstein. (b) Completed. Published by and available from the Human Resources Administration, 200 Church St., New York, N. Y. 10013. No charge for single copies. (c) New York City Human Resources Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To measure the extent to which the proclaimed goals of Model Cities have been achieved, as they apply in New York City's three Model City areas in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and The Bronx. The study hypothesizes that physical rehabilitation and ameliorative services, while extremely important, do not attack the root causes of poverty in these areas. Basic solutions have to be sought in improved capacity and increased opportunities for upward mobility of the resident population in the Model City areas.

Findings. In 1965, the combined population of the three Model City areas was 921,308 persons, of whom 82 percent were nonwhites and Puerto Ricans. Most of these were immigrants from the rural South and Puerto Rico where opportunities for education and occupational skills training were scant. Consequently, the resident population of the Model City areas is unskilled or at best semi-skilled. They are thus paid low salaries and are constantly subject to lay-off or loss of jobs. The poverty resulting from chronic underemployment and low incomes is manifested in dependence on public assistance at three times the city-wide rate. School children are falling below grade and dropping out early, then entering the labor force without adequate preparation, thus repeating the cycle and causing the condition of poverty to be inherited.

Equity, as well as the social and economic viability of the city dictate that drastic measures be taken. These include: (1) the provision of day care for pre-school children and continuous tutoring for school-age youngsters to keep them from falling below grade; (2) enough training opportunities for teen-agers and young adults to learn skills; and (3) assistance in skill-upgrading for all members of the labor force who seek it. (ACB)

115. CHARLES BOOTH ON THE CITY PHYSICAL PATTERN AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

(a) Harold W. Pfautz (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Chicago Press, 11030 S. Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60628, 1967, 312 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 67-28466. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book offers representative selections from Charles Booth's seventeen-volume work, "Life and Labour of the People in London." As one of the first urban sociologists to study poverty, Booth made an empirical examination of the people of London during the 19th century to discover how they really worked and lived. Specifically, he focused on the relationships between employment and poverty among London's working classes.

Booth divided the population of London into a number of different social classes on the basis of three separate investigations, (1) the Reports of School Board Visitors; (2) the Judgements of School Teachers; and (3) the 1891 Census of London. His findings were related to these social classifications: (a) the lowest class of occasional labourers, loafers, and semi-criminals; (b) casual earnings--"very poor"; (c) intermittent earnings; (d) small regular earnings (together c and d constituted "the poor"); (e) regular standard earnings; (f) higher class labour; (g) lower middle class; and (h) upper middle class. Each aspect of the life of the people, whether style of life, occupation, earnings, or religion, was reported spatially on a map of the city. The seventeen volumes were divided into three separate series, the poverty, the industry, and the religious influence series, plus a final volume devoted to summarization. From each series, Pfautz has selected the most pertinent writings.

Booth saw raising the general standard of living as the most pressing problem. The way to achieve this goal was by increased public education. He saw the rise of a "new middle class" among the children of rural immigrants as the hope of the future. Booth advocated a more vigorous expansion of life in all realms: social, political, educational, and industrial. But the greatest need remained the acquisition of more facts as the foundation for rational planning and reform. (MP)

116. SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL CHANGE

(a) Sugata Dasgupta. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Extending Horizons Books, Porter Sargent Publisher, 11 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108, 1968, 222 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 67-31431. (c) Gandhian Institute of Studies. (d) None.

Problem. This book describes a new method of social work, developed in part by Rabindranath Tagore, being used in rural India and considered applicable to depressed areas of the United States. Its effects are demonstrated by contrasting two groups of Indian villages, one of which has experienced the new approach. The method is based on the assumption that the people must want the proposed changes. These changes must be fully integrated into the social, economic, and religious perceptions of the villagers.

The principal technique used by Dasgupta is called the "social work" technique. Great care and effort on the part of the investigators is taken to ascertain the social and emotional needs of the villagers being studied. Once these needs are thoroughly understood, new institutions can be introduced that will be accepted by the inhabitants. The focus of this technique is on development of the individuals and personal change, rather than mere physical growth. The objective is to develop the potentialities of the members of a community so that they can identify their own needs and resources and then prepare their own programs of change. The technique leads to psychological self sufficiency, organizational growth, democratic leadership, and correct procedures of work. (MP)

117. PROGRAMS FOR INNER-CITY COMMUNITIES: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Charles A. Goldsmid and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Report No. 249, by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, August, 1969, 34 pp. Report available only to subscribers to ASPO's Planning Advisory Service. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Department of Sociology, and American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. This report is a reference guide to printed materials and sources of assistance in the fields of health, education, and employment and consumer services. It identifies problems of inner-city residents and briefly examines a variety of suggested program solutions. Under the health section, the following topics are covered: community medical and mental health centers, child care facilities, use of nonprofessionals, health insurance programs for the poverty-stricken, neighborhood patient advocacy, drug price surveys, and drug cooperatives. The education section deals with the following: community involvement, school system decentralization, community schools, use of subprofessionals, federal involvement in desegregation issues, structural methods for desegregation, educational facilities, metropolitan school districts, educating disadvantaged children, and black history studies. The employment and consumer services section includes material on job training, accessibility of employment, consumer problems, and legal services for the poor. (SD)

• HOUSING

118. OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH

Operation Breakthrough is a new program initiated by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to fill the critical need for increased production of new and rehabilitated housing. Currently, 20 million Americans live in substandard housing. New housing in the past four years has fallen more than 1,000,000 dwellings shy of the number needed just to keep pace with population growth and losses from fires, storms, and bulldozers. Family formations and demolition of existing housing create a demand for 2,100,000 units per year; but in 1968, only 1,548,000 were produced, ranking the United States behind Sweden, Japan, the Soviet Union, Netherlands, and France in per capita housing construction. In 1969, starts of houses and apartments dropped from an annual rate of 1,900,000 in January to 1,300,000 in August. Through the Housing Act of 1968, Congress set a national goal of 26 million homes to be produced by 1979, which is

unattainable without radical changes in current production trends. This goal requires an average of 2.5 million units a year and, according to current projections, will necessitate an annual production of more than three million units during the last part of the decade. In the past ten years, production has averaged only 1.5 million units per year.

Operation Breakthrough is designed to be the major impetus in achieving this national goal by overcoming the obstacles which have created vast housing shortages and spiraled construction costs. According to HUD, the major constraints that currently prevent America from meeting its housing needs are: (1) inadequate assemblage of land for housing sites, (2) protective and restrictive zoning codes, (3) building-code variations and obsolete requirements, (4) inadequate financing sources, (5) small volume building, (6) inefficient use of the labor force, and (7) delays in governmental processing. To overcome these constraints, Operation Breakthrough is calling for cooperation of labor, consumers, industry, local, state, and federal governments in applying new technology and modern techniques of production, marketing, and management to housing design and construction.

Specifically, the program will: (1) form substantial local, regional, or national aggregate markets to encourage large-volume housing production and reduce market fragmentation; (2) demonstrate the potential market to those interested in producing both housing and housing sites; (3) support the design, testing, evaluation, and prototype construction of innovative concepts now available to provide high-volume production; and (4) enlist the cooperation of labor and local government officials to permit the use of materials and techniques not currently allowed by building crafts, to sanction off-site construction of the model housing, and to waive local ordinance provisions restricting new housing techniques that meet the intent but not the word of the law. As an incentive to local, regional, and state government participation, HUD has promised to give priority to communities that cooperate with Breakthrough in allocating funds for established programs, such as home ownership, rental assistance, planning, urban renewal, and community facilities.

Thus far under Phase I of the program, 650 companies have submitted proposals to HUD offering innovative plans for housing production on a large scale basis. Of these, 12 to 20 will be chosen to share $15 million in research grants to devise a final system integration design and architectural design of the system for specific prototype cities. Eight prototype sites, representative of each region in the nation, will be chosen from 210 potential sites offered by state and local governments. Phase II, scheduled to begin in Spring, 1970, will involve construction of prototype units on one or more of the chosen sites. These units will be tested to determine physical characteristics and individual and community acceptance. In Phase III, representatives of each of the aggregated market areas will be expected to visit the prototype units and review test and cost data. The market areas will have been identified by state and local governments, with support from HUD, according to available land, potential developers or sponsors, and potential housing demand. They will be large enough to justify large-scale investments by producers to meet their requirements. The representatives may then select the construction system most appropriate for their needs. Actual development will take place on a free enterprise basis, under contract with local sponsors.

HUD has made the following commitments to the Operation Breakthrough program: (1) establish a full-time program management staff within the Department to assure responsiveness by HUD to the needs of the program; (2) provide advice and assistance to state and local officials for local market aggregation; (3) fund prototype design and development through direct contracts; (4) provide financial assistance for the construction of housing prototypes and provide program grants for related environmental facilities; (5) support the establishment of a comprehensive program to test innovations in Breakthrough prototypes; (6) support efforts to review and improve housing standards, codes, and regulations; (7) earmark housing and environmental system program funds to support Breakthrough construction; (8) provide priority in processing applications for financial and program support; and (9) provide assistance to state and local governments and the financial community in developing additional sources of permanent financing.

According to HUD, Operation Breakthrough will provide substantial benefits to

specific groups. (1) The cities will receive priority for subsidized Breakthrough housing and supportive programs in urban renewal, planning, water, sewer, and community facilities; opportunity to implement city planning programs; increased markets to attract industry and businesses; relief from urban congestion; and new employment opportunities. (2) Industry will be assisted by consolidation of fragmented markets, cutting of HUD red tape, use of innovative systems and techniques, financial support for research and development, new methods of construction financing, and an easing of restrictive zoning and building codes. (3) Breakthrough will give labor more and better jobs, provide continuity of employment through year-round off-site construction work, and expand job opportunities in related industries created by new construction activity. (4) Benefits to consumers include better quality homes available to more people, as a result of cost savings stimulated by increased industry competition; a broad choice of attractive models and housing environments, based on consumer requirements; and a wide inventory of family units.

Further information regarding Operation Breakthrough may be obtained from the Office of Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh St., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20410. (SD)

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119. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES

(a) James S. Duesenberry and others. (b) Completed and released by the Commission on Mortgage Interest Rates, Washington, D. C., August, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) Commission on Mortgage Interest Rates. (d) None.

Problem. The Commission on Mortgage Interest Rates was established by Congress in May, 1968, to study and recommend ways of dealing with interest ceilings on Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration mortgages and of assuring availability of an adequate supply of mortgage credit at interest rates the American family can afford.

Findings. The Commission strongly urges that housing be given a higher priority in national economic policy. It also stresses the key role that must be played by overall fiscal policy in providing the economic preconditions needed to sustain a high volume of homebuilding activity. The Commission specifically recommends maintaining a Federal Budget surplus until the current inflation is brought under control, thereby lowering housing costs and freeing resources for the housing sector. Over the long run, economic policy must be designed to shift the allocation of national output, so that the housing sector can obtain the resources to meet the national housing goal. This goal is the construction and rehabilitation of 26 million housing units by 1978, including 6 million for low- and moderate-income families. To provide the necessary economic flexibility, the Commission seeks investigation of procedures for speedily changing general tax rates and for using selective taxes to moderate excessive swings in activity in particular sectors of the economy.

The Report recommends a series of specific steps to assure that sufficient mortgage credit is available to meet the housing goals: (1) It urges an end to the delay in implementing provisions enacted last year authorizing sales of government-guaranteed securities backed by pools of mortgages. This will provide lending institutions with additional financing for their operations and produce an attractive investment alternative to other long-term investors. (2) It suggests a strengthening of the role of the Federal Home Loan Bank System as a backstop for savings and loan associations. (3) It recommends direct federal financial support to provide subsidies needed by low- and moderate-income families for decent housing and to enable the government to lend the necessary mortgage credit for financing production of all housing units for which subsidies have been appropriated, whenever the supply of credit from private lenders is inadequate.

Regarding the FHA-VA programs, the Commission recommends permanent abolition of the statutory interest ceiling on FHA-VA mortgages, and establishment of a new two-part system for a three-year trial period. Under this system, FHA-VA mortgages could be originated either (1) at an unregulated interest rate, provided no discount points are charged or collected by the lender or mortgage originator; or (2) at a ceiling rate set by the HUD Secretary and VA Administrator, with no restrictions on discount points. The ceiling would be reviewed

at least once in every three-month period. (SD)

120. MORTGAGE LOAN GROSS FLOWS

(a) Arnold H. Diamond, Roberta V. McKay, and John N. Dickie. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, December, 1968, 157 pp. $1.25 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Economic and Market Analysis. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the need for data concerning mortgage loan gross flows and to provide comprehensive estimates of gross mortgage lending activity for the six principal mortgage lending groups during 1950-1966. The researcher states that economists know less about the mortgage market than about other segments of the capital market. No present system exists for ascertaining, on a current basis, how much money goes into mortgages on different types of property through different lending sources. At critical points in credit cycles, analysts can only guess whether the aggregate volume of mortgage lending is rising or falling. Due to the lack of data on gross flows, analysts have been relying on "net flows," data which show changes in ownership of mortgages and net changes in aggregate amounts outstanding for certain mortgage loan categories. This, however, is insufficient. With re-use of loan repayments now accounting for about two-thirds of the funds employed by private financial institutions to acquire mortgage loans, there can no longer be reliance upon net charges of outstanding mortgage loans from the end of one period to the end of the next period as a barometer of mortgage market activity.

The book traces past efforts to chart gross flows, and reports on recent cooperation among federal agencies and major lender groups to establish a monthly collection of statistics on gross mortgage lending by eight lender groups. This cooperative effort is guided by a Technical Committee on Mortgage Credit Statistics, organized by the Bureau of the Budget. Also included in the book are over 50 tables showing mortgage gross flows broken down by many categories for the 1950-1966 period. These tables are intended as background material for comparison when the forthcoming mortgage lending reporting system becomes effective.

Findings. Among the findings, this book shows that acquisitions of loans by the six major investor groups on one-to-four family nonfarm homes grew from $16.4 billion in 1950 to $44.3 billion in 1966. Multifamily mortgage loan acquisitions grew from $3.2 billion to $7.7 billion in the period. In contrast, their acquisitions of mortgage loans on nonresidential properties advanced from $1.8 billion in 1950 to $15.4 billion in 1966. (HUD)

121. PERSPECTIVES ON HOUSING IN A DEVELOPING COMMUNITY

(a) George A. Hinds. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Center for Urban Studies, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Box 4348, Chicago, Ill. 60680, September, 1968, 173 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Center for Urban Studies, under contract with U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. This report examines the history and current status of prefabricated housing technology and its potential value in communities needing low-cost, mass-produced housing. Housing choice is usually minimal in low-income, inner-city communities. While those people with sufficient incomes are free to choose the housing best suited to their needs, residents of low-income communities, particularly those containing racial minorities, have to take what housing is available, regardless of whether or not it is appropriate to their needs. The advent of a new, low-cost housing technology seems to bring with it an unrealized potential for low-income community residents to exercise greater housing choice through active participation in design and construction.

Method. Community workshop sessions were set up to obtain resident housing preference in terms of design, construction, and basic requirements indispensable to the creation of a good residential environment. This was done on the assumption that active community involvement in housing problems is appropriate, timely, and most relevant

when it happens in low-income neighborhoods. The results of the workshop sessions are evaluated and presented in the form of verbal summaries, charts, and explanatory diagrams. (AL)

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122. LOCATIONAL CRITERIA FOR HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, 13th Floor, City Hall Annex, S. E. Corner Juniper and Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107, December, 1968, 8 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Philadelphia City Planning Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To present suitable criteria for locating housing for the elderly which adequately fulfills physical requirements arising from their particular biological, spiritual, and social needs. The study is based on the fact that the elderly, in addition to being confronted by problems common to everyone, must face practical and psychological difficulties brought on by their advanced age. These include a decline in health, deterioration of senses, loss of physical strength, reduced wealth, loss of spouse and friends, and restricted physical mobility. Decisions to locate housing for the elderly must attempt to minimize these problems.

Method. Based upon literature review, interviews with the elderly, and a survey of administrators of and consultants to housing for the elderly, the findings are used to analyze, compare, and select the necessary facility requirements and appropriate distances of these facilities from the home for effectively fulfilling the needs of the elderly.

Findings. It is recommended that the following factors be considered in the selection of a housing site for the elderly: (1) that it be near a center of community activity; (2) that it be in an area of relatively flat terrain; (3) that it be within a defined critical distance of six important service facilities (supermarket, public transit stop, house of worship, medical facilities, drug store, and laundry); (4) that it be as close as possible to any existing or proposed social service center for the elderly; (5) that a playground for children not be immediately adjacent to the site; (6) that no dangerous uncontrolled street crossings lie upon major pedestrian routes between the site and vital facilities; and (7) that no cemetery be visible from the windows of the buildings to be placed on the site. (AL)

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123. SOURCEBOOK ON HOUSING IN CANADA

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Canadian Welfare Council, 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa 3, Canada, March, 1968, 53pp. Price not indicated. (c) The Canadian Welfare Council. (d) None.

Problem. This report, a summary of selected papers submitted to the first Federal-Provincial Conference on Housing and Urban Development held in December, 1967, is designed to promote wider understanding and continuing examination of the issues relating to housing and urban development in Canada. The following issues are considered: (1) problems of urban development; (2) privately initiated housing; (3) approaches and priorities in dealing with the problems of housing and urban development; (4) the present housing situation and future prospects; (5) variations in housing condition; and (6) evolution of the federal government's participation in housing and urban development. (AL)

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124. THE COMMISSIONERS HANDBOOK

(a) Louise N. Bell. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 2600 Virginia Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, 1968, 73 pp. + appendix. $5.00 per copy. (c) National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. (d) None.

Problem. To introduce new housing or renewal commissioners to their responsibilities as policy-makers and to the housing and renewal programs which they serve. This publication is designed to make the role of a commissioner clear and to sort out the various types of federal housing and renewal assistance available.

The commissioner's role in regard to housing and renewal is investigated from three standpoints: (1) the role of the commissioner

in relationship to his local authority or agency and community; (2) evolution of the housing and renewal programs over the years; and (3) the commissioner's responsibilities in carrying out the housing and renewal programs. (MP)

125. HOUSING OCCUPIED BY WELFARE RECIPIENTS

(a) George Sternlieb. (b) In process. (c) Rutgers University, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. In this study, the researcher will examine housing occupied by welfare recipients. Data will be provided on rents paid by welfare clients as compared with rents paid by families not on welfare; the nature of housing in terms of space, building quality and condition, plumbing, heat, and other services; and the attitudes of welfare tenants toward housing. It is anticipated that the findings of this study will be useful to the government in resolving such major policy questions as: what does the welfare dollar buy; how are housing expenditures related to expenditures for food, clothing, and other necessities; and are there any alternatives to existing arrangements.

Previous Research. The Tenement Landlord. (SD)

- EDUCATION

126. ACHIEVING NATIONWIDE EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE

(a) Leon H. Keyserling. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Conference on Economic Progress, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 92 pp. $1.00 per single copy; special rates on quantity orders. (c) Conference on Economic Progress. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a ten-year program of education in order to achieve, by 1977, an average level of public-school performance in every state, equal at least to a nationwide minimum standard of equalized excellence. The importance of improving performance of the schools is demonstrated in the correlation existing between deficient education and poverty, unemployment, reduced earning power in later years, and social aberration. Goals for 1977, as set forth here, are: (1) Per-pupil outlays for all purposes related to public school in every region and state should increase from $660 in 1967 to $1,534 in 1977. (2) The qualified-teacher shortage existing in many areas should be reduced. An increase of classroom teachers from 1,788,000 in 1967 to 2,286,000 in 1977 is recommended. (3) Teachers' salaries in public schools, measured in 1967 dollars, should rise from a nationwide average of $6,830 in 1967 to at least $10,711 in 1977 in every region and state. (4) Nonteacher instructional staff should rise from 188,000 to 1,523,000, 1,100,000 representing not fully credited assisting teachers, and the balance representing principals, supervisors, librarians, guidance and psychological personnel. (5) Noninstructional current outlays should be increased for operation and maintenance of plant, salaries of noninstructional personnel, and programs for summer schools, adult education, and school lunches. (6) Classrooms should be increased from 1,653,455 in 1967 to 2,285,000 in 1977 to attain a 1 to 20 teacher-student ratio. (7) Enrollment, from grade K through 12, should include every child aged 5-17 not served by private schools, to achieve 100 percent participation of the public-school population by 1977. Today, nonparticipation is 9 percent in one region and even higher in some states. (8) Total nationwide outlays for public schools should rise from $28.3 billion in 1967 to $70.1 billion in 1977, an average annual rate of increase of 9.5 percent.

Included with the study are tabulations of data and projected goals dealing with education, income, employment, teacher salaries, teacher demand, per pupil costs, U. S. economic growth rates and classroom construction. Many of the goals and problems are examined region by region within the United States.

An analysis of the data is made in the context of the national economy. The study maintains that national education needs can be met without higher federal taxation; that neither deficiency in national economic growth, nor inflation, should be a cause for short-changing national priorities, of which public education is foremost on the domestic scene. Achieving adequate education is a moral issue, since it involves the highest values of the nation and all it stands for, represented in developing the young, who are the nation's greatest asset. (BK)

127. RECONNECTION FOR LEARNING

(a) McGeorge Bundy, Chairman, Alfred A. Giardino, Francis Keppel, Antonia Pantoja, Mitchell Svirdoff, and Bennetta B. Washington. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a reprint of the report of the Mayor's Advisory Panel on Decentralization of the New York City Schools, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 124 pp. Price not indicated. LC 67-31520. (c) Mayor's Advisory Panel on Decentralization of the New York City Schools. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this report is to formulate a plan for the creation and redevelopment of educational policy and administrative units within the city school district of New York City. Such a plan is needed so that adequate authority exists to foster greater community initiative and participation in the development of education policy for the public schools and to achieve greater flexibility in school administration. The need for educational policy changes arises from the general consensus that by the standard of its effect on individual children, the system of public education in New York City is failing, because vast numbers, if not the majority of the pupils, are not learning adequately. This is revealed by a variety of achievement tests measuring and comparing pupil performance in several learning areas with New York State and national norms. The problem is especially acute and most evident in those parts of the city that need education most desperately--the low-income neighborhoods where the residents usually have little choice but the public schools for their children's education. Administratively, the bulk and vast complexity of the educational system have gravely weakened the ability to act of teachers, parents, supervisors, the Board of Education, and local school boards. The result is a system which fails to meet the needs of a rapidly changing urban society with its diversity of peoples and cultures.

In order to carry out its stated purpose, the report first looks at the current condition of education in New York City, viewing it especially from the vantage point of those groups and parties having a stake in the fate of the system. Next, the report proposes a framework for change to accomplish decentralization by adoption of a community school system. Implementation procedures; costs and fiscal aspects of decentralization; and personnel policies are discussed in light of the proposed framework for change. Finally, a number of concerns are reviewed which might spring from uncertainties about proposed changes in the system. These are: (1) adequate citizen participation; (2) fears of provincialism; (3) community-professional relations; (4) political responsibility for education; and (5) racial integration.

The thrust of the recommendations for changes in the public school system aims at reorganizing the system into a Community School System, consisting of a federation of largely autonomous school districts and a central education agency. Other recommendations deal largely with the organizational and structural details of a Community School System. (AL)

128. OUR CHILDREN'S BURDEN: STUDIES OF DESEGREGATION IN NINE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

(a) Raymond W. Mack (ed.). (b) Completed. Published under the above title by Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1968, 473 pp. $8.95 per copy. (c) U. S. Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. The essays in this volume summarize and interpret observations of nine communities grappling with the problem of desegregation of schools. These case studies were undertaken to supplement the massive statistical survey of the same area designed and administered by James S. Coleman and Ernest Q. Campbell (Equality of Educational Opportunity, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1966).

Method. The editor selected the communities to be studied, wrote a set of field research instructions, and drafted an outline of what should be reported in each chapter. The field research was done by nine social scientists and two writers: Troy Duster wrote on Riverside, California; Michael Aiken and N. J. Demerath, III on River City and Bayou County, Mississippi; Ruth P. Simms on Savannah, Georgia; Herbert R. Barringer on Newark, Delaware; Rosalind J. Dworkin on Hempstead, New York; John Pease

on Kalamazoo, Michigan; Charles and Bonnie Remsberg on Chicago, Illinois; and Anthony Gary Dworkin on Los Angeles, California.

Findings. Using the information from Coleman's nationwide sample survey to provide a context for the analysis of their own case studies, the researchers found five general trends in educational desegregation: (1) Small towns and medium-sized cities, north and south, are desegregating their schools, at least to a token extent. (2) Huge metropolitan areas, north and south, are resegregating their schools; the trend is to more rather than fewer segregated educational facilities. (3) Negro parents have defined equal educational opportunities as the route to the achievement of a better life for their children; Negroes equate desegregated education with improved education, and see both as providing access to the American dream of economic prosperity coupled with respect for one's personal worth. (4) Social organization is a critical variable for understanding the amount of desegregation in a community; protest pays. (5) Americans are asking their children to bear the brunt of the difficult social process of desegregation. (HBK)

129. THE POLITICS OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

(a) Robert L. Crain. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Aldine Publishing Co., 320 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill. 60606, 1968, 372 pp. $7.95 per copy. LC 67-27390. (c) National Opinion Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the political process by which school systems desegregate. Using comparisons drawn from 15 case studies of northern and southern cities, the author seeks a complete explanation of desegregation decisions by examining their proximate causes and locating their roots in the economic, social, and political structure of the community. The first part of the book documents the way in which eight northern big city school systems met community demands to reduce de facto segregation. Part II explains the differences in these reactions. In Part III, the book focuses on desegregation in the South and details the causes of violence in New Orleans. The situation there is contrasted with six peacefully desegregated southern cities. Part IV is a general consideration of the civil rights movement and its effects on school desegregation in the cities studied. Part V, the concluding section, considers the implications of this research both for the future of school desegregation and for other studies of community politics.

The investigator examines the variables involved in a school board decision and the kinds of groups involved in a desegregation decision: what sort of groups there are; how well organized they are; what resources they have available with which to exert pressure on the school board; and the characteristics of the school board members, themselves--their personal beliefs, whether they are, themselves, political figures, or whether they are appointed by some political official.

Findings. (1) In both the North and the South, the primary goal of civil rights organizations is to persuade the local school board to make the strongest possible commitment to the concept of racial equality. In both the North and the South, a school board can demonstrate this commitment without desegregating every school. (2) The school integration decision is not a complex, bargaining arrangement. Rather, school board members first respond to their own predispositions about civil rights. Liberal boards tend to integrate; conservative boards do not. (3) The school board sets policy for the school system more than the superintendent, contrary to popular belief. (4) Politically appointed school board members are more conservative on racial matters than are elected members. (5) The level of internal conflict within the school board partially determines to what extent the school board will go to satisfy civil rights organizations. (6) Predictably, the composition of the school board reflects the political style of the city. But surprisingly, the key decisions are not usually made by a small bloc of a few men organized into a power elite, though the civic elite does exercise an indirect influence on establishing the political style of the city and plays an important role in the appointment of school board members. (7) The higher the social status of the community, the more prone it is to controversy. High status communities pour more energy into decision making, and

this greater participation encourages conflict and provides support for extremist positions. (8) Related to social status is the level of political party organization. High status cities tend to have weaker political parties. This tends to magnify the effect of citizen participation because the elected official is not insulated from the voter. (MP)

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130. NEW YORK CITY AND THE POLITICS OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

(a) David Rogers, Faith Kortheuer, and Roslyn Menzel. (b) Completed and published under the above title as an abridgement to an earlier study, Obstacles to School Integration in New York City, by the same authors. Published by the Center for Urban Education, 105 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 273 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Center for Urban Education. (d) 13:2-25.

Problem. To study the political obstacles to desegregation of schools in New York City. While New York City's problems are considered by some to be unique, the purpose of this study is to interpret them in terms of political and social forces that operate in varying degrees in other cities as well.

Data for the study were collected from May, 1963 through June, 1964. This time period coincided with an upsurge in militancy of civil rights groups and with a request from the state education commission that all local school boards report on their plans for increasing the amount of racial balance in their schools. Sources of data included interviews, observation meetings and hearings, mass media coverage of events, newsletters and other documents put out by interested groups, and various studies done by and for the Board of Education in New York City.

Findings. Meaningful innovation and reform in the New York City school system has not occurred in the last decade and perhaps longer. The New York City Board of Education, like its counterparts in other cities, has been caught in a cross-pressure situation between civil rights groups which have protested that it wasn't moving fast enough, and white neighborhood school groups which claimed that it was moving much too fast. The authors suggest a wide range of interrelated conditions that have contributed to the New York Board of Education's inaction, and group them under these five general headings: (1) interest group alignments and politics; (2) the administrative structure, codes, and operations of the Board of Education; (3) the structure of New York City government; (4) the reciprocal relations and patterns of influence and communication among the above three interests; and (5) situational factors such as demographic and housing patterns, scarcities of funds, school space, and staff, and state education laws. (MP)

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131. COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES AS AGENTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

(a) W. John Minter and Ian Thompson (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title as a collection of papers of the Tenth Annual College Self-Study Institute by the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education, University of California (Berkeley) and the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, University East Campus, Boulder, Colo. 80302, November, 1968, 128 pp. $3.50 per copy. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Center for Research and Development in Higher Education, and Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. (d) None.

Problem. In this collection of papers, prepared for the Tenth Annual College Self-Study Institute, six leading university educators attempt to ascertain the university's proper role in society. T. R. McConnell, Professor of Higher Education, University of California (Berkeley), addresses himself to the conference theme in a paper titled "Colleges and Universities as Agents of Social Change: An Introduction." He notes that the relationship between the university and its environment is now so intimate that the university may be in danger of losing its essential character and of becoming the pawn in a bitter struggle for power among social, economic, and political forces which would capture and use it to their own ends. This does not mean that the university should look inward, that its teaching and research should be irrelevant to the social problems, dislocations, conflicts and confusions of the world around it. But it does not necessarily follow that the university qua university should mount a direct campaign

to change the social order. The institution work indirectly by making the results of scholarship and research freely available to individuals and organizations engaged in a wide variety of social, cultural, economic, and political activities. The university will change society through individuals rather than through corporate action. It is essential that intellectual freedom be maintained. If the intellectually free university disappears, the free society will likewise perish.

In the second paper, Harris L. Wofford, Jr., President, State University College (Old Westbury), states that universities are quietly but deeply involved in politics. Through research and recruitment, they have supported America's world policies and military efforts. But the universities often pretend not to be agents of social change. This official doctrine of political neutrality is wrong because it is corrupting, cowardly, and untrue.

Roger W. Heyns, Chancellor, University of California (Berkeley), does not believe the university, formally as an institution, should take stands on noneducational matters. If the academic community chooses to use the university as a base of political action, the university becomes a piece of political real estate. It will follow that others outside the university will then regard its control and management as important for goals which they select. There has been a struggle for control of the university rather than a passion for morality.

Eldon L. Johnson, Vice-President, University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign), inquires how the university can retain the freedom it requires from a society it criticizes; how it can retain its competence and capacity to affect the course of society without incurring hostility from a society content with its course. Johnson offers guidelines designed to strike a balance. He sees as necessary the collaboration of a responsible but responsive university and a tolerant society.

Algo D. Henderson, Research Educator, University of California (Berkeley), feels that all individuals and groups of individuals within an institution should be free to speak, write, and act in relation to social action. When the institution as such takes a position, as it occasionally should, this should be the result of a consensus. It is essential to have a mechanism by which the views of individuals and minority groups can become the subject of serious consideration. Many presidents and deans are unnecessarily timid about taking clear cut positions on controversial social issues. The progressive, creative institution attracts interest and wins friends and fresh support.

In the last paper, Kenneth E. Boulding, Professor of Economics, University of Colorado, discusses the university as an economic and social unit. He sees the university as an institution of increasing importance in society, but to some degree, one in continual crisis. This he attributes in part to sheer growth--the decision-making processes appropriate in small institutions are inappropriate in large ones--and in part to the reluctance of faculties to change. However, if the universities do not adapt themselves to the modern world they will rapidly run into new institutions which will provide them with stiff competition.

Also included in this volume are the proceedings of a colloquium held during the Institute, and a bibliography of materials relevant to the conference theme. (MP and JS)

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132. PRIVATE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND THEIR STUDENTS: LIMITED OBJECTIVES, UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES

(a) Harvey Belitsky. (b) Completed and published by Schenkman Publishing Company, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. 02138, 1969, 153 pp. + appendices. $7.95 per copy. LC 71-77383. (c) The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how private vocational schools could be widely utilized to train "disadvantaged" students for employment, and serve as an effective and timesaving substitute for on-the-job training. The book examines the special capabilities of private vocational schools to train persons for direct employment. The graduates of these schools are placed in positions which may offer room for advancement through either internal promotions or further institutional training and education on a part-time basis.

A basic mutuality of interest exists between profit-seeking vocational schools and their students. The schools, responding to the incentives normally associated

with the production of goods and services, provide their students with a training that is highly practical and job oriented. This training serves as an incentive to many students--including the disadvantaged--who are likely to be motivated by instruction that has a direct connection with the ultimate requirements of a job.

Findings. The investigator makes these recommendations: (1) State departments of education should encourage local school systems to undertake joint ventures with private vocational schools. (2) Greater attention should be given to the needs, aspirations, and capacities of public school students who fail to receive counseling or are miscounseled by parents and others. (3) The growing societal concern for maximizing educational attainments and occupational potentials could be demonstrated by greatly liberalizing the student loan insurance program. (4) Except for vocational education curricula that are "traditional" or easily incorporated, the public schools should concentrate on improving general education for all students and always maintaining it at the highest possible level. (5) Private vocational schools should raise the levels of sophistication in many of their courses. (6) Voluntary accreditation of private vocational schools should be encouraged. (7) Private vocational schools should expand their enrollments to allow for increased training of disadvantaged persons. (8) The flexible operations of the private schools should be more fully exploited. (9) Frequent starting dates and the enrollment of individual persons (in contrast to a full class) can help to stem the sense of futility that engulfs many unemployed persons. (10) The U. S. Office of Education should furnish biannually a national directory of private vocational schools. (MP)

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133. EVALUATION STUDY OF THE EVANSTON, ILLINOIS SCHOOL INTEGRATION PROGRAM

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) Cook County Community Consolidated School District Number 65, Evanston, Illinois, under sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This project is an evaluation by professionals of Evanston's integration program and its results in terms of the effects on the scholastic performance of white and Negro students and its influence on the attitudes of students, parents, teachers, and others affected by the change.

In September of 1969, Evanston, a predominantly middle-class suburb of Chicago with a population of nearly 90,000, began the third year of its plan for total integration of its schools. Attendance districts were redrawn and arrangements made to bus about one-third of the Negro pupils from inner city schools to outlying districts. As a result, Negro enrollment in the city's 20 elementary and junior high schools now ranges from 11 to 32 percent. Community support has been good, and no serious difficulties are anticipated.

The outcome of the program and its effect on both the children and the community are of interest not only to Evanston, but also to other cities trying to achieve racial balance in their schools.

A longitudinal study, with periodic retesting, to be conducted over a three-year period, is underway. Semi-annual reports of findings will be made and a final report prepared for wide distribution.

Method. Baseline data on student achievement and aptitudes have been collected in cooperation with the Educational Testing Service, and information on student attitudes obtained with the collaboration of a psychologist from Northwestern University. (DAH)

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134. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIMULATIONS: SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND EDUCATION

(a) Roland Werner and Joan T. Werner. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, 1150 Silverado, La Jolla, Calif. 92037, January, 1969, 178 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, under contract with U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. The selections in this unannotated bibliography emphasize the development of social systems simulations and models, the uses of such simulations in the classroom, and the application of simulations as aids to educational planning and administration. Not included are references to general systems, mathematical models, game theory, problem solving, artificial intelligence, perception, cognition, man-made interaction, programmed instruction, military war games, and allied topics.

The entries were chosen from a search of more than 200 publications over the period June, 1953-October, 1968. (AL)

135. CURRENT INDEX TO JOURNALS IN EDUCATION

This new monthly publication has been established to provide a multi-disciplinary index within the field of education. Published by CCM Information Sciences, Inc., in cooperation with the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) of the U. S. Office of Education, the Current Index to Journals in Education covers more than 200 education journals and selectively indexes additional periodicals in related fields. These journals were chosen according to the results of a survey of the user population sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education. Recent articles are collected and computer-indexed by the 19 clearinghouses that comprise the ERIC network. The Current Index contains a main-entry section, author and subject indexes, and an index to source journals. It is cumulated annually and semi-annually.

Subscriptions are available from CCM Information Sciences, Inc., 866 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022 at the following rates: 12 monthly issues - $34.00; 12 monthly issues and cumulations - $64.00. Cumulations may be ordered separately: annual - $24.50; semi-annual - $12.50; annual and semi-annual - $35.00. (SD)

136. CHANGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The purpose of this new magazine is to report and interpret current events and changes in higher education. It originated under the auspices of the Union for Research and Experimentation in Higher Education, and is supported by a grant from the Esso Education Foundation. Change is not a scholarly journal, but a bimonthly topical magazine of criticism, commentaries, and reports. Recent issues have covered academe's encounter with the ghetto, the curricular dilemmas of our community colleges, insights into the radical student position, and an examination of a college that shed its traditional Roman Catholicism.

Edited by Peter Schrag, the magazine is published six times a year. Approximately 80 pp. $8.50 per year in the U. S.; $10.00 elsewhere. For further information write: Change Magazine, 59 E. 54th St., New York, N. Y. 10022. (BK)

● HEALTH

137. SECRETARY'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL EFFECTIVENESS--REPORT

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1968, 37 pp. $1.25 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary's Advisory Committee on Hospital Effectiveness. (d) None.

Problem. This report indicates actions that might be taken to improve performance of health service involving hospitals. The investigators examined: (1) ways to improve the internal efficiency of the hospital as a functioning mechanism; (2) the extent to which the hospital should serve as the organizing focus of a new and more effective system for the delivery of health care; (3) the community mix of health care facilities; and (4) the formula for reimbursement to hospitals and other health care institutions for third-party payers.

Method. Staff members of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and professional authorities in the health services and related fields prepared position papers on their specialties and included recommendations for the action to correct known deficiencies and improve performance. The Advisory Committee then examined the facts, conclusions, and proposals presented in the position papers and made the specific recommendations presented in the report.

Findings. The Advisory Committee believes that the improvement of hospital effectiveness is dependent upon adoption of the following: (1) better planning for health

facilities and services; (2) a licensing or franchisement system with authority to effect needed improvements in planning, management, and financing performance by controlling the flow of public funds to health facilities and services; (3) improvements in the internal management of health care institutions, including systematic participation in management by physicians; (4) broader benefits, guaranteed coverage, and stronger regulation of carriers; and (5) capital financing and reimbursement methods that will provide incentives for rational use and efficient management of the health care system instead of encouraging over-use and inefficient management. (AL)

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138. INFANT, PERINATAL, MATERNAL, AND CHILDHOOD MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES

(a) Sam Shapiro, Edward R. Schliesinger, and Robert E. L. Nesbitt, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title in the series, Vital and Health Statistics Monographs, American Public Health Association, by Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 02139, 1968, 388 pp. + charts and tables. $7.95 per copy. LC 68-29183. (c) American Public Health Association, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To present and analyze infant, maternal, and childhood mortality statistics for the United States. During the first half of the twentieth century, these rates decreased sharply. Decreases in the maternal and childhood mortality rates slowed down in the late 1950's while the infant mortality rate remained relatively static from 1955-1965. Concern about the lack of significant change and evidence of exceptionally high mortality in various segments of the population have led to the expansion of governmental programs in maternal and child health. Information for 1966 and 1967 holds out the hope that a major decrease in infant mortality may be under way. The monograph consists of four major sections. The first three deal with infant and perinatal mortality, maternal mortality, and childhood mortality. In each section, attention is first focused on the circumstances leading to the current situation and the extent to which some of the parameters of infant, maternal, and childhood mortality have altered over the years. Long- and short-term trends, as well as the basic variables of cause of death, sex of child, color, and geography, are discussed. In the case of infant mortality, consideration is given to additional risk factors, such as age of mother, birth order, and prior pregnancy history of the mother. Other components of pregnancy loss and damage among the offspring are also discussed. Most of the information presented is derived from national vital statistics; it has been supplemented by published and unpublished state and local data. The fourth section of the monograph is devoted to a review of health services, medical and paramedical manpower, facilities, and medical-care costs in the United States, with particular emphasis on their relation to obstetrical and pediatric services. (HBK)

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139. THE POLITICS OF MENTAL HEALTH

(a) Robert H. Connery and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Columbia University Press, 440 West 110th St., New York, N. Y. 10025, 1968, 595 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 68-28396. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of the National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. (1) To demonstrate the effect of fragmented government in metropolitan areas on mental health programming; (2) to indicate ways of overcoming obstacles that fragmentation presents in developing new mental health programs; and (3) to show the range of political and administrative accommodations that might be made to assure full utilization of community resources in mental health programming.

As a result of the Community Mental Health and Retardation Act of 1963, the federal government is becoming heavily involved in mental health programs, an area once the exclusive domain of the states. However, this new approach continues to rely on local community participation as well as that of the state. Thus, in the future, government mental health programs will involve federal, state, and local political agencies as well as voluntary ones. Consequently, sound intergovernmental relations in planning and operating programs becomes a major objective.

The goal of continued local participation presents difficulties because the modern

metropolitan area is not a legal political entity but is rather a miscellaneous collection of cities, counties, villages, and special districts. The development of mental health programs will depend more and more upon coordination with other community services which, at the local level, may be provided by hundreds of different school districts, townships, counties, boroughs, and municipalities. This study, therefore, suggests patterns of action to cope with the confusion which divided responsibilities introduces into the planning and operation of mental health programs.

In addition, the investigators consider other problem areas that are likely to lead to difficulties, including the lack of definition of what constitutes "mental health," disputes about the treatment of mental illness, the role of voluntary enterprises, the administrative problems of following federal guidelines, the difficulty in raising local financing, and the scarcity of manpower.

Method. The main study is based on intensive research carried out in six metropolitan centers around the country. (AL)

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140. COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Harold Herman and Mary Elizabeth McKay. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International City Managers' Association, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1968, 252 pp. $9.50 per copy. LC 61-15342. (c) International City Managers' Association, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, and the American Public Health Association. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the special responsibilities of the planner in the health field. Increasingly, the provision of community health services is becoming a central issue in urban life. The community itself, its citizens, and its government are becoming greatly involved in decision making about health services. A new public attitude about health services is the source of these changes. Growing appreciation of the potential of the health sciences to improve the quality of life brings with it an increasing demand for services to realize that potential.

The book is divided into five primary sections: Part I, The Scope of Community Health Services; Part II, The Growth of Community Responsibility for Health Services; Part III, Progress Toward Comprehensive Health Services; Part IV, Health Status Measurement and Goal Setting; and Part V, Health Department Management. All aspects of the provision of community health services are discussed. (MP)

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141. COMMUNITY DYNAMICS AND MENTAL HEALTH

(a) Donald C. Klein. (b) Completed and published under the above title by John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 224 pp. $7.95 per copy. LC 68-8105. (c) National Training Laboratories, Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Center for Community Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. Examine ways in which the community itself can be the source of mental health, insuring self-development, safety, and fulfillment for all its citizens. The research defines community as "patterned interactions within a domain of individuals seeking to achieve security and physical safety, to derive support in times of stress, and to gain selfhood and significance throughout the life cycle." Primary emphasis is placed on the role of the mental health worker in fostering the processes that are the foundation of community excellence. While mental health workers cannot abdicate their responsibility to provide specialized diagnostic, treatment, and rehabilitation services, they must study the community for three reasons: (1) to understand the hazards and supports afforded by the social environment; (2) to learn to work collaboratively with lay and professional citizen groups; and (3) to develop approaches which will help create healthier communities that meet human needs more adequately and will avoid inadvertent disruption of community life. The researcher discusses such topics as the following: (1) the community as a social system; (2) population and environment; (3) methods of studying community processes, e. g., the community as a laboratory and participant observation; (4) change in the community including those people and institutions involved in bringing about change and the relationship of conflict to change; and (5) action in the community. He suggests that mental health agencies can act to

bring about change, as developers of human resources, and as action researchers. The need to respect community integrity is stressed as are professional-layman relationships. (HBK)

142. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR ADOLESCENTS

(a) Sol Nichtern (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 220 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 68-30682. (c) Hillside Hospital (New York). (d) None.

Problem. This report, consisting of the proceedings of the Second Hillside Hospital Conference on Mental Health Services for Adolescents, discusses the many difficulties of offering professional mental health services to adolescents. These difficulties are arising from: (1) population shifts and the dramatic rise in the number of individuals in the twelve to twenty age group; (2) an increasing demand from the community at large for special services to the adolescent; (3) a growing conflict between the nature of existing services and the need for different kinds of services; and (4) the fact that services for adolescents have always been inadequate.

The proceedings are divided into the following five sections: (1) community resources; (2) new horizons in mental health services; (3) the hospital and the adolescent; (4) the milieu of the adolescent; and (5) results and findings. In the first section, the community and its professional groups, agencies and programs are examined for ways that they could be more adequately attuned to the specific characterological structure and needs of the adolescent. The second section assesses the nature and design of existing services; identifies the need for new services and ways in which they should be offered and developed; and establishes new approaches and different models. The third section looks at the hospital and the adolescent in terms of professional responsibility relative to community responsibility as a point of reference. It is felt that some of the boundaries between these two overlapping areas have broken down, leading to further complications in the design and development of programs. Finally, the fourth section views the adolescent as reflecting the conflict between the individual and social values. (AL)

143. PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN DRUG ABUSE

(a) Robert S. Wallerstein and others. (b) In process. (c) Mt. Zion Hospital and Medical Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To study the social and psychological characteristics of drug-based subcultures. The investigation focuses on six characteristics of individuals habitually using drugs of abuse: (1) background--a psychological and sociological description of the subjects in terms of family background and life experience; (2) current psychological status--and assessment of their character structures, ego functioning, ideological commitments, and moral values and reasoning; (3) natural history--a description of the "careers" of the various groupings among drug users centering on their patterns of motivation and commitment, the channels through which they enter the subculture, the activities which typify their life in the community, and their subsequent fates after leaving the community; (4) community and subculture--a description and analysis of the drug centered community and the drug abuse subculture in general, in terms of organization, social structure, patterns of communication and friendship, rituals, culture heroes, and artifacts, and a comparison of these with other subcultures; (5) drug effects--an evaluation of the effects of various drugs of abuse on character structure, ego functions, attitudes, and on psychopathological formations, as well as a study of possibly differing personality patterns associated with the different patterns of drug use; and (6) community needs and resources--an analysis of the health and welfare needs and resources of a typical neighborhood in which drug abuse is commonplace, its utilization of existing community social resources, and the determination of the type and array of health and welfare facilities that would meet the great needs of the community in ways that would be acceptable and therefore used. (SIE)

144. INVENTORY OF COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANNING AGENCIES

The Health Insurance Council, as part of its Community Health Action-Planning Program, has compiled a comprehensive listing of more than 800 major state and local organizations involved in aspects of community health planning. Organized by states, this inventory includes the names, addresses, and principal officials of the following types of agencies: state comprehensive health planning agencies; HiCHAP coordinators, who serve as focal points for liaison work and communications related to health planning on behalf of the private insurance industry; U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service Regional Offices; state health departments; state mental health authorities; hospital and medical facilities construction agencies; regional medical programs; and community health planning agencies.

Published in March, 1969, copies of HiCHAP Inventory of Community Health Planning Agencies are available from the Health Insurance Council, 750 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017. $2.00 per copy. (SD)

- WELFARE

145. AN EVALUATION OF TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY IN THE ROANOKE VALLEY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and issued as a report by Greenleigh Associates, Inc., 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, December, 1968, 167 pp. $6.00 per copy. (c) Greenleigh Associates, Inc., under contract with Roanoke Valley Council of Community Services, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To study the strengths and weaknesses of a local antipoverty community agency, the Roanoke Valley Total Action Against Poverty program (TAP). This is one of the first studies to assess all aspects of the functioning of a local antipoverty community action agency. The purpose of evaluating TAP is to define its goals and objectives, analyze its efforts, identify its strengths and weaknesses, and propose workable recommendations for the future. The various components and activities of TAP are analyzed in terms of: the adequacy and effectiveness of the direct services offered and the indirect services, such as community organization, provided; the effect of TAP's activities on other agencies; the development of involvement and leadership among the poor; and increased understanding of and communication between the poor and the rest of the community.

Findings. Although several areas are in need of improvement, TAP has been more than adequate in carrying out its mission. It has provided day care, training, employment, and participation opportunities to thousands of poor people. The report cautions that TAP could not be expected to be the instrument through which poverty could be completely eradicated since it has inadequate resources and is still in the process of developing programs and approaches.

The report recommends that TAP be strengthened and improved in four general areas. (1) Action should be taken to increase the effectiveness of programs such as Day Care which have underutilized capacity, and to eliminate ineffective programs. (2) The administration and management of TAP needs strengthening through structure reorganization, provision of a greater policy-making role for the Board of Directors, and closer supervision and control of all operations. (3) A new high level position of Financial Officer should be created to improve financial management and controls throughout the agency. (4) To meet the future needs of the Roanoke Valley, it is recommended that TAP increase the capability of its planning mechanism and restructure its programs in the fields of manpower, employment, and day care. (MP)

146. COUNTY WELFARE IN FLORIDA

(a) Albert L. Sturm, John F. Newman, Robert T. Lansdale, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Governmental Research, The Florida State University, Tallahasse, Fla. 32306, January, 1968, 177 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Florida State University, Institute of Governmental Research. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines county welfare in Florida, with special attention given to local assistance and services that supplement the state-administered programs and to the nature of local welfare administration in

the state's 67 counties, in an effort to provide a factual foundation for more informed action by public policy makers and administrators in the public welfare field. Special emphasis is placed on the most populous or urban counties. Though local governmental units have been the traditional ones for aiding needy persons, much less is known about their performance of the public welfare function than about federal-state programs and practices. (AL)

147. AN EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT FOR DELINQUENTS, PHASE 2

(a) Theodore B. Palmer, James K. Turner, Dennis A. Johns, and Virginia V. Neto. (b) In process. (c) California Youth Authority, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) 13:2-13.

Problem. To further describe the elements of the community program and treatment model previously studied in Phase I of the Community Treatment Project which (1) demonstrated the feasibility of substituting an intensive community program for incarceration of serious delinquents; (2) showed the experimental community group to have a higher parole success rate and more positive test score changes (delinquency attitudes) than the control incarcerated group; and (3) developed a Differential Treatment Model, defining nine subtypes of delinquents and predicted most effective treatment interventions for each subtype. Phase 2 will further attempt to delimit the aspects of the program most related to success.

Method. A three-way experimental design is being used in which delinquents committed to the Youth Authority from the San Francisco metropolitan area are randomly assigned to: (1) a community Differential Treatment Unit; (2) a community Guided Group Unit; and (3) the traditional institution program. The research staff will study the comparative effectiveness of the three alternative programs in reducing recidivism and in bringing about attitudinal and behavioral changes in the various delinquent subtypes. (TBP)

148. ATLANTA ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PROGRAM

(a) James L. Waters, Jr. (b) In process. (c) Emory University, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Children's Bureau, Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the problem of adolescent pregnancy and to establish a comprehensive, multidisciplinary program of educational and obstetrical care for young pregnant adolescents residing in the area of Howard High School, which is located in an inner-city, indigent area of Atlanta, Georgia.

Method. The study population of approximately 200 pregnant high school girls will be compared with a control group of a similar number of patients who attend, or attended before their pregnancy, Archer High School. The perameters to be measured include medical aspects, educational features, contraceptive usage, recidivism, and psychological testing. (JLW)

• RECREATION

149. OUTDOOR RECREATION FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

(a) Arnold H. Vollmer and others. (b) Completed and available from Division of Parks, Parks and Outdoor Recreation Administration, Department of Conservation, State Office Building Campus, Albany, N. Y. 12226, 1967, 16 pp. Price not indicated. (c) New York Department of Conservation, State Council of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. (d) None.

Problem. This pamphlet provides standards and sets guidelines for the provision of outdoor recreation facilities to persons in wheelchairs or on crutches. It includes illustrations of the modifications needed of design and construction of park access, recreation, and comfort facilities to make them accessible to mobile physically handicapped persons. (MP)

150. DEVELOPMENT OF METHODS FOR ESTIMATING RECREATION DEMAND IN A METROPOLITAN AREA

(a) Ann Satterthwaite, T. R. Lakshmanan, and David K. Hartley. (b) Completion expected by September 30, 1969. (c) Planning Foundation of America, under contract with CONSAD Research Corporation, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Urban Technology and Research. A joint committee of the American Institute of Planners and the National Recreation and Parks Association are reviewing and coordinating the technical work. (d) None.

Problem. Produce a set of flexible demand estimate models and alternative models for estimating demand for recreation facilities in a metropolitan region. The models will have different levels of accuracy and detail in estimating demand to reflect the fact that metropolitan regions have different data bases and resources to spend.

For each model, the resources required to apply the method to a metropolitan area will be specified. A comparison of different methods in terms of advantages and disadvantages will be made. In order to allocate different activities to given geographic supply capacities, the participation distribution model will require a stratification of recreation.

Method. (1) Conduct a survey of selected literature, focusing on studies concerned with modelling recreation demand; (2) design and construct models; and (3) analyze the performance of the models, operate models for urban areas, and outline areas for further research. (DKH)

151. DETERMINANTS OF CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES OF TOURISM AND RECREATION SERVICES

(a) Meredith O. Clement. (b) In process. (c) Dartmouth College, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To assess the growth generating potential of various types of tourist-recreation activities. This project extends an earlier work by the researcher, "A Study of Determinants of Consumption Expenditures on Tourist and Recreation Services." The following questions will be considered: (1) Is the local tourist-recreation sector an appropriate area into which mobile resources--capital, labor, and entrepreneurial talent--can be allocated, if sustainable local and regional growth is the goal? (2) Does one kind of tourist-recreation activity offer better prospects for continuing growth than others? (3) What are the qualitative differences in growth impact among various types of tourist-recreation opportunities? (4) Given the resource proportions in local areas, especially "non-land," what kinds of tourist-recreation activities are most promising inducements to growth? (5) By redirecting mobile resources, can the factor endowment mix be changed to render the local economy receptive to the kind of tourist-recreation activity that is normally dictated by the area's physical environment? To answer these, the researcher will analyze the structural characteristics of the various tourist-recreation activities.

The project is related to policy in three respects. First, by examining what might be called the forward and backward linkages, on a "first round" basis, of the several varieties of tourist-recreation activity, an appraisal of their potentials for generating or accelerating growth in rural areas and localities may be obtained. Second, by developing a set of structural models of separate tourist-recreation activities, insights concerning the feasibility of developing particular activities in particular rural areas may be achieved. Finally, inference from the structural models will facilitate the making of decisions concerning the kinds and amounts of assistance that may be used successfully by elements of the tourist-recreation sector. (MOC)

152. INDEX OF SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION LITERATURE: VOLUME II

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U. S. Department of the Interior. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

20402, March, 1968, 239 pp. $1.25 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and Department of the Interior Library. (d) None.

Problem. This volume contains a compilation of abstracts of articles, books, conference proceedings, directories, documents, reports, speeches, yearbooks, and bibliographies of outdoor recreation literature, received by the U. S. Department of the Interior from late 1966 through mid-1967. The material is arranged alphabetically by author in five broad categories: (1) outdoor recreation resources; (2) administration of resources and programs; (3) recreation users, demands and values; (4) research; and (5) history and philosophy. Appendices list the literature by form: Appendix I provides the list of periodicals abstracted; Appendix II contains publications other than periodicals. Subject, name, and geographical indexes are also included. (SD)

- CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

153. COMMUNITY ARTS STUDY PROGRAM

(a) June K. McFee. (b) Completed. Report not yet published. (c) Oregon University, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, Institute for Community Arts Studies, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. (d) None.

Problem. To initiate an experimental, community group course in environmental design in order to: (1) encourage community awareness of environmental design problems; (2) provide people with more alternatives for making qualified decisions in relation to the unique cultural, structural, and geographic conditions of their community; and (3) involve high school art teachers in community design to increase this activity in their classes. Each group will develop a cooperative community plan. Individual correspondence credit will be given to any group member who attends regularly and who, individually, prepares a plan for community development.

Method. The following steps were taken in organizing the course: (1) a preliminary conference on community needs was held with art teachers and one representative from each of 20 communities in Oregon; (2) a survey was made of the needs of three communities selected from the 20 represented at the conference; (3) experimental design concepts and criteria were reviewed; (4) experimental curriculum materials were selected; and (5) experimental curricula were tried out in five very different communities. In addition to the curriculum, tapes, slides, libraries, and portable exhibits were devised. Group leaders in each community were responsible for receiving and returning course materials and coordinating the 10 group sessions. Plans for the evaluation of the course and for future development of a second course will be described in a report. (AL)

V. Land Use and Transportation

- URBAN DESIGN

154. PERSONAL SPACE: THE BEHAVIORAL BASIS OF DESIGN

(a) Robert Sommer. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, 1969, 177 pp. $4.95 per copy. LC 69-11360. (c) University of California (Davis), Department of Psychology, with partial support from the U. S. Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To elucidate some of the questions of value involved in the design process regarding matters of physical form. The author states that too often architects and designers have focused on aesthetic form with little or no concern for user behavior in their designs. Millions of dollars are invested in institutional physical plants without adequate information about how various alternatives will affect people. He feels that architecture must no longer be considered as timeless, unchanging form whose existence is an end in itself. Besides being aesthetically pleasing, architecture must enclose space in which human activity can take place

comfortably and efficiently. Form should not only follow function, but assist it in every way. Therefore, it is necessary that the personal expression of the architect yield to the functions that the building serves. The architect must be sensitive to the intimate connections between human spatial norms, activities, and the functions of a building. Attention must be directed toward personal space in design, both in the sense of the emotionally charged zone around each person, which helps to regulate the spacing of individuals, and the process by which people mark out and personalize the spaces they inhabit.

The book is divided into two parts. Part I provides an introduction to spatial behavior by describing various mechanisms used by man to control his distribution and density. Among the topics discussed are: (1) dominance relationships in which a person knows where he belongs socially and territorially; (2) the intimate relationship between space and status; (3) the meaning of privacy; and (4) various conventions and rules that have been developed to complement architectural forms in keeping people out of one another's way. Part II studies certain man-environment systems through application of the concepts of spatial behavior. These systems, ranging from schools to homes for the aged, are considered from the standpoint of user behavior. (SD)

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155. PLANNING DESIGN CRITERIA

(a) Joseph De Chiara and Lee Koppelman. (b) Completed and published by Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. 08540, January, 1969, 386 pp. $25.00 per copy. LC 69-19592. (c) Pratt Institute, School of Architecture. (d) None.

Problem. This volume gathers together many of the basic reference materials needed by the urban planner and urban designer. The book presents a wide variety of practical data and established standards essential to everyone interested in the physical aspects of urbanization. It is organized into nineteen sections, each covering a particular area of interest. These range from neighborhood unit and new town concepts through industrial development and economic base to special government programs. Criteria and standards in each section are presented primarily in a graphic and statistical fashion. (MP)

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156. SMALL URBAN SPACES

(a) Whitney North Seymour, Jr. (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by New York University Press, 32 Washington Press, 32 Washington Place, New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 198 pp. $6.50 per copy. LC 75-75008. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the concept of the vest-pocket park and other creative uses for small urban spaces. The premise is that good, small urban parks can contribute to the interest, variety, and attractiveness of the city as a whole and particularly individual neighborhoods. They can be an affirmative force for counteracting blight and slum generation by stabilizing neighborhoods. Vest-pocket parks, in short, not only can perform a practical recreational function, but also can contribute to the preservation of the city as a place in which to live as well as work.

This book not only argues the case for small parks in city neighborhoods, but provides guideposts for making such parks work in terms of proper planning and design, adequate supervision and maintenance, and variety and choice of activities. Thus structurally, the editor has divided the contributing articles into four sections: (1) urban open space; (2) parks are for people; (3) small-park concepts; and (4) community action. The first section looks at the broad-scale philosophy of and need for urban open space while the second section views parks in terms of the people who use them--their activities and recreational desires. The third section is largely concerned with the practicalities of acquisition, design, construction, recreational equipment, and how different types of activities can be encouraged in small parks. Finally, in the last section, small parks are seen in the context of local community action, participation, and involvement in the movement to establish urban open space in neighborhoods. (AL)

157. RIVERBANK

(a) S. J. Schulman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the State Park Commission for the City of New York, 380 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, March, 1969, 23 pp. illus. (c) Gruzen & Partners, under contract with the New York State Council of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, State Park Commission for the City of New York. (d) None.

Problem. To study the Hudson River Waterfront between 125th and 155th Streets in Manhattan to determine its potential for future recreation development. A water pollution control plant is being built in the vicinity of 138th St. Besides performing the vital function of reducing pollution in the Hudson River, it will make available a roof area of approximately 30 acres for the development of park and recreation facilities. The plant has been incorporated into the overall development plan for the waterfront and its rooftop is the focus for all design proposals.

The plant is being designed to accommodate the facilities recommended by this study. Recommendations include earth fill and landscaping, a major amphitheater seating approximately 7,000 persons, a swimming pool, court and field games areas, a parking structure, bridge connections to Riverside Drive, and indoor community center buildings.

Other development opportunities would evolve as natural by-products of the overall plan. Enhanced housing sites would become available, and air rights opportunities for schools and other community facilities, which cannot now be easily located in this heavily populated area, would become feasible. (MP)

• URBAN RENEWAL

158. FOLLOW-UP SURVEY ON RELOCATEES FROM UNIVERSITY CITY UNIT III (PHILADELPHIA)

(a) Robert D. Stoddard, Harry F. Jackson, and Edward Sims. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Special Memorandum No. 40, by Housing Association of Delaware Valley, 1601 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, March, 1969, 15 pp. + appendix. $.25 per copy. (c) Volunteer Community Resources Council, under sponsorship of the Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the living conditions of the 5,000 residents displaced from University City Unit III in Philadelphia by urban renewal. Unit III is a 106-acre section of the urban renewal project currently underway in the area immediately surrounding the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel University, and Presbyterian Hospital. This survey was taken in response to a great number of complaints by relocatees from Unit III to the Volunteer Community Resources Council.

Method. Researchers interviewed and photographed 76 families and residences, amounting to 7.5 percent of all persons relocated from the Unit III area. Data were gathered between November, 1967, and July, 1968.

Findings. The results of the survey point up failure of this urban renewal program in the following areas: (1) The program did not provide sufficient compensation for the financial hardships it created. No provision was made for increased rents, mortgage payments, car fares, and other factors. The one financial consideration that was made, moving expenses, did not reach 30 percent of the residents and was insufficient for an additional 15 percent. (2) The various city agencies responsible for people affected by urban renewal were unable to perform their duties required by law. Over 20 percent of the families were never contacted by the Central Relocation Bureau. (3) The program forced a significant number of people into a worse living situation. Of those surveyed, 22 percent are in worse neighborhoods and 43 percent wished to return to Area III. (4) The Central Relocation Bureau was successful in helping only those families in the best and worst financial positions to relocate. There was not enough housing to meet the needs of all. (SD)

159. THE CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO URBAN RENEWAL

(a) Carl G. Lindbloom and Morton Farrah. (b) Completed and published under the above title (as a Revised

Edition of a book by Alfred P. Van Huyck and Jack Hornung originally published in 1962), by Chandler-Davis Publishing Co., P. O. Box 36, West Trenton, N. J. 08628, 1968, 192 pp. $2.50 per copy. LC 68-56605. (c) Herbert H. Smith Associates. (d) None.

Problem. To present the basic elements of the urban renewal program to meet the needs of those persons involved in urban renewal who do not have professional training and those just beginning professional urban renewal careers. The revision of the original edition was undertaken to incorporate changes in the program since 1962, including new approaches to the program itself and changes in the administrative structure of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The new edition also contains more case histories and a deeper scrutiny of the important aspects of project execution.

Chapters deal with these topics: (1) the nature of urban renewal, (2) project prerequisites, (3) project administration, (4) project selection, (5) project planning, (6) project execution, (7) financing the project, (8) moving from planning to action, (9) citizen participation, and (10) planning for total community renewal. The historical perspective of urban renewal, urban renewal and the courts, governmental agencies involved in urban renewal, non-cash local grants in aid, and basic urban renewal references are reviewed in the appendices. (SD)

• LAND USE

160. TRITON CITY: A PROTOTOYPE FLOATING COMMUNITY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed. Published by and available from Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, Va. 22151, as Document 180051, November, 1968, 105 pp. $3.00 per copy, or carded microfilm at $.65. Photograph of the city available from Division of Public Affairs, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. 20410. (c) Triton Foundation, Inc., under contract from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) 15:1-240.

Problem. To investigate the technical and economic feasibility of developing the water areas of major cities by floating entirely new communities on the water adjacent to the urban core.

Findings. Over 80% of metropolitan areas with a population of 1 million or more are situated near bodies of water sufficient to accommodate floating cities. Relatively sheltered harbors, with 25-30 foot water depths, can float structures as high as 20 stories. Construction industry constraints could be circumvented by adopting shipbuilding techniques: erection of an entire unit in one location, and towing it to its site in one piece; bringing economies of shop fabrication to bear on construction problems. Platforms, up to four acres in area, capable of housing 5,000 people, are indicated for both structural and organizational reasons. Maximum structural efficiency is obtained by considering the platform and its superstructures as a complete framework, or "megastructure." This system makes possible the most flexible distribution of spatial uses: the requirements for large, open spaces are met, and needs for smaller spaces can be accommodated by light-weight structures filling in the larger ones. The infilling conponents (apartments, classrooms, stores, offices) could be factory produced as complete units before being fitted within the frame. Another advantage with such a system is the ability to remove outmoded units and replace them with new ones without disturbing the overall disposition of the city. An entire neighborhood could be treated as a single building functionally; all utilities centrally provided, thus avoiding duplication of costly central plant equipment and increasing efficiency of services. The basic unit of Triton City is a neighborhood-sized community of 3,500 to 6,500 people; an average unit of 5,000 residents being capable of supporting an elementary school, a small supermarket, and local convenience stores and services. Three to six such neighborhoods, with a population of 15 to 30,000 would form a town. At this point, an additional platform, including a high school; more commercial, recreational, and civic facilities; and possibly some light industry, would be added. A full scale city, consisting of three to seven towns (90 to 125,000 population) could then

incorporate a city center module containing government offices, medical facilities, a shopping center, and perhaps a community-college or specialized industry. Units could be added to or subtracted from this system incrementally, as change may dictate, without disrupting the entire fabric, and without making greater expenditures than warranted at any given time. Significant economies in conservation of open space for recreation; transportation, services, and other utilities, as well as easy access to the core city, are claimed for such a system. Preliminary costs for a complete system are estimated at $8,000 per person, based on a density of 300 dwelling units per acre. (BK)

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161. URBAN LAND POLICY

(a) James A. Moore. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Division of International Affairs, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, March, 1969, 219 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Division of International Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines selected aspects of European urban land policy, emphasizing those that may have special significance for the United States. It is the second in a continuing series of studies concerning those foreign developments in the fields of housing, building, and planning thought to be of particular interest to persons in the United States.

Materials are arranged under six chapters. The first provides a review of the general historical, cultural, and environmental setting in which European urban land policy has developed. Chapter two discusses the problems of growing urban land scarcity in Europe and the consequent high and rising prices that are commanded by plots of urban lands. It also considers certain of the methods adopted by European governments to alleviate these problems. Chapter three focuses primarily on the principles and processes of European physical planning and its increasingly close relationship to economic planning. In chapter four, major patterns of European urban growth are reviewed and the comparative costs of alternative forms of urban expansion are considered. The fifth chapter examines the role played by infrastructure as a tool of urban land policy, with particular attention given to the development of growth centers in economically lagging regions. The final chapter summarizes the report and states the central lessons to be learned from Europe.

Findings. Urban land throughout Europe has become increasingly scarce because of population increases, urban migrations, the growing use of motor vehicles and the greater per capita demands on land for housing and infrastructure arising from growing affluence. European governments have used a variety of weapons to combat this problem. The most successful has been the advance acquisition of land reserves, enabling municipalities to control effectively the future direction and character of land development, while at the same time retaining for the public interest the gains in land values.

In Europe there is a strong trend toward implementing European national land policies through regional and local programs, most often by long-range physical plans supported by shorter term public investment programs. Land-use patterns are especially affected by two key decisions, investment in the social and economic infrastructure and investment in new commercial and industrial construction.

Post-war European urban growth has been mainly in the form of urban extensions. Available cost data strongly suggest that the costs of urban extension or the expansion of existing villages and towns are less than costs required to redevelop the central city at higher densities. Nevertheless, most larger metropolises have continued to grow, despite decentralization efforts. This attests to the tremendous power of agglomeration forces.

The most fundamental force affecting the form of future urban growth in Europe is the rapid increase in private automobiles. This has led to two polar extremes of thought. One, the restrictionist approach, would place severe limits on the rise of private cars in the core areas of larger cities and continue to rely heavily on public mass transit facilities. The expansionist approach, on the other hand, would propose the development of far flung highway networks to accommodate the automobile. The ultimate impact of the

automobile on European urban structure is as yet unclear. (MP)

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162. COLOR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY RESEARCH

(a) E. G. Stoeckler. (b) Completed by Maine State Highway Commission, P. O. Box 1208, Bangor, Me. (c) Maine State Highway Commission, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. This study was designed to: (1) determine the feasibility of using color aerial photography for such studies as planning studies, drainage studies, and terrain analyses; (2) ascertain suitability of various film types; and (3) compare information received from black and white and color photography.

Findings. Three types of aerial color film were evaluated for this study. Ektachrome, infrared, and positive transparencies were considered best for terrain studies for highway engineering purposes in the state of Maine. The resolution of the transparencies is definitely superior to color prints. (EGS and FB)

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163. AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION FOR LAND PLANNING

(a) Douglas S. Way. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Department of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University, Robinson Hall, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, 1968, 137 pp. $5.50 per copy. (c) Harvard University. (d) None.

Problem. To assist land planners in the interpretation of aerial photographs from which much of the physical site data that is needed for projected land use development can be determined. This overview method allows for the observation and recording of ecologically related landscape elements rather than a listing of individual components.

To identify specific landforms on aerial photographs, five basic elements are examined: (1) vegetation and land use; (2) the drainage pattern; (3) topography; (4) erosion gullies; and (5) photographic tone. Once the landform is identified, certain inherent characteristics resulting from its formation, age, and environmental climate can be measured. Consequently, the specific site capabilities can be analyzed and compared. This enables design development alternatives to be derived, based upon accurate, fast, and current data. (AL)

• TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

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164. PROJECT SKYLOUNGE FINAL REPORT

(a) Steven Yee, Jr., and others. (b) Completed and published by the Los Angeles Department of Airports, P. O. Box 90216, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009, January, 1969, 120 pp. Price not indicated. (c) System Development Corporation, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Los Angeles Department of Airports. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the technical and economic feasibility of the design, development, and implementation of a combined helicopter and road transportation system between airports and urban centers.

The Skylounge concept examined in this study is based on an existing crane-type helicopter and a mobile lounge (bus) that is quickly attachable and detachable to the helicopter and a ground vehicle. The Skylounge would function in the following manner: A ground vehicle containing the lounge is driven to pick-up stations in the city, such as hotels, to collect passengers and their baggage. The vehicle is then driven to a heliport where the lounge is detached from the ground vehicle and attached to the helicopter while the passengers remain seated in the lounge. The helicopter airlifts the lounge to the airport where it is again detached, attached to a ground vehicle, and driven to airline terminals or to the waiting airliners, themselves, to distribute passengers. The trip from the airport to the city would be conducted in a similar manner.

Findings. The Skylounge concept is technically feasible, but economically unattractive in light of the alternative means of solving the problem of transporting people between urban centers and airports. In Los Angeles, the trip between the CBD and the airport takes about the same amount of time for the Skylounge as for an automobile. It appears likely that

practically the same intermodal passenger service could be performed for about half the cost of Skylounge by a combination of other existing or planned aircraft, and a conventional airport bus with synchronized schedules. (SY)

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165. PASSENGER PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS

(a) Kathleen M. Solomon, Richard Solomon, and Joseph S. Silien. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Journal of Urban Transportation Corp., P. O. Box 166, GCS, New York, N. Y. 10017, June, 1968, 145 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) The Journal of Urban Transportation Corp., for the American Society of Civil Engineers, Urban Transportation Research Council, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To review consumer attitudes underlying modal choice in urban transportation.

Method. The results of recent attitude studies and transit demonstration projects were analyzed in order to determine the significant factors affecting modal choice. Influences of the following factors were summarized: safety, reliability, time savings, cost, convenience, comfort, marketing and promotion, and aesthetics.

Five consumer attitude surveys dealing primarily with commuter transportation are reviewed and discussed in detail. Notes on passenger comfort and human factors criteria, as well as an extensive bibliography and guide to source references, are included. (MEL)

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166. A SELECTED AND ANNOTATED SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON TRANSPORTATION

(a) Jacob Grauman. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Bibliographic Series No. 1, by Science Information Services, The Franklin Institute Research Laboratories, 20th and Benjamin Franklin Pkwy., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, April, 1968. $12.50 per copy. (c) The Franklin Institute Research Laboratories, Science Information Services. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography stems from a comprehensive survey of the literature on transportation. The investigator examined the extensive published information on the status, needs, problems, and solutions to problems faced by the several modes of transportation: railroads, highways, air transportation, pipelines, waterways, and urban transportation. He also covered the material on new technology as it related to transportation, economics, intermodal relationships, legal aspects, safety, system automation, mathematical modeling, computer simulation, and land use aspects as these related to transportation.

From this material, 614 items were selected for inclusion in the bibliography and presented in the form of abstracts, annotations, and citations. These are arranged alphabetically by author so that the accession numbers, which are a combination of letter and sequential number, represent the first letter in the author's name and his posting within that letter. The bibliography thus serves as its own author index. A detailed subject index is provided at the beginning of the volume. (JG)

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167. A DIRECTORY OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND PLANNING PROJECTS

This directory, compiled and published by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Urban Transportation Planning and Liaison, contains summaries of the urban transportation projects financed and administered by HUD. HUD is particularly concerned with the impact of transportation on the community, and the importance of transportation planning and development as part of comprehensively planned urban development. The directory is divided into four sections. The first three list projects and their descriptions by states, under the general types of projects eligible for HUD assistance: (1) research and demonstrations, (2) technical studies, and (3) educational research and training. The fourth section provides descriptions of the objectives of each of the contractor studies for HUD's own New Systems Research Project. The directory does not include projects which were transferred to the Department of Transportation in July, 1968.

Available under the above title from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 45 pp. $.55 per copy. (SD)

- TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

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168. LEGAL STUDIES

(a) See Below. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Highway Research Record No. 260, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 59 pp. $2.20 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. This publication consists of nine papers dealing with many aspects of highway law, including two that discuss federal funding and discrimination.

In the first, "Policy Features of Highway Contracts," Paul J. Andrews of the Bureau of Public Roads describes the use of the construction contract as one means of meeting national policy objectives. He details the many requirements of federally-funded construction contracts imposed on the contractor in order to secure compliance with the economic, social, or other policy objectives of the federal government. The second paper, "Anti-Discrimination Provisions of Highway Contracts," by Dowell H. Anders of the Federal Highway Administration, is closely related to the first paper and deals with the anti-discrimination provisions of construction contracts involving federal funds.

The next two papers deal with contractors' claims. One, also by Dowell Anders, discusses settlement procedure for contractors' claims. He deals both with the ways and means to avoid them and how best to present them to the federal government where participation is sought in connection with a claim awarded at the state level. The same subject is approached from the contractor's standpoint in a paper by Murray T. Berman of Berman, Paley, Goldstein and Berman (New York). Berman discusses what the contractor considers to be hardships imposed on him by the provisions of the standard contract.

The remaining papers deal with such topics as: quality control in highway administration; the enforcement of anti-trust laws bearing on construction contracts and highway construction; valuation problems in eminent domain; and different aspects of appraisal theory and practice. (JS)

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169. DISPLAY OF A MEASURED TRAFFIC NETWORK (DMTN)

(a) R. C. Sandys and J. L. Schlaefli. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Stanford Research Institute, 333 Ravenswood Ave., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025, December, 1968, 74 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Stanford Research Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To define, develop, and demonstrate computer generated visual displays to evaluate alternative improvements to urban traffic networks. "Display of a Measured Traffic Network (DMTN)" is a computer program for displaying on a cathode ray tube simulated and/or field data that describe the performance of a street network.

A special display language has been developed that enables the user to communicate and program directly from a display console. This language makes extensive use of man/machine capabilities that allow the user (a traffic engineer or transportation planner for a large urban area) to see in real-time traffic performance data from various perspectives. The display program, through predefined functions, can present summaries and do routine calculations on the computer, thus freeing the user's thought processes and intuition to assimilate results at various levels. The most revealing displays are maps of a network showing where long delays, or large volumes of traffic or large fluctuations in delays or volumes, occur. Other displays are demand-delay curves that show graphically how individual streets or intersections react to changing volumes and summary curves that show aggregated measures of network effectiveness like total travel time and total delay.

Technical feasibility of the display concept has been demonstrated. DMTN and the resulting man/machine interaction should have a significant impact on achievement of traffic engineering and transportation planning objectives. The display methodology

is applicable to the evaluation of alternative solutions to traffic and transportation operational problems. Such an application will enhance the user's ability to analyze the complex interactions of transportation system parameters because it will set him free from routine computational tasks. (JLS)

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170. THE LEAST SOCIAL COST CORRIDOR FOR RICHMOND PARKWAY

(a) Narendra Juneja and others. (b) Completed and published by Wallace, McHarg, Roberts, and Todd, 1740 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, 1968, 21 pp. $4.00 per copy + $.30 postage. (c) Wallace, McHarg, Roberts, and Todd, under contract with New York City Recreation and Cultural Affairs Administration, Department of Parks, under sponsorship of the Kaplan Fund. (d) None.

Problem. To study the effect that a proposed freeway, the Richmond Parkway, would have on the environment through which it passes. The study introduces a collection of objective data about the natural and human environment in the area through which the parkway is proposed, and presents a method for examining environmental factors as aspects of highway planning. The study states that highway route selection methods now concentrate on minimizing economic costs while disregarding social values. Therefore, citizen opposition to highway alignments is fierce and increasing. The study proposes a method of highway selection that identifies both social and natural processes as social values. The corridor that transects the areas of least social value should be the location of the freeway.

Physiographic features are identified and ranked. The zones of maximum physical obstruction are ranked no. one, zones of intermediate obstruction are ranked no. two, zones of least obstruction are ranked no. three. Physiographically ranked features include slope, surface drainage, bedrock foundation, soil foundation, susceptibility to erosion, soil drainage, and tidal inundation. Social values, such as land, historic, water, forest, wildlife, scenic, recreation, residential, and institutional values, are ranked similarly. Zone one includes areas of highest social value; zone two, areas of intermediate value; and zone three, areas of least social value.

Areas of high, intermediate, and low social values are analyzed and compared. The physiographic characteristics delimit the areas in which a parkway is physically feasible and therefore where social values are to be considered. The corridor of least social cost for the Richmond Parkway is then identified. (MP)

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171. A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ON URBAN COMMUNITIES

(a) G. A. Riedesel. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Highway Research Section, Engineering Research Division, Washington State University, Pullman, Wash. 99163, 1968, 193 pp. + Glossary. $5.00 per copy. (c) Washington State University, College of Engineering Research Division for the Washington State Department of Highways, in cooperation with U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, City of Spokane, County of Spokane, and Citizens of the Spokane Metropolitan Area. (d) None.

Problem. In order to help establish the most acceptable kind of transportation facility in the best location at the most appropriate time, this project was designed to develop procedures and tools for highway administrators to aid them in locating and building highways that will not only serve traffic but satisfy the needs of the community and the public with regard to appearance and social needs and amenities.

Method. The integrated views of different disciplines--the architect and landscape artist, the sociologist, and the economist--are presented to complement the work of the planner and engineer in order to focus attention on considerations which may have been neglected in past efforts to provide better transportation.

These factors have been identified as social impact considerations and are grouped under three headings: (1) appearance considerations; (2) sociological considerations; and (3) neighborhood economic

considerations.

Parts I, II, and III of this report present in depth the importance of those considerations and means of identifying and evaluating them.

Part IV presents the mechanics of a desirable rating scale by which the relative merits of any proposed arterial highway location or of alternate locations with regard to the three kinds of considerations can be evaluated and compared. This section also deals with the route selection process, combining the three social impact ratings with the engineering studies for a rational selection of the most desirable location.

Much of the material in this report refers specifically to freeways in large cities. The rules and guidelines given may be adapted to apply generally to all arterials, in any urban area. The problems of smaller cities and nonfreeway arterials are usually easier to resolve than the freeway problems of large metropolitan areas. (MEL)

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172. HIGHWAY CONGESTION--EVALUATING URBAN HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ALTERNATIVES

(a) John L. Schlaefli. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Stanford Research Institute, 333 Ravenswood Ave., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025, May, 1968, 27 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Stanford Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. To devise a method for comparing alternative methods of traffic congestion relief. The user service characteristics of alternative improvements together with their associated costs can be used by the decision maker in setting the highway budget and allocating it to the most cost-effective projects.

In this project, a computer model of the dynamics of traffic flow in a seven square-mile section of San Francisco was developed. The model was programmed and its economic and technical feasibility demonstrated. From results of the study to date it would appear economically and technically feasible to compare all alternative highway improvements on a user service basis. Further, substantial improvements in urban mobility may be achieved by relating low-cost regulatory or control techniques. (JLS)

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173. COMMUTER PARKING AT HIGHWAY INTERCHANGES

(a) H. R. Joyner. (b) In process. Completion expected by January, 1970. Findings to be submitted as a report to sponsoring agency. (c) Barton-Aschman Associates, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. Determine how the needs of motorists at urban and suburban interchanges can be accommodated and evaluate the potential for parking in interchange areas.

The demand for space in the vicinity of urban and suburban interchanges has been intensive. This demand has created a growing need for land-use planning at interchanges. However, before this planning can be effectively accomplished, more information is needed to learn whether the needs of motorists are being satisfactorily anticipated. One such need is for parking facilities at strategic locations near interchanges in suburban areas of large cities for assembling in car pools, buses, or rail transit. In many cases, excess freeway right-of-way is available, but not used for this or any other purpose. Through a survey and evaluation of existing commuter parking in and around interchanges in several urban areas, it may be possible to establish planning guidelines to assist communities in defining appropriate interchange parking facilities. (HRJ)

- MASS TRANSPORTATION

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174. AN EVALUATION OF FREE TRANSIT SERVICE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Charles River Associates, Inc. Available from Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Port Royal Rd., Springfield, Va. 22151, August, 1968, 172 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Charles River Associates, Inc., under contract with U. S. Department of Transportation, Office of Economics, Washington, D. C. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate free transit service in urban areas. The scope of the study encompasses four related tasks: (1) Identify the economic, social, technological, and financial factors that are significant in evaluating a proposal to provide free transit service to metropolitan area users. (2) Provide gross estimates of the subsidy required for nationwide free transit service. (3) Conduct a case study to evaluate the factors identified as significant in considering a program of free transit. Boston was selected for the case study because of the availability of data and findings from previous research work. (4) Identify the future research that is needed to improve the evaluations.

Findings. While free transit does, in general, contribute to the goals that its supporters seek to achieve, improved transit service is generally a more efficient means of promoting these objectives. The evidence indicates that transit ridership is more responsive to improvements in service than to reductions in fares. Reductions in access times to and from the transit station, as well as transfer and waiting times, are likely to be particularly important in this regard. However, the available evidence also suggests that even substantial improvements in transit services are not likely to reduce greatly the demand for automobile travel. (MP)

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175. URBAN RAPID TRANSIT CONCEPTS AND EVALUATION

(a) Lester A. Hoel, Robert L. Lepper, Robert B. Anderson, Gerald R. Thiers, Frank DiCesare, Jon Strauss, and Tom E. Parkinson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Transportation Research Institute, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213, 1968, 235 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Carnegie-Mellon University, Transportation Research Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the concept of geometrically flexible transit systems and their probable application to transportation service within urban areas. Four areas of transit systems design--vehicle design, guideway technology, vehicle technology and systems, and interface simulation are examined.

The vehicle design study analyzes problems relating to passenger comfort. It concentrates on the point of confrontation between the transit system and the rider and identifies misfits and sources of stress and proposes a direction of study for alleviating them through vehicle design. This study is composed of five separate investigations: (1) mathematical analysis of seating efficiencies; (2) identification of sources of psychological stress to riders; (3) field study of passenger flows during vehicle trips; (4) seat ventilation study; and (5) study of interaction between a typical vehicle and a central city environment.

The study of guideway technology is confined to an analysis of aerial guideways. A simplified, analytical structural model is developed to relate system variables to optimum span dimensions. Appropriate criteria and guidelines are developed for the systematic evaluation of guideway foundations.

The ease of passenger movement between transit lines is an important item to the overall success of the transit system. In the section on interface simulation, a detailed simulation of passenger flows through such an interface transfer point is developed, one that would serve a variety of transportation modes.

Technical aspects of geometrically flexible transit systems, such as guidance, adhesion, performance, control, and noise, are analyzed in the study of vehicle technology and systems. Also included is a comprehensive comparative review of geometrically flexible systems for a variety of systems, both constructed and proposed. Among them are Metro, Limited Tramway, Transit expressway, Monorail, Small Vehicle Systems, and Futuristic Models. (MEL)

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176. CHESAPEAKE MASS TRANSPORTATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Wilbur Smith and Associates, New Haven, Conn. 06510, January, 1969, 65 pp. + appendix. Price not indicated. (c) Wilbur Smith and Associates, for the City of Chesapeake, Va., with partial support from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To test and study the designs and improvements for a transit system serving a suburban community, and, specifically, to determine whether new residents of a suburban community would use public transportation for work trips to the central city if frequent, low-cost, express bus service were made available.

Method. Express bus service was instituted between the Civic Center in Chesapeake and City Hall in downtown Norfolk, a distance of about 13.9 miles. Three stops were made in suburban communities along the route. Feeder bus service from two other communities to the main line was added later. The existing bus service was expanded from eight to twenty-seven round-trips and service was initiated on Sundays and holidays. Fares on the main route and Feeder lines were on a zone fare basis. The demonstration project was conducted over a period of two years.

Findings. (1) Passenger volume increased over 250 percent during the study period but the ratio of passengers to bus-miles operated was reduced. (2) A large number of bus riders neither owned nor operated an automobile and thus were "captive-bus riders." (3) The improved bus service did not prove attractive to significant numbers of new residents during the demonstration period. (4) Frequent bus service provides greater employment, shopping, recreational, and social service than limited daily interrupted service. Almost 75 percent of the increased inbound riding during the program occurred in hours when service was not previously provided. (MEL)

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177. MASS TRANSIT

(a) John W. Dickey. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 98-99. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, September, 1969, 96 pp. $8.00 per copy. (c) Virginia Polytechnic Institute, The Center for Urban and Regional Studies. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography is intended to show the great amount of literature available concerning mass transit--both intraurban and interurban.

A subject index is presented at the beginning of the volume, dividing materials into the following categories: analysis and planning of mass transit systems; the vehicle; the guideway; the terminal; the control system; transportation plant implementation procedures; transportation system evaluation procedures; and particular systems and ideas. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author. (MP)

- TRANSPORTATION--AIR

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178. PLANNING THE STATE AIRPORT SYSTEM

(a) Charles A. Lynch and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Airports Service, Federal Aviation Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation, December, 1968, 60 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration and National Association of State Aviation Officials. (d) None.

Problem. To present guidelines for the preparation of state airport system plans. A state airport system plan is necessary in order to: (1) meet the aeronautical and air transportation needs of the state and of the nation; (2) provide a framework for airport development programs consistent with short, intermediate, and long-range needs; (3) assure compatability with the content, format, standards, and criteria of the National Airport Plan; (4) provide a basis for coordination of airport plans with planning by state, metropolitan, and urban agencies in the areas of transportation, land use, economic development, and resource utilization, and for coordination with airport system plans in adjacent states; (5) make possible long-range coordination of airport development, air navigation facilities, airspace use, and air traffic control procedures; (6) provide a document for use at the local level in preliminary planning, master planning, detail planning, and estimating costs development; and (7) identify the general locations of all airports by type and size that will be required to make air transportation reasonably accessible to every community in the state.

The report details the steps involved in making an inventory of existing aeronautical facilities. In addition, the investigators identify national, state, and local

socioeconomic factors affecting amounts of aeronautical activity; describe methods of forecasting aeronautical activity; list requirements of airport systems; and present guides for developing both preliminary and final plans for a state system of airports. Coordination with other planning programs is emphasized throughout. (MP)

- TRANSPORTATION--OTHER

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179. FAST FERRIES FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published by Technical Editing and Reproduction Ltd., 7-9 Charlotte St., London, England, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) Hoverprojects LTD, under contract with the Washington State Highway Commission and the Joint Committee on Highways. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the characteristic performance and economics of hydrofoils and hovercraft and advise on their possible application as fast ferries on Puget Sound. In common with other cities, Seattle has realized that a street pattern laid down 50 to 100 years ago cannot accommodate the present number of private automobiles. With increasing population and a continued rise in standard of living, the pressure of automobile traffic in the city streets is likely to reach intolerable levels in the near future. The present ferries on Puget Sound have been especially developed to carry automobile passengers. These ferries are as fast as conventional ships can be for their size, but this is slow relative to the automobile.

The development of hydrofoils, and more recently of hovercraft, has demonstrated the possibility of craft of these types operating as ferries at two or three times the speed of conventional ships. If fast ferries can be operated at reasonable fare levels and linked with good public land transport, it is possible that a proportion of commuters, shoppers, and people making short business trips would be willing to leave their automobiles at home.

Findings. The environment of the Puget Sound area appears ideal for the operation of high speed craft and the distances are large enough to make appreciable time savings from their use. At their present stage of development, however, all high speed craft are more expensive to buy and operate than the modern conventional ferries, especially when they carry autos. It is recommended, therefore, that only passenger carrying types of high speed craft be considered at this time. On this basis, calculations suggest that service could be offered in Puget Sound at a fare roughly double the present regular fare. To fully exploit the attraction of a new express ferry service it would need to be closely integrated with a public land transportation system. This would encourage commuters to travel without their automobiles and relieve pressure on the regular ferry capacity. The present terminal facilities could be modified relatively easily to handle the new craft, but special new terminals would need further study. Demonstrations are needed to prove the craft in the local environment and assess public reaction. (MP)

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180. IMPROVED PEDESTRIAN CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK CITY

(a) Boris Pushkarev and Jeffrey Zupan. (b) In process. (c) New York Regional Plan Association, Inc., under sponsorship of The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To help relieve congestion for the pedestrian in New York City, the project will determine ways and means to make walking faster and more pleasant in high density central business district areas, such as Manhattan and downtown Brooklyn. In New York, the pattern of sidewalk widths was established a century and a half ago, scaled for medium density residential areas. This scale is totally insufficient for today's high concentrations of office space. Most of the subway entrances and platforms were built over 50 years ago. No one anticipated today's high office buildings with their heavy pedestrian traffic loads. It is necessary to discover means by which current pedestrian loads can be accommodated more comfortably. (JS)

• COMMUNICATIONS

181. URBAN NEWS COVERAGE

(a) Henry Cohen and Philip Horton. (b) In process. (c) New School for Social Research, Center for New York Affairs, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To improve New York and national news coverage of urban racial and minority group affairs. The project has been preparing and testing demonstration materials on recent events involving ghetto residents and their treatment in the media. Meetings have also been held with media and minority group representatives. The project continues with a series of forums, in which key managers and editors will discuss the demonstration materials, as well as workshops which will bring together news people and representatives of minority communities, with the goal of increasing their mutual knowledge and understanding. (FF)

VI. Government

• GENERAL

182. THE CITY MANAGER PROFESSION: MYTHS AND REALITIES

(a) John C. Bollens and John C. Ries. (b) Completed and published by Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 80th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 72 pp. $2.50 per copy, paper. (c) Public Administration Service. (d) None.

Problem. This monograph traces the myths that have surrounded the city manager profession and the realities to be reckoned with from the profession's early days to the present. The city manager profession has become strongly identified with the governmental organization and administrative reform movement, with middle-class civic values, and particularly with the concept of efficiency. The most serious effect of this myth has been to limit council-manager adoptions largely to small and medium-sized middle-class cities. In actuality, the city manager is a political force to be calculated with in local government. His success depends upon his ability to utilize his experience and expertise in achieving goals. Recent recognition of this has contributed to the current promotion of the city manager as community leader.

The city manager is the only full-time professional in local government with broad executive powers and considerable political resources--expertise, budget control, supervision of departments, and discretion. The extent to which the manager is able to translate the resources into leadership depends as much upon the characteristics of the political environment in which he finds himself as upon his professional value or personality. Thus, Bollens and Ries focus major attention on the nature of the manager's environment. Currently, citizens and local notables expect the city government to take a more active part in such areas as welfare, race relations, and community development. Often, he must secure a coalition in support of an issue and bring his professional expertise to bear on it. Only by coming to terms with the existing political environment can the manager put himself in a position where he can use his administrative skills.

According to the study, the integration of the manager's professional expertise with his political role can be accomplished by concentrating his primary attention on systematic problem solving. The manager then is called upon to define problems, develop alternatives, assist the council in selecting programs, and sell programs to the community. His professionalism has been and continues to be his major political resource. The study concludes that it is the extent to which a manager applies expertise and professionalism to the problems of urban government, not reform, that justifies his position. (JS)

183. FEDERALISM AND THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY: A BRIEF SURVEY

(a) Farris Bryant and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Information Report M-44. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, March, 1969, 55 pp. $.60 per copy. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This report probes the current status of courses in American state and local government and intergovernmental relations in college and university political science curricula in an effort to determine the extent to which political science departments in higher educational institutions are fulfilling their instructional role in these fields. Specific areas receiving inadequate treatment are identified and possible explanations for the amount of attention given to these subjects are advanced. The report contains no policy suggestions, and is issued strictly as an informational and reference document.

Method. A survey was made based on a questionnaire distributed to chairmen of political science departments, using a list supplied by the American Political Science Association. Replies are classified in terms of institutional enrollment size, regional location, and public-private control.

Findings. The fields of American state and local government and intergovernmental relations receive second-rate treatment in today's college and university political science curricula. While a majority of political science departments give some attention to state and local government in introductory reading assignments and lectures, a strong minority ignore these areas at this level. Only a handful report substantial coverage of these critical subjects in their basic courses. The situation at the intermediate and advanced course levels is even more bleak. Of the 562 responding departments, a majority have no courses that focus wholly or partially on local governments; about three-fourths offer no course in either state government or intergovernmental relations.

Among the several reasons offered to explain this lack are these: (1) Smaller institutions have difficulty obtaining personnel with enough specialization in these subjects to teach them adequately. (2) Courses in these areas have been unable to compete successfully with the glamor of international relations, underdeveloped areas, comparative political systems, American national government, and political parties and behavior. (3) The somewhat greater popularity of state-local and local government courses could be a reflection of increasing concern on the part of both public officials and scholars with the far-reaching implications of the crises of the cities.

For a number of reasons, the fields of state and local government and intergovernmental relations deserve far more attention than they are currently receiving. Not the least of these reasons is the crucial role of higher educational institutions as training grounds for future public servants. Moreover, students and instructors cannot really come to grips with the roots of the urban crisis, the plight of rural America, and the pathology of racial discord if the intergovernmental dimensions of these critical public policy questions are ignored in the classroom. (JS)

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184. LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS IN THE STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE

(a) Farris Bryant and others. (b) Completed by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20575, September, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. To make a comprehensive study of problems and trends in labor-management relations in state and local governmental organizations. The rapid growth of state and local public employment has fostered a sharp increase in the number of and the membership in government employee organizations. More than a quarter of the nine million state and local government employees now belong to unions. A Commission survey found that at the local level national union affiliates were found in almost half of the municipalities covered, especially in large cities and their suburbs. These employee organizations have become increasingly aggressive as their power base grows. Between 1966 and 1968 the number of strikes involving government employees nearly doubled, with teachers accounting for more work stoppages than any other group.

Findings. The Commission concludes from its study that all states must develop clear statutory policies for dealing with labor-management relations in state and local public service. The absence of general state legislation tends to encourage chaotic labor-management relations,

especially in local governments, and to leave these relations to the ebb and flow of the political power of employees, resulting in varying judicial and administrative decisions. Only 22 states have general laws covering public labor-management relations, and these vary widely in terms of definitions, dispute procedures, and settlement timetables in relation to the adoption of budgets.

The Commission cited the following reasons for the growth in size and militancy of public employee organizations: the feeling of individual employees that they will not be listened to unless they organize collectively; the attitude of many employees that their work is not adequately regarded in terms of pay and prestige; the growing insistence by professional and technical employees that they have the right to participate in decisions affecting their professional and program goals; the competition among employee organizations for size and status; and the carryover from civil rights and other reform movements of the feeling that confrontation tactics are legitimate, even necessary, to achieve real results, especially when dealing with government.

In its report, the Commission recommended that: (1) states require public employers to recognize the right of their employees to join or not to join an employee organization; (2) strikes by public employees be prohibited, but that states establish machinery to help settle employer-employee disputes; (3) states enact laws to ensure democratic procedure and fiscal accountability in public employee organizations; (4) laws generally provide that state and local employees be treated alike; (5) states establish appropriate machinery to handle recognition and representation disputes and other controversies; (6) employee rights not be extended to supervisory, managerial, and confidential personnel or to top appointive and elected officials; (7) states enact public labor legislation, based on a mandatory "meet and confer in good faith" approach; (8) state labor laws contain detailed specification of management rights provisions; and (9) public employers extend formal recognition to employee organizations receiving majority support. (SD)

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185. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BY MUNICIPALITIES

(a) Samuel H. Slosberg and David S. Silsby. (b) Completed and submitted as a report to the 104th Maine Legislature, January, 1969, resulting in the passage of the Municipal Public Employees Labor Relations Law, Legislative Document No. 824. (c) State of Maine, Legislative Research Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the merit of proposed legislation establishing a municipal public employees labor relations law and providing for dealings between local education boards and representative teacher associations.

Findings. Based on the report of the Legislative Research Committee, the Municipal Public Employees Labor Relations Law was enacted in 1969 and provides a uniform basis for recognizing the right of public employees to join labor organizations of their own choosing. It also states that these organizations may represent public employees in collective bargaining for terms and conditions of employment. In this law, collective bargaining explicitly means "to confer and negotiate in good faith" with respect to wages, hours, and work conditions.

Regarding the right of public employees to join labor organizations, the law prohibits public employers from: (1) interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees in the exercise of this right; (2) encouraging or discouraging membership in any employee organization by discrimination through hiring, granting of tenure, or any other condition of employment; (3) interfering with the formation or functioning of any employee organization; (4) discharging or discriminating against an employee for issuing a complaint under these terms; (5) refusing collective bargaining with valid employee representatives; (6) blacklisting any employee organization or its members to deny them employment. In turn, public employees must not: (1) interfere with the right of other employees to join labor organizations; (2) refuse to bargain collectively with a public employer; or (3) engage in a work stoppage, slowdown, strike, or the blacklisting of any public employer for the purpose of preventing the filling of employee vacancies.

In determining the employee bargaining agent, any public employee organization may file a request for recognition with the public employer, stating that the majority of employees in an appropriate bargaining unit wish to be represented by it in collective bargaining. The request must describe the groupings of jobs or positions which constitute the unit claimed to be appropriate, and it must also demonstrate majority support. The employer must grant this request unless the employer desires that an election determine whether the organization really represents a majority of the members in the bargaining unit. Supervisors are not usually represented in the employees' bargaining unit, unless their work is essentially the same as that of their subordinates. Supervisors may form their own bargaining units if they wish. The law also outlines detailed procedures for resolving deadlocked disputes. (SD)

- ORGANIZATION

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186. SUMMARY OF 1970 SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION

(a) Charles A. Byrley. (b) Completed and published by the Committee on Suggested State Legislation, Council of State Governments, Ironworks Pike, Lexington, Ky. 40505, August, 1969. Summary, 11 pp. $1.00 per copy. The full volume (No. XXIX), 212 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) Council of State Governments. (d) None.

Problem. The Council of State Governments publishes an annual volume containing drafts of timely state legislation and statements about subjects of current legislative interest. The 1969 volume does not "recommend" legislation. Rather it identifies the subjects that appear to be of general concern and emerging importance, suggests the appropriate content of legislation dealing with such subjects, and attempts to contribute to the improvement of legislative style by carefully drafting proposals.

This year's volume contains draft legislation for a community facilities finance agency, an urban development corporation, loan guarantees to small businesses, urban development tax incentives, urban employment incentives, manpower training, urban housing and insurance, a model executive article, law enforcement powers, air pollution agreements, insurance cancellation, consumer protection, a state boat act, and various miscellaneous drafts. (MP)

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187. THE GOVERNMENT OF COOK COUNTY: A STUDY IN GOVERNMENTAL OBSOLESCENCE

(a) Kevin M. Forde. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Center for Research in Urban Government, Loyola University, 810 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611, June, 1969, 38 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) Loyola University, Center for Research in Urban Government. (d) None.

Problem. In anticipation of the Constitutional Convention now underway in Illinois, this study examines the archaic government of Cook County and suggests changes. Because Cook County includes Chicago and vicinity, it presents special problems for achieving efficient governmental organization and management. This report considers all aspects of the County's local government, all elective offices, the County Board of Commissioners and its President, placing special emphasis upon sources of revenue and budgetary matters.

Findings. The investigator urges elimination of Township Collectors and all other township officers, the Judicial Committee on Help, the elected officers of Cook County Coroner, Recorder, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Schools. He recommends that the constitutional duties of the Sheriff be reduced and that tax ceilings be removed.

Proposals for the elimination of certain elected officers anticipate that appointees to these positions would perform more ably and professionally than persons subject to the elective process. With each elimination of an office or function of an office, the powers and responsibilities of another office, generally the President and Cook County Board, are correspondingly increased.

Generally, these proposals call for the granting of broad new constitutional and legislative powers for Cook County. It is strongly recommended that the new constitutional provisions be kept general, with the specifics delegated to the Illinois

General Assembly. In this way, Cook County government may be altered more readily, thereby providing opportunity to avoid obsolescence without amendment of the constitution. (MP)

188. CALIFORNIA'S EMERGENT COUNTIES

(a) Jane Gladfelder. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the County Supervisors Association of California, 1100 Elks Bldg., Sacramento, Calif. 95814, 1968, 120 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research, in cooperation with the County Supervisors Association of California. (d) None

Problem. To provide a thorough, current study of California county government--its functions, scope, and direction, all of which have changed significantly during the 1960's. Despite the diversity of counties, which range from the second most thinly populated county in the United States to the most densely populated, all of them are historically, and by definition, administrative agents of the State. Therefore, all California counties administer the same basic programs for the State. The first three functions in every county budget today are public assistance, public protection, and road construction and maintenance, with public assistance accounting for more than half of the total county revenues.

In her study, the author covers the following aspects of California counties: (1) history and boundaries; (2) general law and charter counties; (3) county officers and department heads; (4) tradition and innovation in county functions; (5) the county's role in environmental planning; (6) services and finances; (7) county employment and personnel policies; and (8) issues and functions for the future. (AL)

189. MUNICIPAL COOPERATION AND SERVICES

(a) George M. Blaesi. (b) In process. Interim report published in September, 1968. (c) State of Vermont, Legislative Council. (d) None.

Problem. Prompted by rapid proliferation of special districts and the frequency of requests for charter amendments, the Vermont legislature initiated a study to examine ways in which local communities can combine for either special or general purposes in order to put necessary services on a more efficient basis. Subsequently, it extended its study by exploring the feasibility of restructuring local government on a regional basis.

Method. A legislative committee has been taking testimony from local selectmen and town managers, and has been studying statutes of other states providing for model charters, joint operation, and annexation of adjoining territory. It is expected that the committee will use the most modern statutes enacted in other states as a base, and then adapt them to meet Vermont's particular problems. (GMB)

• MANAGEMENT

190. PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: A PILOT STUDY

(a) Neal H. Rosenthal, Gerard C. Smith, Michael Crowley, Joseph J. Rooney, and Janice N. Hedges. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Bulletin No. 1631, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20407, June, 1969, 38 pp. $.45 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Manpower and Occupational Outlook, with partial support from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To lay the groundwork for determining whether the planning and administrative capabilities of local governments are adequate to cope with the continuing need for rapid expansion of local government services. There have been no comprehensive studies to date that clearly identify the extent and nature of current and anticipated manpower problems in planning and administration. The principle objectives of this study are to describe: (1) occupations that entail planning and administrative functions within local government as background information for large-scale employment surveys; (2) problems urban governments are having in meeting skill requirements in these occupations and what steps are being taken to resolve

them; and (3) where further research is needed to provide sufficient background information for action to meet the future manpower needs of local governments.

Method. The study is based primarily on interviews with local officials who have knowledge of planning and administrative activities and manpower. Interviews were conducted in five United States cities reflecting differences in size, geographic area, government organization, higher education facilities, and socioeconomic factors. Because of the limited number of cities covered, the information obtained may not be representative of the national situation.

Findings. Several hundred professional, administrative, and technical job titles were identified and placed into 40 occupational groups, ranging from chief executives to technician level planning aids. A large proportion were high level jobs, typically filled by promotion from within. Occupational shortages were found mainly at entry levels and particularly in the positions of city planner, administrative specialist, and planning aid and assistant.

City approaches to alleviating manpower shortages included salary increases, tuition rebate and other educational aid programs, substituting personnel of a lower grade or related specialty, and using technical assistants to aid high level planning and administrative personnel. Long-range manpower planning is not common to the cities studied, but growth is expected by local officials in programs requiring this type of personnel.

The following research needs were identified: (1) wide-scale occupational employment surveys; (2) projections of future manpower requirements; (3) occupational mobility studies; (4) job opportunity studies; and (5) studies of education and training requirements in planning and administrative occupations. (SD)

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191. POLICE POWER:
POLICE ABUSES IN NEW YORK CITY

(a) Paul Chevigny. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Pantheon Books, 22 E. 51st St., New York, N. Y., 1969, 287 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 68-26044. (c) New York Civil Liberties Union. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, the investigator supports his contention that the police abuse the powers granted them by society. Routine denials of due process of law by false arrest, by unlawful search, and by "summary punishment" are demonstrated. The study concentrates upon police abuses in New York City during the two-year period of 1966 and 1967. However, the investigator submits that the findings are applicable to police departments throughout the nation.

Findings. Police misconduct has been silently encouraged by the courts and by the American society as a whole. The author attempts to show that much public disapproval of police misconduct is sheer hypocrisy. Many citizens feel that it is permissible, even desirable, for a policeman to coerce respect by force. The American people are responsible for police abuses because they allow these abuses to exist by their own permissiveness.

The police perform a necessary function for the courts and the legislatures because "all the acts of oppression that must be performed in this society to keep it running smoothly are pushed upon the police. The police get the blame and the officials stay free of the stigma of approving "high-handed acts."

The difficulty lies in the conflict "between what society pretends to want and what it really wants." As long as society desires coercion the police will coerce. And as long as society denies that it wants coercion the police will lie. (MP)

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192. THE POLICE:
DAMNED IF THEY DO--DAMNED IF THEY DON'T

(a) Herbert T. Klein. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Crown Publishers, Inc. 49-05 32nd Place, Long Island City, N. Y. 11101, 1968, 252 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 68-20474. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book relates a retired New York Police Department lieutenant's experiences and thoughts about policework and public opinion of policemen. The author documents the policeman's view of how the police perform their duties of protecting the citizenry, enforcing the laws, and maintaining peace and order, and yet show restraint so as to avoid charges of brutality. Specific cases are used to illustrate the policeman's view of such activities as

gambling, prostitution, narcotics, labor union corruption, youth gang wars, thefts, and murders.

He argues the policeman's view of the recent judicial decisions on the "legal rights of the accused," and discusses the ban on wiretapping, civilian review boards, as well as the policeman's reaction to the Detroit and Harlem riots. (MP)

193. THE POLICE ON THE URBAN FRONTIER

(a) George Edwards. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Human Relations Press, The American Jewish Committee, 165 E. 56th St., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1968, 90 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This study analyzes the role of police in urban areas in the United States, especially as they relate to minority groups in big-city ghettos. A principal thesis is that a lack of understanding between the police and the dwellers in slums permits the growth of hatred and estrangement between whites and Negroes. On the one hand, the policeman walks uneasily in the ghetto, fearing the very people he is there to protect, many of whom refuse to cooperate with him in maintaining law and order. On the other hand, ghetto residents complain of mistreatment by police with the charge of police brutality being a familiar complaint. The nation, by and large, has failed to take effective action against this mutual hostility between police and Negroes, which figures so large in what may prove to be America's gravest domestic crisis since the Civil War.

In its analysis, this study first looks at the following four areas of law enforcement: (1) the police in the 20th century city; (2) the challenge to law enforcement; (3) the conflict between Negroes and police; and (4) staffing, organization, qualifications, status, weapons, and pay of police forces.

It then suggests steps by which any police command can move from general objectives to concrete action in its critical relationships with racial minorities. Recommendations are made concerning: (1) police professionalization; (2) the disciplined use of force; (3) more, as well as more effective, law enforcement; (4) effective race riot control; (5) channels of communication; (6) organizing citizen support; and (7) modernizing the police force. (AL)

• PLANNING

194. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE CITIES

(a) George P. Miller and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a collection of papers presented originally at the tenth meeting of the Panel on Science and Technology, by U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 126 pp. $.70 per copy. (c) U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Science and Astronautics. (d) None.

Problem. At its tenth annual meeting with the Panel on Science and Technology, the Committee on Science and Astronautics focused attention upon the role that science and technology can play in the solution of urban problems. The 11 papers presented there from various American and foreign scientists, educators, engineers, and sociologists, are included in this volume.

Several facets of the urban scene are examined to determine the possible contributions science and technology can make. It is suggested that science and technology can attack the problems of human settlements, generally, by building major urban systems of cities with a high human quality of life. The new towns of Great Britain are presented as one example of a continued national policy in the management of urban growth. The development of a transportation policy to serve the social and economic fabric of the cities is discussed. Specific contributions that technology can make to the economic future of inner city ghettos are also examined. The Port of Rotterdam is described as an example of the contribution that science and technology can make to improve the quality of city life. Finally, Japan is presented as an example of a situation in which the contributions of science and technology are mandatory to improving the quality of urban living. (MP)

195. URBAN PLANNING AND SOCIAL POLICY

(a) Bernard J. Frieden and Robert Morris (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by and available from Basic Books, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1968, 459 pp. $10.00 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In this volume, the editors have gathered together 28 separate, but interrelated articles about urban planning and its implications for social policy. Five were written especially for this anthology. Readings are arranged in six categories: social planning, housing and urban renewal, racial bias and segregation, citizen organization and participation, urban poverty, and guidelines for social policy. Each category of readings is prefaced by a concise introduction which orients the reader to the category and summarizes the major points each writer attempts to bring out. (MP)

196. NEIGHBORHOOD POWER AND CONTROL: IMPLICATIONS FOR URBAN PLANNING

(a) Hans B. C. Spiegel and Stephen D. Mittenthal. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Urban Environment, Columbia University. Available from Federal Clearinghouse, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22151, November, 1968, 180 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) Columbia University, Institute of Urban Environment, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. This study analyzes the emergence of insistent demands from urban low-income areas, particularly from black communities, for meaningful involvement in the planning of their communities. Neighborhood-based leadership and its structures are emphasized. Neighborhood power is studied within the framework of Model Cities. The Model Cities program lends itself uniquely to the salient issues involved in the study because the program carries with it a promise of "widespread citizen participation." Its very visibility has made it the focus of attention from neighborhood leaders and municipal officials.

Findings. Inner city black neighborhoods are assuming an increasingly important role in the planning and achievement of social change. Indigenous black neighborhood organizations are acquiring political power at the expense of City Hall through the Model Cities program; black neighborhoods are demanding a fundamental redistribution of power; citizen groups in target area neighborhoods seek a greater voice in how decisions are made, how resources are allocated, and how programs are implemented.

The movement towards neighborhood power and control portends urban conflict, especially between City Hall and the neighborhood. A variety of issues is crystallizing the movement towards neighborhood power and control. Model Cities has come at a time of political mobilization in low-income areas. It offers an extended opportunity for reallocating resources. At present, through the planning phase and later through the execution phase, the reallocation process will coincide with political maturation and new organizational machinery will develop out of the target neighborhood to produce widespread institutional change.

City Hall traditionally has survived through politically manipulative techniques of negotiation, trade-offs, the selective use of power, and the distribution of rewards and benefits. Now target area neighborhoods are learning to play this game.

Based on these developments, the investigators recommend several changes in federal policy. First, HUD should formally acknowledge neighborhood power and should experiment with different forms of neighborhood power and control. Neighborhood self-government, community corporations, and little city halls are recommended forms.

A traditionally dual relationship between the city and the federal government is becoming increasingly triangulated by the intervention of neighborhood power. HUD should acknowledge this new relationship by philosophically and institutionally enlarging its constituency to include target area neighborhoods. HUD could fund projects directly through neighborhood organizations and, for example, have periodic conferences with neighborhood leaders.

The principle of providing technical assistance to all model neighborhood groups as part of the planning process should be strengthened. In addition, technical

assistance and training opportunities should be made available to CDA's on a continuing basis.

Among its objectives, Model Cities purports to strengthen the municipal governments' capacity to handle urban problems. Resources should be allocated then to restructure and experiment within the municipality itself. To avoid political backlash, if nothing else, HUD should earmark a certain portion of Model Cities funds for municipal restructuring and revitalization.

Finally, the federal government should research other strategies that may be used to improve the urban environment. Model Cities is one such strategy. It is by no means the only one or definitely the best. (MP)

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197. DESIGN FOR THE USE OF SURVEY RESEARCH IN THE EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE MODEL-CITIES PROGRAM ON THE RESIDENTS OF MODEL-CITY NEIGHBORHOODS

(a) Joan Gordon, Gladys Meyer, Roland Wulbert, Carol Weiss, Allen Barton, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a report to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, by the Bureau of Applied Social Research Library, Columbia University, 605 W. 115th St., New York, N. Y. 10025, December, 1968, 120 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research. (d) None.

Problem. This report was written to assist the Model Cities administration in planning evaluation studies of the Model Cities program, a program designed to improve the quality of life of the urban population, especially the urban poor. The researchers suggest a broadening of the traditional evaluation model, which has sought to determine only whether the program has achieved the intended effects. They propose that the program be viewed in terms of its effects on the whole system of variables of which the intended aims are just a part.

Chapter I of this report considers poverty as perceived by traditional economics, the opportunity-structure approach, the culture of poverty approach, and social psychiatry. Chapter II applies several sets of categories from basic social theory to help determine measures of the "quality of life." It suggests that this concept must include: the economic, status, and power dimensions of life; the behavioral, attitudinal, and cognitive aspects of individual responses; the objective and subjective evaluation of changes; and the individual, interpersonal, institutional, and community responses. Methodological issues are discussed in Chapter III. The idea of measuring social contexts as well as individual responses is presented and some procedures for contextual measurement and analysis are outlined. Chapter IV describes the main variables to be included in survey instruments in order to operationalize the ideas of the first two chapters. In Chapter V, a basic sampling design and some variants are provided, indicating how the sampling is constrained to achieve certain objectives. And Chapter VI considers the particular problems of interviewing low-income groups. It also reviews the effectiveness of various techniques for increasing cooperation and validity of responses. (SD)

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198. URBAN AND REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS: SUPPORT FOR PLANNING IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, October, 1968, 460 pp. $3.25 per copy. (c) System Development Corporation, under contract with U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To examine ways of improving the availability and accessability of urban and regional information through the application of automatic data processing. Part I of this report analyzes the issues and problems raised in development of computer-based Urban and Regional Information Systems (URIS). It is intended to provide immediate and long-range general guidelines for agencies, professional planners, and information systems specialists involved in the planning and implementation of a URIS. Requirements for incorporating the following management capabilities in plans for a URIS are discussed: procedures for data base documentation; measures that assure data compatibility; policies and

procedures for data release; and plans for continuing data acquisition. Also described in Part I are four operational features that the report recommends be included in proposed systems for the benefit of the planner: (1) a comprehensive set of processing capabilities for both urban and regional planning; (2) mechanisms for planners to communicate easily with the system and data base through a convenient non-programmer language oriented to users' needs; (3) capability of responding to changes in users' needs; and (4) provisions to facilitate incorporation of additional processing capabilities. Appendices to Part I deal with technical discussions of relevant computer and processing developments, a survey of planning agencies, a survey of school planning curricula, and references.

The results of a literature search for the study are contained in Part II in the form of a topically organized bibliography of publications and documents in the urban and regional information systems field and related areas. Part III is a subject matter index for Part I. Part IV presents case studies of nine major agencies and their experience in the development of urban and regional information systems. The agencies and systems surveyed reflect a variety of approaches, experience, historical background, and geographic location. These case studies were prepared on the basis of material from in-depth interviews with key personnel, review of agency documentation, observation of data processing operations, and, in some cases, personal involvement with the development or operations of the system. Each case study covers an overview of the information system, features of its development, the data processing methods, organization and management, costs and funding sources, the data base, and user experience. (SD)

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199. TOWN PLANNING IN FRONTIER AMERICA

(a) John W. Reps. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J. 08540, 1969, 473 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-20877. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines city planning in America before the middle of the 19th century, beginning with the first permanent European settlement in 1565 at St. Augustine, Florida. Because the planning of towns in the New World was understandably influenced by the state of European town planning just prior to and during American colonization and urban settlement, importance is attached to the ways in which European devices for bringing order to urban settlements were applied in a new environment and under different economic, social, and political institutions. Thus, those aspects of European planning that had a major influence on many American towns are discussed initially. From this point, the study proceeds to study Spanish and French town planning in their respective new world territories and then focuses on planning in the American colonies from New England to Georgia and west to the Ohio River and the Great Lakes frontier. A separate chapter is devoted to the town plans that emerged from the many groups in America that set out to establish Utopian communities. A concluding section relates town planning in frontier America--its achievements and failures--to the current conditions of our urban civilization, which leave much to be desired in terms of planning to accommodate growth and physical development and alleviating the social problems of poverty and racial segregation. (AL)

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200. FRENCH REGIONAL PLANNING

(a) Niles M. Hansen. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind., 1968, 318 pp. $12.00 per copy. LC 68-14603. (c) University of Texas, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines the French system of regional planning. American planning has shown little concern for coordination between programs of regional and urban development. Similarly, American planning has failed in its attempts to integrate the market mechanism and government action in dealing with the problem of spatially optimal resource allocation. However, the French approach to regional planning tries to deal comprehensively and systematically with problems of spatial resource allocation, difficulties that have tended to receive only partial and uncoordinated treatment in other countries.

Method. The author constructs a general model of resource allocation and then

applies it to French regional policy. It considers regional differences, types of public and private investment, and existing social preferences.

The model distinguishes three types of regions: (1) congested regions, which contain very high concentrations of population and of industrial and commercial activity; (2) intermediate regions, which offer significant advantages--such as raw materials, qualified labor, and cheap power--to private firms and where entry of new firms or expansion of existing firms would result in marginal social benefits substantially in excess of social costs; and (3) lagging regions, which present few, if any, attributes to attract new economic activity. They are generally areas characterized by small-scale agriculture or stagnant or declining industries.

The model also divides investment into two components: (1) economic investment, which aims to support directly productive activities and includes projects such as roads, harbors, and power supply; and (2) social investment, which is more concerned with the development of human resources and includes education, welfare, health, and similar undertakings.

Findings. French regional planning was initiated on the basis of a distinction between an overconcentrated Paris Region and the relatively deprived provinces. The recognition that Paris is a congested region has continued to be one of the fundamental assumptions of regional policy. Thus, in addition to tax and credit measures and direct controls designed to curtail the growth of the Paris Region and encourage location elsewhere, the French plan has called for the progressive introduction of pricing and fiscal measures that will compel firms and households to pay the true social cost of their location in the region. This system will take the form of higher average charges for services such as public transportation, water, and parking, and will, in fact, still not force new households and firms to pay the marginal cost of their presence. Surveys of public preferences indicate that Parisians and non-Parisians, alike, overwhelmingly favor public policy efforts to limit the growth of the Paris Region, largely because of opposition to the external diseconomies that accompany congestion.

It is argued that from a national point of view, public investment in intermediate regions should emphasize economic investments, whereas public investment in lagging regions should emphasize social investment. Following this line of argument, it is shown that the difficulties of France's lagging regions in the West and Southwest are due primarily to the relative lack of benefits accruing from social investment. This is not to deny that economic investment in lagging regions will produce benefits, but that the effectiveness of such projects depends on the degree to which the regions' human resources have been developed by social investment. In the intermediate regions of the East the greatest relative need is for more economic investment. In particular, development of a Rhine-Rhone transportaion axis is urged. (MP)

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201. DEVELOPING RURAL INDIA

(a) John W. Mellor, Thomas F. Weaver, Uma J. Lele, and Sheldon R. Simon. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, 1968, 411 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 68-28804. (c) Cornell University, Department of Agricultural Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Agency for International Development. (d) None.

Problem. To review the successes and failures of agricultural planning in India for the past 20 years with a stress on the methods to be employed for a successful approach to rural development both in India and elsewhere. Agricultural development is viewed within the larger context of the social and industrial transformation acutely needed to solve the problems of rural poverty. Although the recent increase in food production has been sufficient to match the population expansion, it is concluded that by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan in 1966, agricultural development had failed to play the leading role required for over-all economic growth. Particular attention is given, therefore, to the nature and evolution of recent developments that promise rapid growth in agricultural production.

In terms of policy, Indian rural development is seen as being now and continuing to be in the future the direct product of policy evolved in a pragmatic manner from past errors and successes. Not using a

scientific process and lacking a formulating theory, rural development has understandably proceeded slowly.

Part I of this study examines agriculture's role in the economy and reviews the past three Five-Year Plans as well as the current Five-Year Plan. The next three parts comprise detailed studies which sometimes illustrate and sometimes expand on points in the first part and at other times present new material and perspectives. The detailed studies look at farming in a district in central India, the agricultural market structure in a central Indian district, and a small village and its environment in northeastern India. All three studies focus on describing traditional agriculture and its interactions with the rest of the economy and on indicating existing contributors and barriers to technological change.

In a final part of this study, the investigators offer conclusions, including these major ones: (1) it now appears possible for continuous rapid growth in production to occur over a substantial acreage; (2) rapid expansion of fertilizer availability is necessary for a high rate of growth of agricultural production; (3) agricultural modernization creates a new chain of problems in such areas as water management, disease, insects, and marketing; (4) there is a need for changing the agricultural production mix; (5) the rural development process may, in the short run, exacerbate poverty and economic inequities; (6) a key deficiency of Indian agricultural policy--lack of an effective organization to produce a flow of highly profitable innovations suited to Indian conditions--was not recognized at the beginning; (7) the planning procedure carried on in agricultural development policy was too formal and the policy involved excessive centralization; (8) government is most important as a diagnostician of problems and a facilitator of action. (AL)

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202. ASPECTS OF REGIONAL PLANNING AND THEORY IN THE UNITED STATES

(a) William Alonso. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Working Paper No. 87, October, 1968, 27 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Urban and Regional Development, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. In this paper, the investigator submits that territorial planning is intrinsic in the process of the government of the United States, in contrast to the popular belief that the U. S. does not engage in national planning. Regional policy, in this country, addresses itself to two main goals: first, to national economic growth; second, to that of a more even distribution of income, jobs, and other benefits. Though the language of federal legislation implies that existing programs satisfy both goals, it is obvious that alternative policies favor one or another goal to different degrees. Most legislation is designed to deal with local problems, rather than to guide national development. Economic difficulties in a district are viewed as a pathological condition rather than as stresses of adjustment to a permanent process of growth and change. However, there are elements in the legislation, not easily discernible, that address themselves to questions of development. These two trends, local and regional, are manifested through the congressional and executive functions of government. Every piece of legislation is scrutinized by representatives of each area to determine its local impact; each program is also evaluated by men concerned with its regional consequences. This applies to such items as tariffs, welfare programs, agricultural subsidies, and military expenditures.

An example of a recent area-specific program is that of the Appalachia Regional Commission, established in 1965, which President Johnson referred to as an important step toward a new "creative federalism." The authority to create Regional Commissions composed of state governors in partnership with the federal government indicates a trend towards decentralization, and the search for a new equilibrium between centralism and localism. Another aspect of planning discussed in this paper is the attempt to rationalize decision making by means of new techniques, such as cost-benefit analysis, operations analysis, and planning-programming-budgeting systems.

The policy of growth centers, called Growth Areas and Economic Development Centers, in relation to distressed area programs is also discussed. The paper deals, as well,

with the need for a national urbanization policy and the new concern for a national system of cities. It touches on the racial problems of metropolitan areas in terms of regional issues, such as migration and employment. The paper concludes with a discussion of "Theory and Technique in Relation to Regional Planning," touching on the refinement of "hard techniques" in comparison to the absence of a commonly accepted theory of planning. (BK)

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203. URBAN MODEL SYNTHESIS: A REVIEW

(a) Peter M. Mlynaryk. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the School of Business Administration and Economics, California State College at Fullerton, Fullerton, Calif., May, 1968, 45 pp. Price not indicated. (c) California State College at Fullerton, School of Business Administration and Economics. (d) None.

Problem. To review the present level of theoretical and empirical work in urban models and to provide a sketch of the current development of models and what may be the future course of work. The scope of this paper also covers the historical development of models in terms of what and how models were developed, why they were used in particular ways, what assumptions and premises were made and used, and whether or not they provided a means of prediction.

Method. The works of three authorities in the model-building field--Isard, Berry, and Lowry--are reviewed, with particular emphasis placed on the construction of urban models. Secondly, three first-generation models that provide the first step of combining theory with reality by the use of a computer to do all needed calculations are summarized. Each of the model-builders--Neidercorn, Lowry, and Cricine--is used as an example of the developments in the practical, pragmatic area of urban model synthesis.

Findings. Urban models have experienced a transition in development. The earlier models were concerned with population and employment while newer models are more inclusive and consider the land and resources available. It appears that as the model-builder builds more models, he is able to make them more sophisticated and to include more variables in each succeeding generation of the model. (AL)

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204. A SYSTEM FOR PROGRAM PLANNING AND COORDINATION

(a) J. Karl Aldrich, Nathaniel Snow, Chester Ha, and Warren Smith. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Department of Business and Economic Development, State of Illinois, 222 South College St., Springfield, Ill. 62704, March, 1968, 69 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Illinois, Department of Business and Economic Development, with partial support from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. This report describes a system suggested for use in Illinois, designed to make State programs more responsive to the long-range needs of the people of Illinois, and to insure effective coordination of these programs.

Characteristically, State program planning uses the biennial budgeting period as its time period. Consequently, there has not been sufficient effort to accomplish long-range planning or to systematically investigate population needs and demands, formulate goal statements, develop resource inventories, and project resources to meet goals formulated. Program coordination, in turn, depends largely on assembling and using the basic materials needed for long-range planning. Effective program coordination requires two things, in addition to long-range program planning: (1) a global rather than a fragmented view of State programs; and (2) a continuous system for monitoring goals and programs in terms of cost, accomplishment, and structure.

Findings. The program planning and coordination system recommended for Illinois and described in this report proceeds in a systematic way to establish needs, goals, resources, and alternative programs; select a program and adjust goals to meet fiscal constraints; and monitor needs, goals, resources, and programs in terms of cost and accomplishment and in terms of changing needs.

The system involves seven steps. Steps one and two call for the assessment of

needs and demands and the translation of needs into State agency goals. Particularly important in these two steps is the need for a view extending over a long-range period. In step three, resource inventories and resource projections are to be carried out by the agency. Resources include personnel, physical facilities, local community agencies, and the programs of other state agencies. Steps four and five are concerned with program planning, sèlection, and budgeting. Here, each agency utilizes the materials prepared in the previous elements of the system to create alternative sets of programs which should show inter-program relationships, resources to be used, estimated costs, and expected accomplishments. A choice of one set of programs should be made and supported by program evaluators. Program descriptions and financial plans for each program selected for implementation should be submitted to the Governor's Planning Coordination Agency for consolidation and submittal to the Governor. With the planning summary submitted to him, the Governor would be in a better position to formulate his overall program. The final two steps of the system involve the control, evaluation, and replanning which take place after budgets are adopted and appropriations made. Monitoring the costs and accomplishments of the programs authorized by the Governor and legislature provide the basic data needed for program evaluation and future program planning. (AL)

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205. THE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT: A GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN THE BI-COUNTY REGION

(a) Henry Bain. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Working Paper No. 5 by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 8787 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20907, November, 1968, 86 pp. + appendix. $1.00 per copy. (c) The Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, under contract with the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. (d) None.

Problem. This study, one of a series of working papers developed as part of the Open Space and Implementation Tools Project of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, has the following objectives: (1) to define the development district concept and related terms; (2) to state the problem which the development district is designed to solve; (3) to summarize recent planning efforts that have pointed to the need for such an institution; (4) to describe the manner in which development districts would be established and how they would operate; and (5) to recommend specific steps to be taken to refine the concept and put it into operation.

Each year, the several hundred thousand dwelling units built in the suburbs, along with new shopping centers, office buildings, industrial plants, roads and airports, schools and hospitals, and other public and private facilities, constitute the part of the expanding urban area that has been frequently and vigorously criticized on many grounds. It is alleged to be economically inefficient, aesthetically unattractive, ecologically perilous, and socially unbalanced.

As a way of coping with the problems of an expanding urban area, the development district is described as a governmental institution for the better organization of the urban development process. Its immediate objective is to channel and coordinate private and public development activities so as to secure the expeditious development of compact and structured new communities. A further objective is to assist in the preservation of open space by providing an ample supply of well-located land that is ready for development, thereby accomodating development pressures that might otherwise overwhelm the defenses erected to preserve the open space. (AL)

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206. NEW COMMUNITIES: CHALLENGE FOR TODAY

(a) Muriel I. Allen (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Institute of Planners, 917 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20005, October, 1968, 39 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) American Institute of Planners. (d) 15:1-371.

Problem. This report examines the prospect that building new communities in the United States can rescue existing cities from constant crises and give hope to their residents by embarking on a major new experiment in urban living. The creation of complete new communities will offer a mobile population alternative environments and formulate a settlement policy to distribute the nation's population more rationally. In addition, the new community should offer an especially important option to the disadvantaged Negro who is more frustrated than other Americans in his struggle for social and economic mobility and equality.

In viewing new communities, the report focuses on the following aspects of their development: (1) new communities and a national settlement policy; (2) American new communities--do they exist; (3) designing for optimum choice; (4) new style health, education, and social services; (5) building new communities; (6) impediments to new community development; and (7) policies, programs, and actions. In connection with the last category, the report recommends specific action priorities for federal, state, and local governments; metropolitan agencies; and the private sector, which would facilitate the creation of new communities.

An important policy, emphasized here, is the need for a national urbanization or settlement policy to insure the orderly planning and development of new growth centers, which would not replace existing cities but would reduce the pressure on them. The need for such a policy is dictated by changes taking place in the patterns of population, employment, housing, education, leisure time and recreation, transportation, health and conservation, and economic growth.

By offering new types of environments, free from the worst irritants and pressures of metropolitan areas, new communities will give people a better opportunity to work toward ending the dangerous divisions between black and white, rich and poor, and young and old that are increasing in the United States today. (AL)

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207. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PRE-PLANNED COMMUNITIES IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

(a) Richard Nolan, Gary L. Vyne, Stanley A. Coombs, Robert Whelihan, and Jerome S. Mooers. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Public Affairs Research Institute, San Diego State College, 1968, 31 pp. Price not indicated. (c) San Diego State College, Public Affairs Research Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the problems of local intergovernmental cooperation which occur as large new communities are being planned. New pre-planned communities present special problems for the provision of adequate municipal services. Proper planning of these new communities has often had, in the past, a direct impact on existing governmental processes and agencies. Planning initiation in these new communities has generally been left in the hands of developers--whose primary interest is in profits. And, several single-purpose special districts have been called upon to provide essential urban services such as water supply, sewage disposal, and fire protection. The result of these practices has been a general inability to center responsibility for the orderly development of the communities.

This study concerns 12 recently initiated, planned communities in San Diego County, California, which have experienced these difficulties. The term "pre-planned community" refers to limited purpose dormitory towns as distinguished from other multi-purpose new towns such as Reston, Virginia, or Columbia, Maryland. These 12 communities have been built primarily for retired and suburbanite buyers. This means, generally, people with high socioeconomic levels. There is a heavy emphasis on residential retirement and recreation facilities. Prices for housing range from $30,000 to $70,000.

Findings. The provision of public services and facilities to these areas has a direct impact on existing governmental activities and patterns of jurisdiction. A great number of public agencies often become involved with the areas because communities tend to locate in unincorporated territory. A county-wide analysis

of the operations and service area of all public units is required to provide rationalization for plans, financial arrangements, and operations.

A number of methods are available for providing a more logical pattern of public agencies serving pre-planned communities. Boundaries can be adjusted to the present complex of special district governmental units. Multiple-purpose districts can be established or agreements can be made between independent districts to provide an allied district concept. Pre-planned communities can be annexed to existing municipalities, or the new communities may be incorporated.

San Diego pre-planned communities have exposed an urgent need for a more direct concern with providing general, land-use and transportation planning for the developments, themselves, and their relations with surrounding territories. Both the physical and social impact of the areas must be taken into account in these planning activities to insure workable environmental control in each area.

Finally, developers and government officials should make an attempt to understand the problems and motives of each other. If developers are committed to a master plan of growth, cooperation with governmental units is usually the result. (MP)

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208. ARRESTING SLUMS: A REGIONAL PLAN FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

(a) Frederick S. Huber, Charles F. Sill, Richard C. Gilman, and Joseph E. Haring. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Research Report No. 16 by the Southern California Research Council, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif. 90041, 1968, 51 pp. + appendices. Available from Occidental College Book Store, Los Angeles, Calif. 90041. $3.00 per copy. (c) Southern California Research Council, under sponsorship of Occidental College and Pomona College, with partial support from the Ford Foundation, Committee for Economic Development and Fund for Adult Education, and the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation of Los Angeles. (d) None.

Problem. The objectives of this report are: (1) to determine why Southern California land is used so unevenly and unsystematically--why it is heavily populated in some areas and sparsely in others; (2) to delineate the major causes of Southern California slums; and (3) to find and recommend solutions to Southern California's slum problems. Southern California is an excellent example of the problems created by unrestricted urban sprawl. There are 164 separate communities in eight counties with a total population of eight million. The region is growing at the rate of a thousand people each day. This rapid growth has turned the region into a single metropolis, with individual communities merging indistinguishably into one another. The result has been the appearance of areas characterized by overcrowding, crime, and filth both within and outside the immediate jurisdiction of these communities.

Information for the report was obtained from the study of the planning and zoning practices of Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernadino, Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial Counties. The report discusses growth factors and patterns, political fragmentation in the region, the increasing costs of slums, and the feasibility of regional planning and zoning.

Findings. The researchers found: (1) Southern California has grown as a conglomeration of "suburbs in search of a city." Suburban areas have appeared in any direction and location that suits the current fancy. The motivation for land developers and builders has been quick money without regard for long-range repercussions. (2) Political fragmentation is strangling regional economy by breeding slums and attracting the rural poor who cannot adapt to a dynamic society. The flippant desires of suburban municipalities have taken precedence over the needs of the whole Southern California metropolis. (3) The costs of fragmented growth are mounting rapidly and efforts to prevent the spread of slums have been smothered by an avalanche of "me first" attitudes. (4) Regional planning and zoning can stop this spread.

The report recommends that the California Legislature: (1) create a regional zoning authority for the area with full legal jurisdiction and a regional zoning

appeals board to adjudicate differences between land users and regulators; and (2) establish a license system for absentee landowners who rent real property to control maintenance and repair procedures. (SD)

209. SELECTED ABSTRACTS OF PLANNING REPORTS

Selected Abstracts of Planning Reports contains summaries of planning studies supported by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development throughout the country, under the Comprehensive Planning Assistance program. HUD has redirected grant priorities to support planning programs that deal with social objectives, and those designed to strengthen state and local government management. The studies reported here range from general planning studies to specific development or implementation projects for the use of human, technical, or physical resources. The abstracts are placed under the following headings: (1) general planning studies--local, metropolitan, statewide; (2) government management--information systems, organization and coordination, revenues and expenditures; (3) human resources--law enforcement; (4) legislation--codes and ordinances; (5) natural resources--earth, water; (6) physical development--commercial facilities, community appearance, community facilities, housing, historic preservation, parks and open spaces, transportation, water and sewer; and (7) population and employment. In the June, 1969, issue, the abstracts represent studies conducted in 1967 or 1968.

Selected Abstracts of Planning Reports is published intermittently by HUD Clearinghouse Service, Urban Management Assistance Administration, Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. $1.00 per copy. (SD)

210. SYSTEMIC PLANNING: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE GUIDE

(a) Anthony James Catanese. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 91, by Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, July, 1969, 13 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Georgia Institute of Technology, Graduate Program in City Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This publication provides an annotated reference to the most influential works in the development of the theory of systemic planning--a hybrid theory integrating techniques and methods from systems analysis, cybernetics, decision theory, and work programming with judgmental and qualitative planning practices. In his bibliography, the investigator presents what he considers to be the most important readings in the field rather than a voluminous review of the literature. (SD)

211. CURRENT TRENDS IN PLANNING AND THEIR EFFECT ON PLANNING LITERATURE

(a) Jerome L. Kaufman. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Exchange Bibliography No. 101 by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, October, 1969, 6 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. This publication consists of an address, by the author, to the 10th Annual Conference of the Council of Planning Librarians held in April, 1969, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Six observations are made concerning planning trends and their effect on literature: (1) The number of current planning trends--such as advocacy planning, increasing planning specialization, new towns, planning-budget mergers, increasing sophistication of analytic techniques, increasing state involvement in local planning, and growing interest in a national urbanization policy--ensures us of having a great quantity of planning literature in the future. (2) There is not necessarily a direct relationship between the significance of a trend for planning and the number of articles, books, technical reports, and conference papers written about it. (3) Some current planning trends integrate planning with government, and may indirectly result in reducing the total amount of planning literature

produced in the future. (4) Some planning trends, such as the greater and greater sophistication of analytic techniques employed by planners, may alter the form of planning literature. (5) The increased volume of planning literature is, in itself, a trend in planning. (6) In the final analysis, it doesn't matter whether a planning trend produces a large or small volume of literature but how long the ideas last. (AL)

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212. AMERICAN NEW TOWNS AND SELECTED REFERENCES ON PLANNED COMMUNITIES

(a) Michael B. Barker. (b) Completed and published under the above titles by The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, November, 1968, 8 and 5 pp., respectively. Price not indicated. (c) The American Institute of Architects. (d) None.

Problem. American New Towns is an uncomprehensive list of new communities appearing in the United States. The specific location, projected population, and date of establishment for each community are included in this report. Selected References on Planned Communities consists of an inventory of bibliographies, books, and periodical articles dealing with both the topic of new towns, in general, and specifically selected planned cities. (SD)

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213. SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND URBAN PROBLEMS

The Los Angeles Technical Services Corporation, an independent, non-profit, systems development and engineering corporation, has been established in Los Angeles for the purpose of applying techniques and skills developed in military and aerospace industries to urban problems. Funded by the City of Los Angeles and various philanthropic organizations, this corporation provides both conceptual work and program management in problem areas at the city's request.

Its projects to date have included: (1) determining the key elements of a master plan for development and acquisition of a communication system for use by all city departments, including an effective command-control system for emergencies; (2) providing program management assistance for the city's Community Analysis Bureau, designed to develop an information system that will enable city administration to determine undesirable social, economic, or physical trends and to take corrective action; and (3) performing the necessary research to initiate a model cities program for Los Angeles. Currently, it is expanding its system-engineering activities into other areas, such as water reclamation, traffic management, information systems, organizational planning, city planning, and other operational problems of local government.

For further information, write Los Angeles Technical Services Corporation, 3600 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. (SD)

- PUBLIC FINANCE

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214. FUTURE DIMENSIONS OF CITY REVENUE REQUIREMENTS

(a) Francis Tannian and others. (b) Completed and published as a series under the following titles: (1) P. Ross, Police Protection; (2) A. Mighton, Fire Services; (3) P. Ross, Street Construction and Maintenance; (4) A. Mighton, Sewage Treatment; (5) F. Tannian, Parks and Recreation; (6) W. Dean, Wilmington Parking Authority; (7) F. Tannian, Water System; (8) P. Ross, Street Cleaning, Refuse Collection, and Disposal; (9) W. Dean and S. Fuchs, Maintenance of Public Building; (10) F. Tannian, Park of Wilmington; (11) C. Waldauer, Property Taxation; (12) J. L. Jacobs, Assessment Practices; and (13) A. A. Weinberg, Retirement Systems. A limited number of copies available from Division of Urban Affairs, University of Delaware, Newark, Del. 19711, n. d. Price not indicated. (c) University of Delaware, Division of Urban Affairs, under contract with the Wilmington Fiscal Study Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the dimensions of future city revenue requirements as a result of central cities in metropolitan areas having growing and sometimes violent

demands placed upon them to provide improved roads, schools, welfare programs, and a wide range of other public goods. In order to respond with better services or even to avoid deterioration, more city revenues are needed at the same time that city councils or mayors do not welcome the task of raising tax rates.

Method. An adapted microeconomics model was developed for application to all city services which were viewed as supply functions. For each service, such as the water department, attempts were made to identify the formal and informal decision-making characteristics of the service. Also identified in physical terms were the kinds and amounts of inputs used to provide the service. The cost value of these inputs was then estimated. Output value by various user areas and groups in the city was also estimated for each service. Flows of service benefits were compared to user charges or taxation burdens. Sets of alternative policies were suggested.

Findings. (1) A microeconomics model approach to analysis of the city's fiscal structure can be meaningfully developed and utilized with data currently in hand in a city. (2) Results can be translated to policy makers and restructuring of the city's fiscal system can begin. (3) A range of improved user charges for city services can be generated which satisfy grounds of both equity and efficiency and reduce dependence on the property tax. (4) Wilmington tends to subsidize suburban areas and people because the city provides suburban people with many services but does not charge them prices high enough to cover costs of producing the services. (FT)

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215. THE POLITICS AND ECONOMICS OF PUBLIC SPENDING

(a) Charles L. Schultze. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 143 pp. $4.95 per copy, cloth; $1.95, paper. LC 69-18824. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. The central concern of this study is the role of systematic analysis in the political process by which program and budgetary decisions are made. Stress is laid on the importance of applying a synthesis of analytical and political approaches to such decisions made concerning increasingly complex social programs of the federal government. A review is made of the origins and purposes of the federal government's planning, programming, and budgeting system (PPB) and its contribution to decisions with important social and political consequences--decisions that are traditionally made by political debate, bargaining, advocacy, negotiation, and compromise. Expert analysis undertaken in a PPB system, far from replacing political bargaining and advocacy, can improve it, the author emphasizes. As the social problems with which government deals become more complex, political debate increasingly requires the support of careful and systematic analysis.

In outlining future applications of systematic analysis and desirable political and administrative changes, it is pointed out that the complexity of the social problems with which the nation is now faced and their variation from community to community calls for a national commitment of resources and strong local participation in their use. Skillful design and careful allocation of resources are not, however, synonymous with central dictation of program. Rather, the program analyst should be called upon to help design incentive systems, processes, and structures within which detailed program decisions can be decentralized. The author is also convinced that the design and execution of federal social programs can be substantially improved by strengthening the regional structure of the federal government in relation to its functional components. The regional structure could include field representatives of the Executive Office of the President, who need not and should not be "czars" with final decision-making authority, but who should have the power to mediate conflicts, to take the lead in planning a consistent set of federal aids to state and local governments, and to force decisions up to higher levels when agreement cannot be reached in the field. (AL)

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216. TAXATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Carol S. Meyers. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Working Paper No. 4 in the series

prepared as part of the "Open Space and Implementation Tools Project," by Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, November, 1968, 82 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, under sponsorship of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the use of tax policies for preserving open space and improving development patterns in the bicounty region of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland. These policies would raise or lower assessed real property value according to land use, thus producing variable tax rates to encourage the achievement of certain land development objectives. Maryland has pioneered in the explicit use of tax policy to allocate more land to a particular use, agriculture. However, its system of preferential farm assessment has been criticized for revenue loss, inequity, and its failure to preserve agricultural land use in general and in any specific time and space context. The effectiveness of tax policy in accomplishing desired development patterns depends on the particular legal framework, the entire development process, related public policies, and the relative dollar significance of the tax in a specific area.

This study outlines planning goals in operational terms so that tax impact can be measured, discusses the economic relationship between development and taxation, enumerates criteria for judging tax policies, evaluates tax policies in this specific area, analyzes preferential farm assessment and tax credit programs, and explores alternative tax policies in terms of probable market consequences, legal restraints, and public cost.

Findings. Tax policy by itself is a relatively inflexible tool to achieve development ends. Its inertia is a result of a relatively slow legislative process and a general reluctance to depart from the familiar. However, tax policies can and should be used to supplement other methods for preserving open space and improving development patterns, if these policies are contractual and are used selectively for well-defined purposes in specific areas. Where appropriate, tax policy should aid other tools by delaying and accelerating development, by compensating land owners for accepting restrictions, and by encouraging particular kinds and timing of investments. (SD)

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217. FINANCING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(a) James A. Maxwell. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a revision of the 1965 first edition, entitled Issues in State-Local Finance, by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 275 pp. $6.75 per copy. LC 69-18822. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) 11:2-2.

Problem. To describe the financing of such governmental programs as education, roads, welfare, public health, hospitals, police, and sanitation, whose provision, from the standpoint of expenditures, is largely the responsibility of state and local governments. The two, together, spend more than twice as much as the federal government to provide these services. The upsurge in state and local activity, which began after World War II, has not yet ended, with the result that rates of state and local taxes have been raised, new taxes added, and the basis of old taxes enlarged. Most of the expansion of state and local spending has been for old and well established governmental functions, rather than new ones, with the greatest increase occuring in education. Not only have traditional functions grown in size, but changes in the nature of the functions have affected their financial requirements.

In analyzing the facts, problems, and policy implications of financing state and local governments, the author reviews the following areas: (1) development of the federal system; (2) fiscal performance and capacity; (3) intergovernmental transfers; (4) state taxes on individual income and sales; (5) other state taxes; (6) the property tax; (7) nonproperty taxes and nontax revenue; (8) state and local debt; (9) earmarked revenues and capital budgets; and (10) future trends in state and local finance. (AL)

218. RAPID ANALYSIS FISCAL TOOL

(a) Thomas L. Anding. (b) In process. Completion expected by the end of 1969. (c) Upper Midwest Research and Development Council, and the Citizens League, with principal support from the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Rapid Analysis Fiscal Tool (RAFT) is a project designed to improve knowledge of the local government tax and finance system in the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area and to permit rapid analysis of the effects of possible changes in the system in advance of any change in tax and finance policy or law. In addition, the existence of RAFT is intended to demonstrate to state and local public officials the value of a systematic and comprehensive approach towards solving complex policy problems utilizing modern computer technology. Furthermore, it will be possible to evaluate present methods of gathering and reporting fiscal data relating to local government and make suggestions of ways to obtain more timely and useful information for policy makers and the general public.

RAFT is a computerized representation--a model--of the existing local government fiscal situation in the seven-county metropolitan area and will consist of two basic components: (1) a file of detailed fiscal data, updated annually, including evaluations, levies, tax rates, revenues, expenditures, and other information on school districts, municipalities, townships, and counties, along with selected social and economic indicators; and (2) a representation of the existing laws and formulas affecting local government revenues and expenditures specifically designed to permit the testing of possible policy changes in these laws and formulas. The model will allow any two situations combining data and policies to be compared in one computer operation with two kinds of effects being measured: the effect on the individual units of government and the effect on the taxpayer in these localities. (AL)

219. CITY GOVERNMENT FINANCES IN 1967-68

This report, prepared for the Bureau of the Census by Sherman Landau and Francis M. Twiss, presents city government financial data for the fiscal year 1967-68. Identification is made of revenue sources, expenditures according to functions, and debt obligations for individual cities and selected urban towns and townships of over 50,000 population in all states. City government finances for the nation are summarized for 1967-68 and prior periods. The report presents selected city finance items by population-size groups for 1967-68, and the detailed finances, including utilities operated, of the 43 largest cities in the United States for the same period.

Available under the above title as Series GF/68 No. 4, from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 68 pp. $.65 per copy. (AL)

• POLICE POWER

220. RESTRICTING ZONING POWER TO CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

(a) Joseph D. Ward, Chairman, and others. (b) Completed and published under the title, Report of the Legislative Research Council Relative to Restricting the Zoning Power to City and County Governments, by the Legislative Research Council, State House, Boston, Mass., 02133, June, 1968, 196 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Massachusetts, Legislative Research Council. (d) None.

Problem. The aim of this report is to examine the feasibility and implications of restricting zoning power to cities and county governments, and to determine in connection with this whether smaller communities are using their zoning power in an unjust manner with respect to minority groups. The following topics are discussed: (1) the background and administrative structure of municipal planning in Massachusetts; (2) Massachusetts Municipal Planning and Zoning Laws; (3) county and regional planning in Massachusetts; (4) local building codes in Massachusetts: (5) the impact of local zoning on modest income housing in Massachusetts; (6) the impact of local zoning on racial and religious minorities; (7) the zoning and building code practices of other states; and (8) Massachusetts proposals for restrictions upon municipal zoning authority.

The study makes no recommendations. However, it does present the arguments given by both the proponents and opponents of these alternative local zoning proposals: (1) county assumption of town zoning powers; (2) regional assumption of town zoning powers; (3) regional review and approval of local zoning actions; (4) additional state standards for local zoning; and (5) a state Board of Building and Zoning Appeals.

With respect to zoning power and minority groups, the study notes that there have been no major incidents in Massachusetts since 1951 requiring state action to counter the alleged misuse of local zoning authority to the disadvantage of particular racial or religious minority groups. No complaints on that score had been filed with the State Commission on Discrimination through 1967. In part, this state of affairs is attributed to the strong legislation enacted by the General Court since 1946 which outlaws discrimination in employment, home sales and rentals, home mortgaging, certain aspects of zoning and building regulation, and districting for public school attendance. However, local large lot zoning practices, increased public school costs, and the regressive character of the proportional local real estate tax which affects rentals and costs of homeownership may combine to drive lower income families from certain localities and to prevent the migration of peoples of similar circumstances into these localities. Metropolitan area housing patterns as affected by the zoning and building regulations of individual localities, local policies regarding public housing, and local taxation place practical limitations upon efforts to end de facto segregation. (AL)

• INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

221. REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

(a) David L. Norrgard. (b) Completed and published by the Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 58 pp. Price not indicated. LC 69-20368. (c) Public Administration Service. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze methods of regional intergovernmental coordination among local police units. This analysis focuses on the suburbs of the giant core city or the small metropolitan area, where small jurisdictions cannot afford to act independently in police matters.

In all but a few of the largest police agencies there has been little change in basic organizational concepts in the past three decades. Those changes which have occurred were due to technology, not organization. Coordination of police activity among the multitude of small agencies has tended to be sporadic and informal. The question now confronting many communities is to what degree local government can provide adequate law enforcement in its own jurisdiction without assistance from or formal coordination with others. Cooperation, today, must be achieved through formal means, not simply by the traditional mutual, often informal agreement to render assistance on an emergency basis.

Findings. A difference can be recognized between basic police services and activities which support basic services. The basic police service is patrol. Examples of supportive services include investigation and training. By recognizing the distinction between basic police services and patrol services, local governments can alter the existing organizational framework in which police departments operate without endangering the basic patrol function.

Three different kinds of police support activities lend themselves to areawide performance and provide the focus for police service reorganization in metropolitan areas. (1) Staff services may be provided. These are nonline functions such as recruitment, selection, and training, used to develop personnel and departments to meet responsibilities effectively and to maintain control. (2) Auxiliary services may be provided. These include such nonline functions as records and communications systems. Auxiliary services provide technical or specialized services to a police organization. (3) Selected field or line services may be offered. These are activities such as criminal investigation and vice control, directly concerned with fulfillment of the basic police service but susceptible to joint programs. (MP)

222. INTERLOCAL COOPERATION: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Cynthia F. Stoots. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 103, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, October, 1969, 11 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Indiana Department of Commerce, Division of Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This bibliography was developed to assist interested local governmental officials in locating publications that discuss the various means of utilizing interlocal cooperation. In addition to a section of general references, case studies, surveys, and specific examples of cooperation are listed for individual states. A selection of citations from A Handbook for Interlocal Agreements and Contracts is included. In order to provide the most recent information, only those reports published in the last decade have been cited. (AL)

223. THE DIRECTORY OF INTERSTATE AGENCIES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, February, 1969, 62 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) The Council of State Governments. (d) None.

Problem. This directory provides a listing of all interstate agencies established by compact. For each agency, the booklet includes: (1) the agency's name and address; (2) the names of its officers and staff; (3) a brief statement of its purpose; (4) a listing of member states and other U. S. jurisdictions; (5) the number of employees; and (6) details on its composition and method of appointment. (AL)

224. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH

The Canadian government has recently established an Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research. It is responsible for the creation and operation of a channel of communication between government agencies and departments at all levels, concerned with a wide range of research and planning activities contributing to urban and regional development. The Committee has been set up to keep technical and research staff in all jurisdictions informed on current urban and regional research and planning activities and practices. Its aim is to stimulate intergovernmental contacts, create accessibility to valuable information and experience, and foster useful working relationships. Close cooperation is maintained with existing information exchange organizations, including the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, and the Council of Resources Ministers.

For further information write to: Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research, 801 Bay St., Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada. (BK)

Brief Mention

- NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

225. APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY TO URBAN PROBLEMS

The New England Economic Research Foundation is conducting a regional research program in an effort to apply modern technology to urban problems. Under a grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the National Science Foundation, with supplemental funds contributed by participating states, the Foundation is exploring ways in which state and local governments can learn about and apply scientific and technological advances to their most serious social problems. The project involves nine northeastern states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The project will culminate in a conference of members of the scientific community and state and local officials, state legislators, and representatives of local governments who are responsible for policy

formulation and for implementing budgeted programs. Among supporters of the conference are the New England Regional Commission and the Harvard-M.I.T. Joint Center for Urban Studies. The conference will be a working meeting, affording an opportunity for government officials to discuss their problems and learn about the scientific and technological resources available to help in solving those problems. It is hoped that the meeting will provide those engaged in research and development with deeper insight into the problems now confronting state and local governments and the obstacles which hinder or prevent speedy and efficient application of scientific and technological innovations to the solutions. (JS)

226. THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION--OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Conservation Foundation is a nonprofit research and education agency stressing the ecological approach, encompassing the traditional concern for wildlife, wilderness, soil and water, as well as concern for the human environment.

In 1968, the Foundation established an Office of International Affairs to develop and coordinate an integrated international program. Research projects in which the Foundation has been involved include: a study of ecology and land use on Tristan da Cunha; a Soil Erosion Survey of Latin America, conducted in collaboration with the FAO; studies of population problems on Jamaica; European open space preservation methods; international development in Central America in relation to environmental factors; park planning assistance to Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Uruguay and for marine parks to Tanzania; joint publication with the Sierra Club on the Galapagos Islands; background material for UNESCO's Biosphere Conference; and a conference on "Ecological Aspects of International Development," held in December, 1968, at Warrenton, Virginia. In all of these projects, an attempt has been made to integrate research, planning, agency analysis, public information, training, and support of international and regional environmental centers, in cooperation with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and other programs.

For further information write: The Conservation Foundation, 1250 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. (JPM)

• BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND RELATED ITEMS

227. DIRECTORY OF URBAN AFFAIRS INFORMATION AND RESEARCH CENTERS

Under the direction of Eric Winston and Marilyn Trezise, the Urban Affairs Information Center at the Michigan State University Library is compiling a Directory of Urban Affairs Information and Research Centers. The directory will be designed to inform urban affairs researchers of the most useful organizations from which to seek assistance. Each institution and agency canvassed for the directory is being questioned about: the services it provides, such as xeroxing, microfilming, and research assistance; its activities, including institutes, conferences, and seminars; and those areas of urban affairs in which it is interested, such as transportation, poverty, and housing. Publications of the organizations will also be listed.

The directory will include some five hundred organizations, listed by areas of interest and by state-city. Institutions primarily research oriented will be differentiated from those engaged in direct action. Completion of the directory is expected by March, 1970. (EVAW)

228. FILMS ON COMMUNITY AFFAIRS: URBAN AND RURAL

This selected list of film titles with annotations was prepared by Carolyn H. Kitterman, Librarian for the Indiana Department of Commerce, Division of Planning. It is intended to be used by citizens, public and private agencies and organizations working to combat urban and rural problems, who are seeking films in the areas of city planning, environmental control, housing, welfare, minority and intergroup relations, social organization and problems, health, rural areas development, and education.

All the films listed are 16 mm. and sound, unless otherwise specified. A few filmstrips have been included. Distribution

procedures are listed--free loan, rental, or sale--along with full names and addresses of distributors. Entries are arranged alphabetically by title. A subject index is included.

Published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 94. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, August, 1969, 60 pp. $6.00 per copy. (JS)

229. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTION WITH EMPHASIS ON URBAN AREAS

James D. Harrison, of the University of Oklahoma's Department of Geography, has compiled this annotated bibliography, designed to give the student interested in perception a general introduction to the topic as well as some indication of the interdisciplinary breadth of the subject matter.

The classification scheme utilized indicates some of the major areas in which research is being conducted and that might be of interest to the geographer, anthropologist, city planner, as well as others. Though many works range in content over more than a single division, for purposes of space no work is cited more than once. Entries are arranged under five headings: (1) Space, Culture, and Personality; (2) Decision-Making and Resource Management; (3) City Planning and the Critic; (4) The Sensuous Form of Cities; and (5) Personality and Perception. A Supplementary Bibliography, with annotation, is included in each section.

Published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 93. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, August, 1969, 41 pp. $4.00 per copy. (JS)

● RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

230. CENSUS USE STUDY

The Census Use Study, a small-area data research study sponsored by the Bureau of the Census, was established in New Haven, Connecticut, in September, 1966 and concluded in July, 1969. It was established to explore the current uses and future needs of small-area data and data handling and display techniques in local, state, and federal agencies. Project Director was Caby C. Smith. Financial support was provided by these federal agencies: Department of Commerce; Office of Civil Defense of the Department of the Army; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of Housing and Urban Development; and the Department of Transportation. The city of New Haven provided facility and personnel support, and thirty local agencies cooperated.

The study was charged with these objectives: (1) development of a system that would allow efficient interrelating of Census Bureau data with other local and state data to meet specific needs; (2) investigate the benefits of cooperative data collection between the Census Bureau and other local, state, and federal agencies; (3) investigate the level of detail and the form in which census data should be made available to local users; (4) develop computer programs for use by local communities to allow rapid conversion of census data into information useful for local analysis; (5) analyze the results of the study for potential procedures to be incorporated in local community programs to take advantage of census and other information; and (6) publicize the results so that other areas around the country may benefit from the efforts of the study.

A special census of New Haven, conducted in April, 1967, by the Bureau of the Census to test proposed 1970 census procedures, provided a basic source of data. Local agencies also made available certain data from their own records to enable testing of data handling techniques developed by the study. In response to the established goals, research was carried out in these areas: geographic base systems; record matching; computer mapping; special tabulations of data; special sample surveys of family health and area travel patterns; and local data user interests and needs.

The results of the study are presented in a series of eleven reports and three computer program packages, all scheduled for publication by late 1969: (1) General Description. An overview of the development and operations of the New Haven Census Use Study. (2) Computer Mapping. A

report on the mapping of census and local data using several computer mapping techniques. (3) Data Tabulation Activities. A report on the contents and uses of special tabulations provided to local agencies from the 1967 special census of New Haven. (4) The DIME Geocoding System. A report on the development of the DIME geographic base file including a description of the file and the edit system, uses of the file, and methods for creating a DIME file. (5) Data Interests of Local Agencies. A description of a series of surveys undertaken to explore the needs of local agencies for small area data. (6) Family Health Survey. A report on a sample survey taken to augment data from the special census of New Haven, with information on various elements of family health. (7) Health Information System. A report documenting the development of a maternal and child health information system utilizing census and local data. (8) Data Uses in Health Planning. A report outlining the uses of data in health planning based on the general research conducted at the Census Use Study. (9) Data Uses in Urban Planning. A description of the general findings of the Census Use Study as they apply to the field of urban planning. (10) Data Uses in School Administration. A report describing the uses of data in school administration based upon activities conducted at the Census Use Study with local school administrators. (11) Area Travel Survey. A description of a sample survey conducted to augment the New Haven special census data with basic data for use in transportation planning. The Computer Program packages are: (1) ADMATCH: An Address Matching System. Designed for use in assigning geographic codes to local records using a DIME or similar geographic base file. Includes a users manual and computer programs. (2) DIME: A Geographic Base File System. For creating a DIME geographic base file. Includes clerical instruction, a computer manual, and programs. (3) GRIDS: A Computer Mapping System. For use on small-scale computers. Provides three mapping options within a grid pattern: density, shading, and value maps. Includes users manual and computer programs.

For information on specific titles, write to Publications Distribution Section, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233. (JS)

231. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS FOR EFFECTIVE PLANNING: PRINCIPLES AND CASES

This book, by Bernard H. Rudwick, discusses the merits of systems analysis as a tool in the processes of decision making and general planning. The book's objective is to show that: (1) there is a describable approach for dealing with complex problems involving high uncertainties; (2) this approach can and does provide much of the key information that decision-makers need to choose rationally among alternatives; (3) systems and analysis can serve to sharpen the intuition of experienced systems planners; and (4) despite its limitations, systems analysis can be far superior to any alternative approach for making policy decisions. Each chapter contains a description of some of the general principles involved in systems analysis, the specific applications of each, and a discussion of the classes of problems in which the principles can be applied. Although much of the book draws on the author's experiences with defense system planning at the MITRE Corporation, the principles discussed have potential application to any field in which planning and policy making are involved.

Systems Analysis for Effective Planning: Principles and Cases is published as part of the Wiley Series on Systems and Analysis by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1969, 469 pp. Price not indicated. LC 69-19098. (SD)

• NEW PERIODICALS

232. URBAN CRISIS MONITOR

The Urban Crisis Monitor is a weekly information service published every Friday by the Chicago based Urban Research Corporation. John Naisbitt is the Publisher and Mary Ellen Bell the Managing Editor.

Monitor carries material under sections headed Economic Development; Education; Employment; Government Structure; What the Black Press is Saying; and Housing. Within sections there are reports of the week's activities in that field from the nation's major cities, followed by reprints of relevant newspaper articles and press releases.

For further information, write: Urban Research Corporation, 5464 South Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60615. Subscription price available upon request only. (JS)

233. URBAN AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS JOURNAL

This journal serves as the official publication of The American Institute of Urban and Regional Affairs. Its purpose is to serve as a forum for the expression of professional views, as well as a journal for reports on activities of the Institute.

The Journal is reflective of the Institute which was created for the purpose of providing an institutional framework in which the profound and complex implications of urbanization could be studied and better understood. Its concern is with an interdisciplinary approach to the subject and a deliberate orientation to action programs. Most of the Journal is devoted to articles, which range from an examination of the potential school dropout to a discussion of unbalanced perception and environmental planning, from urban water supply and waterborne waste disposal to human ecology and the urban activity system.

Subscriptions are $7.50 per year, payable to The American Institute of Urban and Regional Affairs, P. O. Box 1913, Atlanta, Ga. 30301. All materials submitted for publication should be sent to Charles E. Hopkins, Editor, in care of the Journal, Department of Sociology, Georgia State College, Atlanta, Ga. 30303. (AL)

234. REPORTER

The Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies has initiated publication of a newsletter, Reporter, designed to share information on projects and programs of the Center with those who are interested in the urban environment. The newsletter is published irregularly, an issue appearing only when there is sufficient newsworthy information about current Center and other area programs. Editor is Kathryn H. Stone.

Projects and programs discussed in the first issue, April, 1969, include: proposal of a new governmental unit to manage urban growth; a conference on air pollution control; a task force of Washington area university faculty to study urban problems; and a Center sponsored local government manpower study. Each issue contains at least one article on some topic of current interest to the District of Columbia metropolitan area. The April issue describes attempts to institute an income tax for persons who work in the District, but live elsewhere. In addition, each issue carries an annotated list of recent publications pertaining to the Washington Metropolitan Area.

Subscription information is not indicated. For further information write Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. (MP)

• MISCELLANEOUS

235. BROOKINGS STRATEGIC ARMS POLICY STUDY GROUP

The Brookings Institution and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace jointly formed a Strategic Arms Policy Study Group in June, 1969. Its object is to stimulate the search for policies regarding both unilateral U. S. strategic arms decisions, and U. S.-U. S. S. R. arms control negotiations--not only to meet security requirements but also to decrease the risk of nuclear war and avoid waste of U. S. resources. Composed of about 25 persons from Congress, the executive branch, private industry, and academic and research institutions, the study group is chaired by Harold Brown, President of the California Institute of Technology, and formerly Secretary of the Air Force. Herbert Scoville, Jr., formerly Assistant Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (presently Director of the Carnegie Endowment Arms Control Program) is the Study Director.

For further information write: The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. (BK)

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

I. Physical Environment

• GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

236. INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN THE AREA OF THE KANO PLAINS, WESTERN KENYA

(a) Simeon H. Ominde and D. Wasano. (b) In process. (c) University of East Africa, Nairobi University College, Kenya, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of Rockefeller Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Ecological settlement and land-use surveys are being or have been taken in the study area to provide the most up-to-date scientific information for regional planning. The land-use survey, including agricultural and pastoral land usage, has been completed and data are now being analyzed. In addition, a soil survey is being undertaken to determine the suitability of the Kano Plain for irrigation agriculture.

Biological studies (proposed as Kenya's contribution to the IBP) will be undertaken on three aspects of the ecology of the Kano Plain. The productivity of fish in the lake shore region and the streams of the Kano Plain affected by migration will be studied. This survey will be extended to include the fisheries' potential productivity in the pilot irrigation scheme. The investigators will also study the ecology of snails in the area, as well as the ecology of mosquitoes, biting flies, and other aquatic insects under water-logged and irrigation conditions. This survey is to be correlated with current public health aspects already being studied.

A sociology survey, designed to determine the effect that changes in the way of life of the people have had on their attitudes, has been completed. The problem of population density and the impact of the change on the existing traditional economy is emphasized in the survey, including an inquiry into attitudes toward family planning. (SHO and DW)

• LAND

237. BUILDING IN HILLY AREAS: A SURVEY OF DWELLING TYPES ON VARIOUS SLOPES (ISRAEL)

(a) A. Alexander and others. (b) Completed and published by the Institute for Planning and Development, Tel Aviv, Israel. (c) Institute for Planning and Development. (d) None.

Problem. To compare existing dwelling types in relation to their adaptability to various slopes.

Method. The types were chosen from the public housing stock in Israel and were evaluated by physical suitability, environmental quality, and relative economy. A sample of 20 dwelling units served as a prototype for the range of types in use: from detached single-story through three to four-story to multi-story tower blocks. To eliminate random variables, theoretical layout plans were drawn up for each type on a range of theoretical slopes, and then evaluated and priced.

Findings. (1) Development costs constitute up to 25% of total expenditure, so that any savings would at best be small compared to lowered construction costs. (2) Four to seven-story blocks parallel to the contours are the cheapest and most flexible

building form, but have certain negative effects on their environment (not indicated), mitigating against their frequent use. (3) Average costs of site work vary from 8.7% of total costs for 10% slopes to 16.7% of total costs for 50% slopes. (BK)

• WATER

238. THE MECHANICS AND STRUCTURE OF INLAND WATER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS: THE CENTRAL PLAIN OF THAILAND

(a) James A. Hafner. (b) Field research and data analysis completed. Published as a doctoral dissertation under the title "Transport Development and Geographic Change in the Central Plain of Thailand" by Horace Rackham School of Graduate Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108, December, 1969. Subsequent aspects of the project to be prepared as "Reports" for submission to the Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand, 196 Paholyothin Road, Bangkhen, Bangkok, Thailand. A preliminary report, "Research Design and Field Methodology, Research Project No. 30/3, Competition among Waterway, Road, and Rail Transportation in Central Thailand," is now in process. (c) University of Michigan, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of Social Science Research Council. (d) None.

Problem. This study involves an analysis of the mechanics and structure of the inland water transportation system in the Central Plain of Thailand, including an assessment of the impact of contemporary road development upon water transportation and the related marketing system. It will attempt to determine the real and projected scope of displacement of water transportation as a result of contemporary road development. Emphasis will also be placed on the impact of road development on regional productivity, land-use patterns, settlement patterns, population distribution, and occupational patterns within this region. (JAH)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

• URBANIZATION

239. THE URBAN AND REGIONAL CENTERS OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (ISRAEL)

(a) M. Zarhy. (b) Completed and published by the Institute for Planning and Development, Tel Aviv, Israel. (c) Institute for Planning and Development. (d) None.

Problem. To study existing structures of urban concentrations.

Method. This study first examines the general background of the country's physical, social, economic, and functional aspects, collating existing data. Subsequently, six major regions of the country are described and analyzed in relation to neighboring countries.

Findings. The six regions contain a population of approximately 200,000, comprising 16 percent of the country's total population. Their general layout and circulation are presented, as well as likely foci of future problems in the light of anticipated increasing urbanization.

The survey recommends: (1) a general master plan incorporating coordinated development of the main regions and urban centers; (2) a comprehensive development policy, including priorities for development of primary functions, of regional and urban growth, and of main traffic arteries. (BK)

• SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

240. INTERCOMMUNAL MOBILITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE (FINLAND)

(a) Iris Järvenpää. (b) Completed and published in Manneriheimin Lastensuojeluliiton Helsingin piiri by the Statistical Bureau of the City of Helsinki, Toinen linja 4,

Helsinki 53, Finland, 1967, 41 pp. Price not indicated. (c) City of Helsinki. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the leisure time mobility of young people beyond the boundaries of their residential areas. This abstract covers only the criminological survey component of the project.

Method. Data were obtained from court records in Helsinki and the neighboring districts. A representative sample was then obtained for sentenced persons in the age group 15 to 24 years.

Findings. A majority of the crimes (77 percent) were committed in the central parts of the City of Helsinki. Of these crimes, 40 percent were committed in The City Center District. Crimes committed by residents of Helsinki occured in Helsinki also. More than half of the offenses committed by young people living outside Helsinki were committed within the city. (IJ)

- SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

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241. SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A SETTING OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION (FRANCE)

(a) D. Gonin. (b) Preliminary report completed and published under the title Enquête dans une commune de la grande banlieue lyonnaise in Le Journal de Médecine de Lyon, May 5, 1968, pp. 857 to 870. A more complete study will be released with proceedings of the Eighth French Congress of Criminology (held in 1967). (c) University of Lyon (France). (d) None.

Problem. This is a sociological study of a French community of 6,000 inhabitants, located less than 5 miles from Lyon on the Rhône river. The area has been the site of large-scale economic changes in the last ten years due to the establishment there of big industries and subsequent tremendous industrial development.

Feyzin is divided into four or five areas corresponding to socio-professional categories, one of which is exclusively peopled by skilled workers living in trailers. As a consequence of this division into different neighborhoods, there is no community life in Feyzin and each district lives on its own, with as few contacts with the others as possible. Even the atmosphere of the four schools located in that city is very different.

The evolution of crime and delinquency were examined in this setting of rapid industrialization.

The number of offenses from 1958 to 1967 has tripled, but so has the population. No murder has been committed since 1960. Thefts are the most common offenses, and this is typical of an area in expansion (i.e., thefts of cars, motorcycles, tools in work-yards, and forgery of checks).

The investigator concludes that the low level of criminality of Feyzin does not reflect the important changes that have occured in the life of Feyzin for ten years. The concept according to which "the industrialization and urbanization of an area are factors of the development of criminality" has to be reconsidered. (DG)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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242. REGIONAL POLICY IN BRITAIN

(a) Gavin McCrone. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Volume 15 of the University of Glasgow Social and Economic Studies, by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 1969, 280 pp. 32s (UK) per copy, paper. (c) University of Glasgow, Social and Economic Studies. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines regional policy in Britain. Imbalance in the economic performance of region has, in recent years, become of increasing concern to politicians, economists, sociologists, and planners throughout Europe. Regional measures have consequently become an important part of government policy. Britain has had 40 years experience with regional policy, initiated largely as an emergency

measure during the world depression to alleviate the worst hardships of areas of high unemployment. During the past five years changes of emphasis have resulted in a complex, and often loosely related set of regional policy measures. Few attempts have been made to evaluate successive policies on an economic basis.

In Part I of this study, the nature of the British regional problem is outlined, and the contribution of economic theory to its understanding is examined. In Part II, the development of policy measures to 1967 is outlined and an assessment of their impact made. Part III evaluates different theoretical approaches with a view to increasing the effectiveness of regional strategies, notably the growth pole hypothesis. Various types of government inducement are considered with a view to increasing their effect by greater selectivity among projects.

Findings. The existing range of policies and the definition of problem areas is the result of using unemployment data as the main criterion for regional economic performance. This is not the most appropriate measure for formulating policies to increase aggregate regional output in periods of low unemployment. Regional policy prior to the 1960's was not noted for its economic rigor, and lack of suitable data, or even of suitably defined regions, has hampered innovative policy which has pursued the notion of a strategy for regional growth. The present planning regions are, however, probably no more than an interim arrangement until the Royal Commission on Local Government reports. Much also depends on whether the regional bodies are to remain advisory or are to be given some executive power. The regional problem, as understood since 1964, involves regional imbalance and policies to alleviate it. This is not a job the present type of Regional Planning Councils, which by nature are purely advocates for their own regions without reference to any other, are equipped to undertake. The whole regional problem is at present in flux, but ultimately involves immense changes in the economic structure, the political structure, and the physical infrastructure of the nation. The experience of British measures gives some idea of the complexity of the problems involved at all levels and the necessity for measures with a finely calculated and predictable outcome if the regional problem is to be solved without widespread, unforeseen social and political consequences as well as waste of needed scarce resources. (MKM)

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243. AGRICULTURE AND BEGINNING INDUSTRIALIZATION: WEST PAKISTAN

(a) Frithjof Kuhnen. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the Publications of the German Orient Institute Documents and Materials, by C. W. Leske Verlag, 567 Opladen, Postfach 1406, Federal Republic of Germany, 1968, 274 pp. 29 DM. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the process of beginning industrialization in the rural areas of West Pakistan and its impact on the villages and their residents. The study deals with these questions: how does the villager's occupational change and the change in the employment structure of the village occur; which persons move into non-agricultural occupations; which institutional factors play a role; which effects are thereby produced on the social setting of the villages and on agriculture; and what is the impact of occupational change on the income status of the villagers?

Method. Due to a scarcity of background data about villagers in Pakistan, the researcher used a case-study approach. For this purpose, five villages with different structures were chosen to represent certain variations of development in the confrontation of rural areas with industrialization: (1) Gajju Chak--little subjective cause for migration; (2) Kamalpur--need and good opportunities for migration; (3) Ghas--need for migration, but few opportunities; (4) Gokuwal--a village at the fringe of an industrial center; and (5) Ballanwala--a village with small-scale industry. The population of the villages ranged from about 200 to 2,000. Since the villages were not selected by statistical sampling, they cannot be considered representative of the region.

To obtain reliable findings, the researcher sought to gain the confidence of the people, become familiar with the environment, and engage in participant-observation of village activities in order to understand the people's behavior. The necessary data were gathered through observation, group discussions, and interviews, using general survey techniques. The research was conducted over a five-month period.

Findings. The study of these villages revealed the following general tendencies in the process of beginning industrialization in Pakistan: (1) Labor relations regulated by traditional customs are increasingly superceded by modern employment relationships. Characteristic features are money wages instead of pay according to need, engagement in a particular profession instead of a general labor obligation, and setting definite working time. (2) Village administration is increasingly carried on in writing. (3) Relations between the villagers become more impersonal than in the old agricultural society. This is particularly due to the increasing occupational differentiation. (4) Acquired status gains more importance. (5) The stimulus for development originates in the higher castes. (6) Once a segment of the population has turned to professions alien to the village, further development will proceed rapidly and smoothly. Then, the limiting factor will not be the supply of labor but the supply of suitable workplaces. (7) The general public will achieve economic improvement only in a later stage when the labor market changes in favor of the employees, thus eliminating exploitation. (SD)

244. THE ECONOMIC BASE OF THE URBAN TOWNSHIPS IN NORTHERN ITALY

(a) Roberto Mainardi. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Centro di Documentazione, Via De Togni, 29, 20123 Milano, Italy, May, 1969, 45 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. The report is the first in a series of four to be published by and available from the Centro di Documentazione. The second will be "Rapporto Preliminare" and will contain the research findings. The other two will be "Variazioni Regionali e Provinciali Nelle strutture e nei Parametri della Rete Urbana" and "Le Localita Centrali dell Italia Settentrionale." (c) Centro di Documentazione, under sponsorship of C. N. R. (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Research National Council). (d) None.

Problem. Large flows of reliable information on local economies would greatly improve the quality of decisions at the local level. This research analyzes the relationships between the size and economic functions of cities, and between size, functions, and growth, for the entire network of Northern Italy in the period from 1951-1967. The first main objective is to provide information which helps a community solve local problems. Through a comparative analysis of statistical data relative to the economic structure, and in particular to the urban employment structure, it singles out different types of functional specializations of cities and determines the various demographic, economic, and socioeconomic characteristics associated with the different types of functional specifications.

Method. The research is based on these assumptions: (1) the major economic activity related to rural-type residential settlements is usually either agriculture or mining; (2) urban structures are characterized by a diversified structure of economic activities; and (3) relatively large cities have a constant employment in each of the major non-agricultural activities. Because of the availability of statistical data, analysis is based on the administrative unit, the "comune" or township, and restricted to the urban ones, thus defined by using the following variables: (1) size of industrial and service employments; (2) rate of growth of employment and residential population; (3) population distribution by sector of economic activity; (4) global manufacture or service specializations of the local economy; (5) specialization by activity sector; (6) eventual mode as central place and the position in the central place hierarchy; and (7) geographic position. The research is structured in four phases covering: (1) the size, functions, and growth of the urban comuni in Northern Italy; (2) the economic basis of the capitals of provinces (counties); (3) the economic basis of the average and medium urban comuni; and (4) the economic basis of the small urban community. (NR)

245. HANDBOOK OF DEVELOPMENT AID (GERMANY)

The Handbook of Development Aid is a German language, continuing reference work providing a complete survey of all proceedings in the field of development aid. It presents all the important laws, contracts, reports, and other data concerning the economic cooperation between the

developing and industrial countries, as well as the work of international organizations. Now in its tenth year, the Handbook contains more than 9,000 pages of information in eight cloth-bound, loose-leaf volumes and is arranged in three main parts. Part I offers relevant general-background information about the developing countries. Data concerning development aid provided by industrial nations in both the West and the East are covered in Part II. In Part III, international development aid organizations, programs, agreements, and conferences are presented.

Material for the Handbook is compiled by a staff led by Rolf E. Vente and Heinrich Getz from the Institute for Development Research and Development Policy of the Ruhr University, Bochum, and The Research Institute for International Technical-Economic Cooperation of the Rhine-Westphalian Technical College, Aachen, Germany. The staff processes only information shown to be reliable, which is then condensed and systematized for easy access. A supplement containing approximately 250 pages is published every six weeks. In every supplement, an information letter provides detailed information in English about the latest contributions. Lists of contents, catchwords, and institutions will also appear in English. Summaries in English of the most important new contributions as well as original contributions in English are being planned.

Edited by Hans A. Havemann and Willy Kraus, the Handbook of Development Aid is published by Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden, P. O. B. 610, Federal Republic of Germany. 120-DM for the main work; 1,40 DM for each supplemental brochure of 16 pages. (SD)

• AGRICULTURE

246. COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMMING OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (ISRAEL)

(a) Yoav Kislev and Pinhas Zusman. (b) In process. Findings to be issued shortly as a Project Report. Two reports have been published: (1) Yoav Kislev and Amotz Amiad, "Linear and Dynamic Programming in Markov Chains," American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 50, 1968, pp. 111-129; and (2) Yoav Kislev and Yakir Plessner, "A Programming Model for Optimal Patterns of Investment, Production and Consumption Over Time," Israel Journal of Technology, Vol. 6, 1968, pp. 330-340. (c) Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Department of Agricultural Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture. (d) None.

Problem. To study regional planning and development in Israel. A series of studies covering various related areas of this subject have been conducted. In addition to the two published, they include: (1) a long-range program of kibutz (large cooperative farm); (2) programming of diversification and specialization in a Moshav (cooperative village); (3) long-range programming of the agricultural sector in a region; (4) optimal replacement in the dairy-herd programming of random processes; (5) optimal replacement in citrus orchards; and (6) the diffusion of innovation in Israeli agriculture. (YK)

• MANUFACTURING

247. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES FOR DEVELOPMENT TOWNS (ISRAEL)

(a) H. Brand and others. (b) Completed and published by the Institute for Planning and Development, 123 Hashmonaim St., Tel Aviv, Israel, n.d. Price not indicated. (c) Institute for Planning and Development, for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. (d) None.

Problem. To encourage establishment of light multi-purpose industry in the development areas of Israel.

Method. Five typical development towns were investigated concerning their socioeconomic characteristics with special emphasis on aspects influencing their manpower potential. Simultaneously, a country-wide survey of industry was made on the basis of a sample stratified by branches, and the range of performance requirements of potential users of a multi-purpose industrial building was tabulated.

Findings. A building system using prefabricated components was developed for a flexible range of building combinations. It was

calculated that potential scale of building operations would allow runs of components making such a system definitely feasible, and enable substantial savings in construction costs and time to be made. The project is now being implemented in its first stage. This comprises planning and development of the first model industrial estate, and preparing framework and detailed plans for a components building system, for construction of multi-purpose factory buildings. (BK)

IV. Social Services

• HOUSING

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248. PUBLIC ORGANIZATION AND POLICY FOR LOW-RENT HOUSING IN ITALY

(a) Luciano Conosciani, Salvatore D'Albergo, Elio Mattioli, and Emanuele Tortoreto. (b) Completed and published under the title "L'Organizzazione publica dell'edilizia" by Franco Angeli Editore, Milano, Italy, 1969, 315 pp. 4,000 lire per copy. (c) Italian Association for the Promotion of Study and Research in Building Construction. (d) None.

Problem. To review the present and historical role of public policy and organizations in the construction of low-rent housing in Italy. After reaching a maximum in 1959-60, public investment in the construction of residential buildings has since been steadily declining in relation to the total national investment in this area. This relative decrease in public aid has occurred during a period when it has been most urgently needed to support productivity. The study traces public involvement from the first voluntary associations for the construction of houses for the working class in the 1860's to the present network of public, semi-public, and private firms subsidized at least in part through public funds.

Findings. The investigators found that many firms and cooperative societies, operating under very diverse financial and administrative conditions without central control or organic framework, have undertaken the public role in residential building. This situation has resulted in significant differences in production costs, even within the same firm, due for the most part to varying interest rates on loans from different sources. Thus some houses on the same street were found to have rental rates of 80-90% more than others, depending on where the money was obtained for their construction. Since these dwellings were allocated irrespective of the tenants' financial situation, this system has been greatly unfair.

Also noted was a lack of procedural organization. Administrative procedure made the period between acceptance of proposed projects, their financing, and execution of the plans extremely long. Often the original volume of work had to be reduced because of monetary devaluation over time. And the planning procedure itself was excessively rigid and not sufficiently varied to suit regional needs.

The investigators, therefore, recommend the formation of one national company for public building, thus guaranteeing a planned and organized method of attaining the aims of the national economic plan. This agency would be responsible for organizing finances according to programs established through collaboration of regional agencies. It would also be responsible for work standards, taking regional requirements into account. (SD)

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249. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF URBAN SYSTEMS AND THEIR BUILDING ECONOMY (GERMANY)

(a) Herbert Strack. (b) Completed and published under the title "Erschliessungssysteme und ihre Wirtschaftlichkeit" (Study Brochure 35). Available from Städtebauinstitut Nürnberg e. V., 85 Nürnberg, Karolinenstrasse 44, Germany, 1969, 33 pp. + 11 diagrams. No charge. (c) Städtebauinstitut Nürnberg e. V. (d) None.

Problem. This study presents a detailed outline of the various elements that comprise an "urban system," a term used to denote a total network of conditions that contribute to public and private housing as it is developed and connected to traffic and supply centers. The study further describes how to achieve their optimum building economy.

The economy is limited by given factors such as topography, housing and zoning laws, lot sizes, aesthetic and sociological considerations, and future trends of demand. Nevertheless, an economic building plan can be designed by considering type of housing; street, sewer, and power supply systems; type and size of roads and highways and their accessibility from the housing development; transportation nets; and the incorporation of green areas. Detailed diagrams illustrate the guidelines. (UW)

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250. PROGRAM ON MULTI-STORY CONSTRUCTION (NETHERLANDS)

(a) N. C. Schouten. (b) In process. (c) Central Directorate of Housing and Building (Netherlands), Socio-Economic Research Division and the Urban Research Division. (d) None.

Problem. A sharp increase in multi-story construction has led to a research program for the purpose of examining its background and consequences. This program consists of four parts: (1) Compiling and processing quantitative data on multi-story construction projects and the resulting buildings. (Articles on this part of the program by L. Tas have been published in the journal Stedebouw en Volkshuisvesting.) (2) Examining the background and motives behind this type of construction through an analysis of the decision-making process in eight selected municipalities in which multi-story housing has been accepted. Attention is given to both the role of municipal officers and those of builders, investors, and provincial and national authorities. (3) Investigating occupants' appreciation of high-rise buildings, as compared with that of occupants of middle-rise buildings (three or four stories) and of the occupants of one-family houses. The study is being carried out in six areas where these three types of housing are represented within close proximity and on a comparable qualitative level. The investigator is also examining in what respects living conditions in multi-story buildings can be improved and what amenities have to be provided. (4) Determining through a panel study how occupants' attitudes towards multi-story buildings and personal contacts are changing over a period of years. Occupants of dwellings are being interviewed upon moving into a recently completed block. After two, four, or possibly eight years the interview is repeated. Families that have left the building during the interim are interviewed once more to learn their reasons for leaving. (NCS)

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251. FAMILY HOUSING CRITERIA (FRANCE)

(a) M. Matalon. (b) Completion expected January, 1970. (c) C. E. R. A. (Centre d'Études et de Recherches d'Amenagement Urbain), 5, rue Bellini, 92, Puteaux, France. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the decision-making process of families in search of housing, and the influence of various criteria affecting their choices. (RL)

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252. ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL HOUSING BANK OF BRAZIL

A new United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project has been instituted in Brazil to assist in strengthening the operations research and control system of the National Housing Bank (Banco Nacional de Habitacao), which is engaged in financing a vast program of housing and urban development.

Legislation enacted in 1964 gave the Bank broad authority to sponsor and guarantee a wide range of savings and credit programs. This authority has been used to bring about major institutional reforms, as well as to finance and stimulate housing construction, community facilities, and the expansion of building materials industries. The Bank has also supported the creation of a cooperative housing program for 120,000 dwelling units, the development of a savings and loan system, establishment of Real Estate Credit Societies, and the development of a system of public housing corporations. A start is also being made on rural housing and resettlement schemes. Since 1967, additional funds have been made available to the Bank, based on deposits of eight percent of the country's payrolls. These funds are subject to a monetary correction law to safeguard depositors, mortgages, and investors from the effects of inflation. For the period 1968-1970, the Bank expects to enter into loan agreements for $1,334 million to finance an estimated 715,000 dwelling units, mostly for low- and middle-income groups.

The total cost of the two-year project, executed by the United Nations, is $713,500, of which the UNDP funds represent $546,500 and the Brazilian government contribution, $167,000. (UN)

• HEALTH

253. HOSPITALS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (ISRAEL)

The Fourth Rehovoth Conference on "Health Problems for Developing Countries" resulted in this publication. A network of hospitals in developing countries does not often have high priority in the range of national development goals. However, temporary solutions usually prove expensive in the long run.

The proposal presented here describes hospitals, simple in scope but capable of expansion according to a Master Plan. The architectural framework is made up of basic recurring forms capable of internal modification for different functions. Examples show assemblies of units in simple horizontal dispersion as well as more complicated horizontal-vertical assemblies for different medical and climatic conditions. This concept allows for small simple hospitals with the option to add units until the most sophisticated variety is achieved depending on need and money available.

For further information write to the Institute for Planning and Development, 123 Hashmonaim St., Tel Aviv, Israel. (BK)

• RECREATION

254. PLANNING FOR PLAY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Lady Allen of Hurtwood. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The M. I. T. Press, 50 Ames St., Rm. 741, Cambridge, Mass. 02142, 1968, 143 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 69-16908. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, the author is concerned with making planners more sensitive to the need for providing adequate recreation facilities for children. Experimentation and imagination are stressed, and new kinds of opportunities for play that have been successfully developed in other countries are described.

The author submits that the existing inadequate, dismal recreation conditions have resulted not from a lack of space or funds but from a lack of thought. Now, more imaginative types of play areas are recommended to replace the typical old fashioned inflexible playgrounds of fixed equipment. Balconies and street decks are possible play areas for younger children. Adventure playgrounds where children can create their own diversion are advocated. The author further suggests that: (1) local planning authorities make surveys of existing play areas, and also note vacant land awaiting development that could be used as temporary or permanent play areas; (2) adequate space for play areas be assured by law; (3) government be legally obligated to allocate funds for new play areas; (4) an institute be established to collect up-to-date information on all aspects of play, as well as to examine successful projects and establish guidelines on play requirements of different age groups and how they can be met; and (5) local planning agencies have on their staffs an expert on play to serve jointly the departments of housing, education, health, and parks. (MP)

V. Land Use and Transportation

• URBAN DESIGN

255. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION (GERMANY)

(a) Richard A. Swoboda. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Instituts für Städtebau und Raumordnung, 7000 Stuttgart 1, Postfach 650, Germany, April, 1968, 113 pp. 14,00 DM per copy. (c) Instituts für Städtebau und Raumordnung. (d) None.

Problem. This book draws together emerging theoretical formulations in the social sciences, in order to interpret urban residential spatial patterns as these patterns relate to urban transportation networks.

Method. Systems analysis is applied in a case study of Stuttgart, Germany, in order to relate location behavior of individuals and households to urban transportation. The book distinguishes four subsystems--social, economic, technical, and spatial--in order to delineate a system of residential location in terms of structural, functional, and dynamic interrelationships. Systems analysis is applied to the research problem in terms of socioeconomic and technical changes and observed spatial pattern.

Findings. The collective decisions of households and individuals are controlled to a great extent by the availability of alternative locations. The availability of locations is determined by the processes of making land available for settlement, of supplying basic transportation services and facilities, and of providing employment opportunities and service centers. The decision process applies not only to the availability of new land for settlement, but to the conditions of existing land for residential use.

Land development processes, in terms of technical changes, fluctuations in the economic base of the city, and spatial development of residential use areas, are subject to individual and collective decisions. Although we interpret the decision process within the urban environment to be set by conditions of economic growth, spatial growth, or transportation development, the environment is actually the partial result of the decisions of individuals who have already interacted with the environment and are, therefore, simultaneously "conditioning" the future environment of the city. Urban form is a dynamic phenomenon which will change with other changes and also induce further change. (MP)

256. SLOVENIAN LANDSCAPE EVALUATION

(a) Braco Mušič and others. (b) In process. (c) Urbanistični inštitut SRS, Bureau for Regional Spatial Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate Slovenian landscape from the viewpoint of planning future recreational and tourist uses, large-scale regional infrastructure requirements, and preservation of natural characteristics and beauty. High priority will be given to analyzing the areas of greatest activity in Slovenia, areas surrounding urban centers, and the communication corridors.

Method. The project will include perceptual analysis, mapping, and recording of data, to be performed by architectural students from the University of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. (HBK)

• LAND USE

257. CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL LAND USE ALONG THE FRIENDSHIP HIGHWAY AS RELATED TO TERRAIN AND PRIOR DEVELOPMENT (THAILAND)

(a) Boonchuan Tantayanubutr. (b) Completed. Report published under the above title, as Thesis No. 207, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, 1968. Price not indicated. (c) Asian Institute of Technology. (d) None.

Problem. To measure changes in agricultural land use within a three-kilometer band centered on the Friendship Highway in Thailand.

Method. Changes in land use were measured at half-kilometer intervals from aerial photographs covering the study area. The photographs were taken in 1953, two years prior to construction, and in 1960, two years after the highway was opened to traffic. A composite alignment index, based on the vertical gradient and the horizontal curvature of the road, was used to represent the terrain.

Findings. No relationship could be developed between the composite alignment index and either changes in land use or antecedent agricultural land use. The influence of the highway on agriculture was found to diminish with lateral distance from the center line. The effect of an existing railway line roughly parallel to the highway was discernible in the asymmetric lateral distribution of agricultural development. (SIE)

258. COMPETING DEMANDS FOR LAND IN TECHNICALLY ADVANCED COUNTRIES (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Robin H. Best. (b) In process. Completion expected in 1973. (c) University of London, Wye College, Department of Economics, under

sponsorship of the Social Science Research Council. (d) None.

Problem. To compare competing demands for land in Great Britain with those in the United States, the Netherlands, and possibly Sweden and West Germany. The competition of agricultural and urban activities for land has caused much concern in Great Britain. Many people have feared that the expansion of urbanization would diminish food supplies to a dangerously low level. Another fear is that cities and towns can grow in any direction with the same effect on the rural economy. These fears have been shown to be groundless. Research has demonstrated that the conversion of farmland to urban development reached its peak in the 1930's. Mainly because of planning controls, the post-war level of conversion in Great Britain was markedly lower and is not likely to increase substantially in the foreseeable future. A parallel study demonstrated that agriculture should have little difficulty, because of increasing yields and improved management, in releasing sufficient land for urban growth, provided that the most fertile and productive land is avoided whenever possible.

The countries involved in this comparative study of land-use demands are of similar socioeconomic status. They are all characterized by increasing affluence and diminishing rural land resources. The varying scale and direction of land-use trends and competition in these countries, together with associated changes in space allocations for different uses such as cropland, recreational open spaces, and housing, are expected to produce interesting contrasts and implications. The lessons to be drawn from the experience of these countries should not only give a better perspective to land-use planning in Great Britain, but may also provide a much sounder guide to the formulation of national policies for the future use and conservation of land. (RHB)

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

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259. HIGHWAY ECONOMICS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(a) A. E. Scheurkogel. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Institute for Road Research, South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, P. O. Box 395, Pretoria, South Africa, January, 1967, 396 pp. + references and notes. Price not indicated. (c) South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, National Institute for Road Research. (d) None.

Problem. This dissertation has two purposes. First, it analyzes the field of highway economics. Various aspects of highways, such as their importance, planning, and design, are considered in terms of principles of economic theory. Secondly, these principles are applied to the highway problem in South Africa.

The investigation is divided into four main parts. The first examines the economic function and impact of roads and sets the stage for the rest of the investigation. The second part studies the institutional framework responsible for the provision of roads and their use. Part three is concerned with estimating future road needs. The final part discusses principles of financing and the allocation of funds for roads.

Findings. Transport contributes directly and indirectly to the economic welfare by facilitating the specialization of labor. Transportation bridges the gap between what is surplus to producers and wants to consumers at the lowest possible cost.

Roads are the most important mode of transportation in terms of use. Many attempts have been undertaken to determine the economic impact of roads. Some transportation economists have used the national income approach to try to evaluate the total effect of investment in highways on the economy in general. But the author stresses that these models tend to become extremely complicated if applied to a complex economy embracing numerous variables.

Roads in the Republic of South Africa are the responsibility of either the National Transport Commission, the four provinces, or the local authorities. There is a need for a central authority to exercise jurisdiction over all public roads. And there should be a master plan not restricted in any way by provincial boundaries, legal limitations, or existing agreements between road authorities to insure the fullest possible coordination in the planning and design of the highway network.

Future South African highway requirements are estimated by regression analysis. It is estimated that South Africa will have 2.7 million motor vehicles in 1975 and 4.5 million in 1985 compared with 1.4 million in 1965. These figures suggest that the traditional methods of highway financing will be severely tested in the near future. Therefore, the author examines current highway financing techniques to determine how they may be applied to South Africa.

Four methods for financing future highways in South Africa are suggested. (1) All or at least a considerable portion of revenue collected directly or indirectly from highway users should be earmarked for highway purposes. (2) Government owned vehicles should be taxed. (3) Contributions from central government general revenue sources should be allocated for road provision and maintenance. (4) Long-term loans should be raised to accelerate road construction.

Finally, methods of comparison between investment in highways and other forms of capital investment are analyzed. The two most widely used techniques are the rate of return approach and cost-benefit analysis. The author recommends the rate of return approach be used for economy studies. But regardless of the method used, comparisons between alternative road projects are likely to be more meaningful than comparisons between a road project and a project involving some other mode. (MP)

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260. APPLICATION OF TRAFFIC FLOW THEORIES (SOUTH AFRICA)

(a) J. F. Pienaar. (b) In process. (c) Stettenbosch University, Civil Engineering Department. (d) None.

Problem. (1) To study trip generation characteristics of the South African household in order to determine the feasibility of cutting extensively the cost of data gathering in local urban transportation planning studies. The investigation may include a study of the applicability of the most often used trip distribution models. (2) To examine characteristics of the South African road user.

Method. For phase one, data are being obtained from urban transportation planning studies. For the second phase, time lapse photographic methods of data gathering are being employed to determine such factors as gaps between vehicles at intersections. These parameters will be used in intersection computer simulation models to determine local warrants for intersection treatment. (JFP)

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261. TRANSPORTATION PREFERENCES (FRANCE)

(a) M. Frebault. (b) Completion expected December, 1969. (c) Service D' Etudes Techniques Des Routes et Des Autoroutes (S.E.T.R.A.) 1, avenue du General Malleret-Joinville, 94-Arcueil, France. (d) None.

Problem. This project examines choices made by travelers between different means of transportation in France. The two most important criteria taken into consideration are the socioeconomic situation of families and individuals, and the characteristics of the means of transportation available. (RL)

• TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

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262. ELEMENTS OF URBAN PLANNING IV: TRAFFIC PLANNING--TRAFFIC ENGINEERING (GERMANY)

(a) Wolfgang Krug. (b) Completed and published under the title, "Städtebauliche Planungselemente IV: Verkehrsplanung--Verkehrstechnik," as Study Brochure 22. Available from Städtebauinstitut Nürnberg e. V., 85 Nürnberg, Karolinenstrasse 44, Germany, 1968, 86 pp. No charge. (c) Städtebauinstitut (Institute for Urban Building) Nurnberg e. V. (d) None.

Problem. This study, based on a seminar held at the Institute for Urban Building, gives the urban planner detailed guidelines on how to organize his traffic studies at the outset of urban design and planning. Such studies should be divided into three phases: analysis, prognosis, and planning. The analysis comprises factors such as method of counting vehicular traffic, traffic patterns and frequency at different times of day, the influence of changes in income, leisure time, and shopping habits, and data evaluation. The prognosis includes installation of signal lights and those factors that can be used for extrapolation such as population, social structure, income, use of public transportation,

number and use of private cars, and the general economic development of a specific region. The traffic planning, especially of private cars, to which two-thirds of the brochure is devoted, depends on topography, existing urban structure, and the envisioned form of urban growth. Efficient public transportation and sufficient parking areas for private cars are imperative. Traffic arteries through cities and highways should bypass housing areas; in critical traffic areas bicycle and pedestrian lanes should be separated from the rest of the traffic and yet provide easy access to parking areas and bus stops. The point is stressed that in view of the many details that enter into urban planning, architects should not ignore the importance of good traffic planning. The figures in the brochure support in great detail the theories presented. (UW)

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263. CO-ORDINATION OF SIGNALS FOR AREA TRAFFIC CONTROL (SWEDEN)

(a) L. Sjöstedt and A. Martin-Löf. (b) Completed and published in three separate reports: (1) L. Sjöstedt, Signal Control of Road Traffic, 1968. Price not indicated. (2) A. Martin-Löf, A Linear Programming Method for Calculating the Maximal Traffic Flow in a City Area, 1969. Price not indicated. (3) An Algorithm for Linking Fixed Time Traffic Signals in a Network, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) The Royal Institute of Technology, Departments of Transportation and Traffic Engineering, and Optimization and Systems Theory, under sponsorship of the Swedish Board for Technical Development. (d) None.

Problem. To describe a method of coordinating all traffic signals within an urban area. Sjöstedt's report generally describes systems and indicators for area traffic control, including the amount of feedback and information needed about traffic, performance measures, and types of traffic detectors and their optimum location. Reports of several experiments and traffic control strategies are presented, such as an experiment using an inductive detecto for speed measurements and a control strategy involving the "rubber band" principle which describes the process of using traffic speed information to influence the time sequence of a signal program. Correlations between various measures, such as speed, travel time, and traffic flow, are investigated in studying this principle.

A. Martin-Löf's report, A Linear Programming Method for Calculating the Maximal Traffic Flow in a City Area, views flows of traffic and traffic capacity restrictions, principally in intersections. The capacity restrictions describe the interactions between the various traffic streams in the intersection, the streams of which are composed of partial traffic flows with given origins and destinations. Time distributions for the green signal light are also involved. The linear programming method computes a routing of the flows and a distribution of the green signal light times which maximizes the total flows through the network. The method can be used to investigate different proposed designs of a network and also to compute signal times for different traffic load patterns. Calculations made for a proposed network in the city of Stockholm are presented.

The third report, An Algorithm for Linking Fixed Time Traffic Signals in a Network, proposes an algorithm for computerized construction of synchronizations of signals in a network. The purpose of the algorithm is to find a synchronization giving minimal delay to vehicles. (AL)

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264. URBAN EXPRESSWAYS (FRANCE)

(a) m. Donzet, m. Delli, m. Arbousse-Bastide, m. Braunwald, and m. Grange. (b) In process. Completion expected by 1970. (c) Government of France, Ministere des Transports, Institut de Recherche des Transports (I. R. T.). (d) None.

Problem. To determine the relationship between the expressway and its environment, the obstacles to its construction, and the dynamic effect of these roads on urbanization. In this context the investigators are specifically studying the effect of the road on the urban landscape in relation to neighboring buildings, definition of services, improvement of green spaces, and screening buildings. Taking the permissible nuisance thresholds of various types of road into account, a comparison of different types of land use at several points in a town is being made. The relationship of

the road to the existing infrastructure, the speed and nature of developments taking place in the vicinity of interchanges, and the optimum location of expressways in relation to the various elements of the urban structure are being investigated. (SIE)

265. INTERURBAN ROAD NETWORK ANALYSIS (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) P. T. McIntosh and D. A. Quarmby. (b) In process. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Ministry of Transport, Mathematical Advisory Unit. (d) None.

Problem. To forecast the traffic on possible alternative interurban road networks in the United Kingdom with a view to determining their operational behavior and economic worth. Specifically, the generation of interurban traffic at nodes of the network (towns) is being studied. The results will assist in the selection of strategies for the development of the Roads Program.

Method. Basic data are the National Census of Populations and the Trunk Route Traffic Censuses. Generation forecasting is being conducted by category analysis, distribution by a modified gravity model, and assignment by a multiple route method. (PTM)

266. PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN OF ROAD NETWORKS (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) E. M. Holroyd, J. C. Tanner, and F. V. Webster. (b) In process. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Road Research Laboratory, under sponsorship of British Ministry of Transport. (d) None.

Problem. To study the characteristics of different types of road networks in towns. The amount of travel and the density of route-crossing, are examples of the characteristics being studied. A theoretical study has been made to minimize the number of route-crossings for a given distance travelled. The optimum position of a ring road in a simple model has been found under various conditions. A theoretical study of optimum bus service has been completed for a simple model and is being extended to more realistic conditions. Practical studies of bus operation and journey time are also in effect. (EMH, JCT, and FVW)

VI. Government

• PLANNING

267. THE NEW TOWNS--THE ANSWER TO MEGALOPOLIS (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Frederick Osborne and Arnold Whittic. (b) Completed. Published by Leonard Hill Books (a division of International Textbook Co. Ltd.), 158 Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S. W. 1, England, May, 1969, 456 pp. Crown Quarto Format. ₤ 8-8-od (approximately U. S. $20.16 per copy.) (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the first twenty-three New Towns in Great Britain individually with plans, photographs, and statistics; and to evaluate initially their degree of success, industrially, socially, esthetically, and financially.

This is the second edition of a work originally published in 1963. The format has been changed, the text has been revised and updated, chapters have been added on the new towns started in Great Britain since 1963 and descriptions of earlier towns extended. The towns are grouped geographically under: The London Region, The North-East, The North-West, The Midlands, Wales and Scotland, a chapter being devoted to each town. Town expansions under the new towns act are also covered.

Each chapter contains sections on the reasons for designation of the town; the features of the site; the analyses of the outline plan; the course of construction; descriptions of the residential areas, neighborhoods, town centre and industrial zones; and an appraisal of the social aspects of the town.

Brief accounts are also given of some important advances in regional planning policy in this and other countries that are related to the subject of the book and sections are included on the evolution of the new town policy and other relevant aspects of development. New plans, photographs, and statistical tables have also been introduced. A selected bibliography of books for further reading is included, together with a list of "new towns"

planned since 1900 which provides a sense of wider perspective for the reader.

This book serves as a very complete reference to new towns, with particular emphasis on British New Towns, and should be useful to all whose work or interests are centered in the planning, development, or administration of new towns in any country. (ECF)

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268. PLAN AND REALITY IN TWO EXPANDING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES: A STUDY IN MASTER PLANNING (SWEDEN)

(a) Gerth Christiansson. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Report 13:1969, 1969, 176 pp. Available from Svensk Byggtjänst, Box 1403, S-111 84 Stockholm, Sweden. 21 sw. kr. per copy. (c) National Swedish Institute for Building Research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how well local authorities follow a master plan in subsequent detailed development planning.

Method. The researcher studied two expanding urban centers in Sweden, which had comparable populations and master plans more than five years old. Both are dominated by large industries and are centers in municipal blocs. The study was limited to an analysis of changes in land-use seen against the background of the land ownership situation.

Findings. The survey indicates that large private estates are not the largest obstacle in the path of municipal expansion. Even small areas of land which are privately owned can be difficult to acquire, if the acquisition of them is not planned in time; but as a last resort the local authorities can obtain such land by means of expropriation. Problems may also arise in the case of land owned by the state or by the Church.

In Olofström, one of the cities studied, differences between the plan and the result were noticeable with regard to the building of housing and shopping centers, but not in the case of large-scale heavy industry. In Bjuv, the other city studied, the situation was the opposite. In the case of small-scale industry the differences are in general due to the fact that it has for various reasons been impossible to make use of the areas planned. In the public sector the limits set by the plan have been exceeded as a result of the areas allocated being too small. (HBK)

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269. PEOPLE AND PLANNING (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Michael Chisholm. (b) Completed and published in Social Science Research Council Newsletter 4, November, 1968. Available from the Centre for Environmental Studies, 5 Cambridge Terrace, Regents Park, London N. W. 1, England. Price not indicated. (c) Social Science Research Council and The Centre for Environmental Studies. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a compilation of ideas presented at a conference on "The Future of the City Region," sponsored by the agencies noted above. Social change was one of the most recurring themes at the conference. William T. Burns, in his paper, "Urban Life Styles," made the point that people have a wide variety of needs but only limited ways to satisfy these needs. Thus, when people are rehoused their manner of living changes little, contributing to stability. Paul Wilmott, in "The Influence of Some Social Trends Upon Regional Planning," substantiated Burns' theory of social stability. He showed that the stability of the social structure, as measured by occupations, far overshadows the rate of change.

Burns also suggested that with greater social, economic, and geographical mobility than in the past, people of similar socioeconomic levels, values, and tastes tend to seek out each other so that a process of geographical crystallization was occuring. However, R. Paul disagreed with Burns' view and observed that in the commuter-belt around London it was not infrequent to find people living as neighbors whose disposable income was such that some mothers had great difficulty in feeding their families properly while others did so easily.

Related to the matter of social change is the problem of citizen participation in the formulation of major long-run planning decisions. There are two aspects to this problem. One is that there are choices between many hypothetical situations that may be almost impossible to visualize. Secondly, most individuals put a quite different valuation on time in the near future as against the distant future, and yet another valuation on events that may

affect themselves compared with events that will interest posterity.

A mechanism to measure public reaction to a proposed or implemented change was advanced at the conference. This mechanism would consist of a social survey and observations of how alternatives are perceived, evaluated, and acted upon. An attempt would be made to determine, before the proposed change, what the people of various kinds who would be affected by the change, wanted. Then, at various time-intervals after the change, the same or similar people would be surveyed to determine their reactions to the change and whether and how they may have altered their preferences. The results would be taken into account in other similar developments.

P. Haggett suggested that there is a need for a national institute to compute, test, and evaluate large-scale urban models to determine the effects of alternative changes. A much larger research effort is required than has hitherto been mounted in Britain. This may best be achieved by concentrating research in a large center. (MP)

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270. THE PROBLEMATIC DELIMITATION UNDERLYING THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF RETARDED AREAS (GERMANY)

(a) G. Mueller, M. ten Brink, and G. Kroner. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Institut für Raumordnung, Bad Godesberg, Germany, 1968, 114 pp. + tables and maps. Price not indicated. (c) Institut für Raumordnung. (d) None.

Problem. To study regional planning problems in Germany. This report covers problems of rural and industrial growth in developing areas, as well as the sociological aspects of such development. (HBK)

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271. URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHILE

(a) John Friedmann. (b) In process. Completion expected in 1970. Report issued under the above title by the Ford Foundation, Urban and Regional Development Advisory Program in Chile, Santo Domingo 504 of. 81, Santiago, Chile, June 1, 1969, 251 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) The Ford Foundation, Urban and Regional Development Program in Chile. (d) None.

Problem. This report, by the director of the Ford Foundation's Urban and Regional Development Advisory Program in Chile (URDAPIC), deals with the possibilities for coordinative development planning of sub-national areas, regions, and cities, within the broad context of national policy. It describes the need for the URDAPIC, the problems the program encountered, and its principal attainments, then formulates eight operating principles for technical assistance programs on the basis of the URDAPIC experience.

URDAPIC developed the process of "innovative planning," which denotes the introduction of institutional innovations into the "guidance system" of a society. A "guidance system" includes the governmental policy-making and private educational institutions which influence and may determine the behavior of the socioeconomic forces that are active in a specified target area. Rather than design specific programs for resource allocation, URDAPIC concentrated on the institutionalization of relevant innovations in the existing framework for planning and implementation.

URDAPIC has been successful in creating a series of institutions of value to others and Chile has acquired the basic structural components of a decentralized programming and budgeting system coordinated at national levels. (HBK)

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272. NEW JOURNAL OF PLANNING RESEARCH ABSTRACTS (HUNGARY)

Abstracts of recent contributions to planning literature at home and abroad are contained in a new Hungarian journal, Referátumgyüjtemény És Ertesitő. Edited by Iván Gyárfás, and published by the documentation section of the Hungarian Institute for Town and Regional Planning and Research, this quarterly classifies entries as follows: (1) scientific methods of community planning, (2) regional planning, (3) community and city planning, (4) legal matters in community planning, (5) sociology of community planning, (6) general administration in community planning, (7) centers for community planning

information, (8) areas for housing developments, (9) industrial planning, (10) transport, (11) greenbelts, recreation areas, and natural resources, and (12) news bulletin. (SM)

273. ITALIAN PLANNING REPORTS

Italian Planning Reports is a new bi-monthly periodical, edited and published by the Centre of Documentation in Milan, Italy. The Centre of Documentation has been established to collect and diffuse information in the fields of civil engineering, architecture, and physical planning, and to conduct research in architecture and planning. The first issue, June, 1969, entitled "Organization and Disorganization of Housing in Italy," is devoted to a review of a study on public organization and policy for low-rent housing in Italy.

Italian Planning Reports is available by requesting to be placed on its mailing list, from Centro di Documentazione, Via De Togni, 29, 20123 Milan, Italy. (SD)

274. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PLANNING-RELATED STUDIES FOR THE LJUBLJANA URBAN REGION (YUGOSLAVIA)

This annotated bibliography, compiled by Lojze Gosar, Iva Železnikar, and Jay Moor, lists all studies that have a direct bearing on regional planning in the Ljubljana urban region in Yugoslavia. Information given for each study includes: title, author, source, geographical area covered, short description of purpose, data, and topic. Studies most relevant to the Demonstration Study of Alternative Patterns of Spatial Organization have a more detailed annotation.

Available from the American-Yugoslav Project, Urbanistični inštitut SRS, Dimičeva 12, p. p. 346, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Price not indicated. (HBK)

Brief Mention

• NEW PERIODICALS

275. SIN INFORMATION (GERMANY)

This newsletter is published six times a year under the above title by the Städtebauinstitut Nürnberg e. V. (Institute of Urban Building in Nürnberg).

The Institute was founded in 1963 to meet the ever increasing need for organized urban planning and building. It is concerned with basic research such as obtaining and evaluating data on existing housing, analyses of future trends and needs, demography of cities, and housing developments. Realizing the social, political, architectural, and economic aspects of this research, an interdisciplinary staff from various university faculties work in close cooperation. In its 1968 annual report (Jahresbericht SIN 1968) published May, 1969 (also available from the Städtebauinstitut Nürnberg e. V.), the Institute reports 151 permanent members, 5 members by correspondence, and 18 research institutes in Germany and foreign countries with whom it has research agreements.

The newsletter reports the latest activities of the Institute, new findings, discussions, topical reports on urban planning, and building and legal problems, and gives book reviews and a listing of the latest publications in the field. Five pages of SIN publications are printed in the form of file cards, with annotations, which may be cut out and used for a handy reference file.

The Institute also publishes reprints of papers presented at SIN seminars, occasionally foreign manuscripts, and technical reports on research concluded by the Institute. All of these publications are listed in the Institute's Veröffentlichungen (List of Publications), the technical reports with synopses.

SIN Information is available from Städtebauinstitut Nürnberg e. V., 85 Nürnberg, Karolinenstrasse 44, Germany, approx. 70 pp. Price not indicated. (UW)

276. DRS NEWSLETTER (UNITED KINGDOM)

This quarterly newsletter of the Design Research Society is planned as a medium for the dissemination of news relevant to the general field of design and design research. Its contents include typical events, correspondence, official notices, notes on the activities of the Society and other societies and professional bodies, requests for information, lists of new publications, and research in progress. The editors are P. J. Booker and P. A. Slann.

Subscriptions available from the Design Research Society, 38 Portland Place, London, W. 1, England, at 16s or U. S. $2.00 to nonmembers; free to members. (HBK)

INTERNATIONAL

I. Physical Environment

• GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

277. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

In response to a U. N. General Assembly resolution proposing a conference on problems of the human environment to be held in 1972, the Secretary-General of the U. N. has issued a report concerning the scope and arrangements for such a conference. This report, "Problems of the Human Environment" (U. N. Document No. E/4667), outlines the main problems, nature, and progress of present work in this area, then details plans and objectives for the proposed conference, which will tentatively convene in Sweden.

The following points were advanced in evaluating current environmental work: (1) Although a great deal of work has been done both in developed and developing countries, it has been conducted for the most part on a fragmentary basis through traditional means, without sufficient integration at the national and international levels. (2) Developments affecting the environment are usually not planned to prevent harmful consequences thus necessitating costly and imperfect corrective measures. (3) There is considerable scientific and technological knowledge available, yet it is not being properly applied. Most problems of the human environment appear amenable to solution through proper management utilizing this knowledge. Such management requires appropriate administrative measures, enlightened social and economic planning, and support of national and international legislation. (4) Further research is needed on global, physical and biological phenomena, socio-cultural factors, non-polluting techniques, and rational use of resources. (5) There would be great advantages in developing further international action in the promotion of research and monitoring programs (which are underway or being planned), educational and technical assistance programs (which could be significantly developed), and arrangements for technical meetings and specialized studies. A major area for international action will be in world-wide or regional legislation.

The purposes and objectives of the proposed conference, as recommended in the report, are: (1) to focus the attention of government and public opinion on the importance and urgency of environmental problems as related to economic and social development; (2) to provide a forum for exchange of views among governments on ways and means of handling environmental problems, including machinery required for administrative and legislative action; (3) to identify aspects of these problems which can only, or best, be solved through international or regional cooperation and agreement; (4) to mobilize the knowledge and experience about the problems of the human environment to forestall their occurrence in developing countries; and (5) to determine a common direction and outlook for programs in this area by international agencies and encourage wider participation and support for them. More specifically, the report recommends the development of procedures to identify criteria and standards of environmental quality, improve systems of measuring changes in environmental quality and their impact on human welfare, and achieve international and regional agreements on particular problems. (SD)

● WATER

278. DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES: WATER DESALINATION

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document E/4625 by the United Nations, March, 1969, 16 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations Economic and Social Council, with partial support from a funds-in-trust program established by the Government of the United Kingdom. (d) None.

Problem. To review recent developments and United Nations activities in the field of water desalination. This report contains a general review of the present stage of desalination applications, including plants that were completed, in construction, or under study during the period 1967-1968. Special reference is made to the U. N. role with regard to research and operational projects.

Findings. The period 1967-1968 has been marked by a continuous, highly substantial increase in world desalination capacity. Apart from desalination applications for exclusively industrial purposes, the capacity of plants known to be in operation for water supply purposes has increased by 36 million gallons per day (mgd), representing an increase of 34 percent. This brings the total installed capacity to 133 mgd of potable water. During this period, 25 plants with a total capacity of about 35.9 mgd were completed. The majority of these new plants are of the multistage flash distillation process type, mostly associated with the production of electrical energy. The two largest plants are in Mexico, with a capacity of 7.5 mgd, and in the USSR, which produces 7.25 mgd. Current and future construction shows a trend toward plants with increasingly larger capacities.

The United Nations has just completed a survey on the actual experience of desalination installations in operation. The results are published under the title First United Nations Desalination Plant Operation Survey (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E. 69.II.B.17). This survey showed that costs are distributed at a considerably higher level than was generally estimated. Another survey is planned for 1969-1970 and is expected to show an improvement in this condition. The U. N. also sponsored a panel to investigate solar distillation. The panel concluded that solar distillation is a viable means of water supply in areas where saline water is available, solar radiation levels are high, and where level land is available for still sites. The cost of distilled water ranges between \$3 to \$4 per 1,000 gallons. The U. N. has also been involved operationally in the execution of two projects under the U. N. Development Program, an electrodialysis pilot plant at Mashabei Sade, Israel, and a water resources development center in Kuwait. (SD)

279. THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POTENTIAL OF EUROPE'S WATER RESOURCES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document ST/ECE/EP/39, Volumes I and II, 1968 by the Secretariat of the United Nations. Available from the Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. U. S. \$3.50 per copy. (c) Secretariat of the United Nations, for the Economic Commission for Europe. (d) None.

Problem. To determine as accurately as possible the quantity and quality of water resources available in Europe. In particular, this study analyzes certain basic aspects of those water resources considered means for the production of primary electrical energy. It also sets out the methodology used to investigate and compare the hydro-electric resources of different European countries on a common basis.

The use actually made of the water available to generate power depends on economic as well as physiographic and technical factors. Nevertheless, it is the physical determination that can provide a fixed upper limit to the changing conceptions of what may be technically feasible or economically usable at a given time. For this reason, among others demonstrated in this study, the gross surface hydro-electric potential provides an appropriate common basis or point of departure against which lower levels of potentiality--affected as they are by changes in technique and

by economic or policy consideration--may be assessed.

Thus, the two volumes of the report discuss methods applied to determine gross and not surface or river hydro-electric potentials available in an average year or other period. Relationships between different levels of gross, net, and exploitable hydro-electric potentials are analyzed. Volume I also contains the results of a survey of gross surface hydro-electric potential completed for virtually the whole of Europe in the form of an international map prepared at the scale of 1: 2,500,000.

Volume II is concerned more particularly with the state of assessment of Europe's hydro-electric resources since 1950 and of the degree of exploitation of those resources that has occurred over the same period. Details are also presented in Annexes I & II about recent evaluations of usable hydro-electric resources in some 22 countries. Descriptions of various methods of assessment employed in particular countries are also given in the Annexes. (AL)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

• POPULATION

280. POPULATION POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE YEAR 2000

(a) Luis Olivos. (b) Completed and published by the Department of Social Affairs, Pan American Union, General Secretariat of the OAS, 17th St. between Constitution Ave. and C St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, January, 1969, 13 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Pan American Union, Department of Social Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To present descriptive data on the projected requirements to attain the needed social and economic changes in Latin America for the year 2000. Planning has been critically distorted by its failure to give balanced consideration to the substantive aspects of social change. A regional plan should be developed to accommodate the anticipated population growth by 2000. The plan should be based not only on the number of people estimated, but also on the desired quality of human life.

In 1960, the population of Latin America was 212 million, almost two and a half times what it had been 40 years earlier. It is estimated that if current growth and mortality rates remain unchanged, Latin America will have 640 million people by the year 2000. Presently, over 40 percent of the Latin American population is under 15 years of age and this trend will continue for the next 30 years.

These figures indicate that the educational system should be expanded to meet this increased load. Education will obviously have a significant effect on the composition and productivity of the labor force in the year 2000. An effective educational system now will prepare students for their future roles in the family, and there serve to mold the style of a family life.

Phillip Hauser summarizes the role that population can play in determining the political and economic destinies of the world.

We live in a world of have and have-not nations. Differences among nations in levels of living, by reason of the "revolution of rising expectations," have become felt. The have-not nations are striving to achieve higher living levels and they have made this goal their major national aspiration. There is an inverse correlation between levels of living and present or projected rates of population growth. Rapid population growth is obstructing efforts to raise levels of living in the developing regions of the world. Despite national and international efforts to raise levels of living, disparities between have and have-not nations are increasing rather than decreasing. The accelerating rate of urbanization in the developing areas is exacerbating social unrest, political instability, and threats to world peace. The confrontation between capitalist and communist nations, or the East-West war, is augmenting the tensions arising from frustration in efforts to raise levels of living in the developing regions. The world is being fragmented by a have and have-not bifurcation within both East and West. Hauser suggests that a political realignment may occur on a have and have-not basis rather than on the present

capitalist-communist basis. This would produce a North-South rather than an East-West confrontation.

This kind of situation that Hauser describes is what is presently happening in Latin America. The author suggests that to overcome this situation there must be concerted regional planning. To attain the kind of society desired in Latin America, planning must be put above and beyond commercial negotiations and the formal and neutral rationalization of economic development. (MP)

- SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

281. SEMINAR ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

(a) Solomon A. J. Pratt and Arcot Krishnaswami. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document ST/TAD/HR/34, by the United Nations, November, 1968, 47 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017 and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, Division of Human Rights, in cooperation with the Government of India. (d) None.

Problem. To record the discussion at a seminar on racial discrimination held in New Delhi, India, from August 27-September 9, 1968. The participants came from 24 nations and 40 international agencies. The discussion was organized around six topics: (1) An examination of racial discrimination, which is defined as distinctions, exclusions, restrictions, and preferences based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin. (2) The political, economic, social, and cultural consequences of racial discrimination. (3) Techniques that have been found useful and measures which should be taken for the elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms. Discussion on the achievement of a society free from racial prejudice included measures which could be taken on national and international levels. (4) An examination of problems involved in combatting racial discrimination in specific fields, e.g., apartheid, employment, mass media, education, security, justice, political rights, marriage, religion, social services, and access to public places. (5) Special and concrete measures that should be taken to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups, or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. (6) Measures that should be taken to promote public awareness of the dangers of racial discrimination and to promote support for United Nations and national action. (HBK)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

282. OBJECTIVES FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF DOMESTIC RESOURCES BY THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: REPORT BY THE UNCTAD SECRETARIAT

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document TD/B/C.3/58, by the United Nations, December, 1968, 34 pp. + appendices. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017 and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Trade and Development Board, Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to trade. (d) None.

Problem. To study the relation between the rate of growth and the amount of aid received by developing countries, taking account of alternative development targets, policies, and standards of effort and external circumstances. Because the factors necessary for economic growth vary greatly from country to country and within the same country at various stages in its development, evaluation of a country's economic performance should include most of the following questions: (1) What is happening to the growth of production and income? (2) What is the extent of the mobilization of resources for development, and is the ratio of national savings to gross national product growing? (3) How efficiently are existing financial resources being used? (4) How compatible

is the social and institutional framework with development? (5) Is there a population growth problem? If so, what does it consist of and what, if any, effort is the government making to cope with it? (6) Is development being given appropriate emphasis compared, say, with defense? (7) How successful is the country in maintaining confidence in the currency and in the future value of savings? (8) How rapidly is the import capacity increasing, i.e., what is the rate of increase of export and other foreign exchange earnings? (9) How efficiently is the country economizing on expenditures for imports? (10) How well is the balance of payments and the external debt managed; for example, does the country have an effective way of keeping track of and controlling debts incurred by government entities and enterprises? (11) How internally consistent are the development and financial policies?

Findings. The report answers these questions for developing nations between 1955 and 1965. Also included is an analysis of the reliability of the question and the factors that could modify answers. Because the answers to these questions cannot be simple, the researchers recommend an institutional framework that would permit a searching dialogue between donors and recipients of aid on the kinds of problems discussed in this paper, as well as on the contribution that each side might be able to make to the solution of these problems. (HBK)

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283. ECONOMIC POLICY IN PRACTICE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9-11, The Hague, Netherlands, 1968, 291 pp. Price not indicated. (c) International Information Centre for Local Credit. (d) None.

Problem. To study economic policies of various national governments and the role of local authorities and their specialized financial institutions in the application of these policies. This study is comprised basically of reports prepared at the request of the International Information Centre for Local Credit by member institutions for a conference held in Amsterdam in 1965.

The book is divided into two sections. Part I is a general descriptive and analytic section by the Centre's secretariat, which reviews the instruments available to the responsible authorities for implementing monetary and cyclical policy. It includes discussions of the trade cycle in general, instruments and points of application of current economic policy, and the relationship of local authorities and credit institutions to overall economic policy. Part II deals with these considerations as they apply in detail to the following nations: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, and the United States. (SD)

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284. NATURAL RESOURCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: INVESTIGATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND RATIONAL UTILIZATION

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document No. E/4608/Add. 1 by the United Nations, February, 1969, 9 pp. + appendix. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. (d) None.

Problem. To assist governments of developing countries in the formulation of policies directed towards gaining a fuller and more specific knowledge of their own natural resources and the possibility of developing and using them in promoting economic development; and to indicate the role of international cooperation in assisting developing countries in the application of science and technology to the study and utilization of their natural resources. This study proposes six areas for specific action and a series of recommendations in each of these areas. (1) National services: The government of each developing country should review its existing structure of scientific and technical services and evaluate their adequacy in relation to the country's immediate needs, and those of the near future, for investigation and development of its natural resources; draw up and carry out systematic plans to fill any important gaps

in the structure and to improve existing services where necessary; and ensure that the education plans and policies include appropriate provision for the training of staff needed to establish and maintain such services at a high level of efficiency. (2) Resource analyses and field surveys: In preparing plans or projects for the development and utilization of natural resources, developing countries should ensure that well planned surveys, adapted to and adequate for the purposes of the particular developments that are envisaged, shall be carried out. The appropriate United Nations organizations should make available assistance to help developing nations determine the surveys which are necessary and to plan and conduct them. Steps should be taken to bring the most modern techniques of analysis and survey to the attention of developing countries and to make such techniques available to them. The national scientific and technical services of the developing country should always be associated with such surveys, and should participate in controlling their planning and execution in order to ensure effective coordination with other national plans and policies. Opportunities for regional cooperation should be taken wherever appropriate. (3) Scientific and technological research: Developing countries, in addition to equipping themselves with the various scientific and technical services required for investigation of natural resources, should initiate and sustain the research programs that are necessary to support the national services in their examination of the possibilities of developing and exploiting particular resources. Laboratories and institutes for training and research should be established as needed, either at the national or regional level. (4) Training programs: Developing countries should provide for the training of personnel required for national and technical services and specialized or interdisciplinary research institutions. Training programs should include appropriate courses for research workers, technical personnel, and skilled workers and observers. (5) Before the initiation of large-scale investments in development and use of natural resources in developing countries, small-scale pilot projects should be undertaken. (6) Local resource industrialization: Developing countries should provide adequately for investigation and development of natural resources that offer a potential basis for industrialization and should promote research into the use of such resources. Intensified promotion should be given to technological research and development institutes, testing laboratories, planning and design bureaus, industrial extension and advisory services, and training for industry.

The United Nations organizations, other international organizations, developed countries, and foundations should give high priority to their programs of technical and financial assistance to developing countries in each of the six areas listed above. (HBK)

● TRADE

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285. AID THROUGH TRADE: A CASE STUDY OF INDIA

(a) Dharm Narain. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document TD/B/C.3/57, by the United Nations, December, 1968, 33 pp. + appendices. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017 and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Trade and Development Board, Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze India's experience with the "aid through trade" agreements she has concluded with socialist countries of Eastern Europe. These agreements are effected through a two-fold mechanism: (1) bilateral trade and payments arrangements, including long-term export contracts and industrial branch agreements based on partial division of labor between the countries concerned; and (2) repayment of loans in mutually agreed products of debtor countries or in the currency of debtor countries.

Findings. The bulk of India's rapidly expanding exports to socialist countries has constituted a net addition to India's export earnings. With the exception of a few commodities, these exports have not been at the cost of India's exports to the rest of the world and there is little evidence of re-export of Indian goods by the socialist countries. The terms of India's trade with socialist countries probably have not been less favorable to India than

her terms of trade with other countries, and may have been more favorable. It appears that the agreement that allows India to pay in inconvertible rupees has promoted a balanced growth of trade between India and the socialist countries. India's imports from the socialist countries have been financed partly by loans extended by the latter countries. Debt service charges are repaid through exports of traditional Indian goods to socialist countries. This mechanism of repayment of debt has helped alleviate India's debt service problem. However, relatively little has been done to promote imports by socialist countries of products manufactured by enterprises built with their assistance. There are substantial possibilities for expansion of trade between India and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. To take full advantage of them India would have to expand exportable supplies of items in strong demand in the socialist countries. The socialist countries, in turn, would have to diversify greatly their purchases from India, particularly by including more manufactures and semi-manufactures. (HBK)

• CONSTRUCTION

286. UNITED NATIONS REPORT ON THE FUTURE DESIGN, PRODUCTION AND USE OF INDUSTRIALLY-MADE BUILDING COMPONENTS

This two-volume document, "The Future Design, Production and Use of Industrially-Made Building Components," is the final report of the Second ECE Seminar on the Building Industry, held in Paris, April, 1967. Prepared by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe upon request by the Commission's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the report contains the Seminar's proceedings, papers, conclusions, and recommendations.

Some 140 participants from 25 countries attended the Seminar, including specially invited experts.

Conclusions and Recommendations were organized along four main lines: (1) General principles for future discussion: (a) An attempt should be made to resolve conflict due to designer's preference for freedom of choice, and manufacturer's preference for standardization. (b) Merits of using the "model" approach and the "component" approach should be considered, as well as how these can be reconciled in the future development of building technology. (c) Consideration should be given to combining "model" and "component" approach in housing, but developing the "component" approach for other building types. (d) Indications are that a similar balance between the "model" and "component" approaches exists in housing in both east and west European countries. This should be encouraged. (e) Indications are that "component" approach for other building types may be applied in stages, leading to development of interchangeable components suitable for as many types of buildings as possible, including housing. (2) Design of Industrially-Made Building Components should be based on: (a) An attempt to compromise between need for maximum architectural variety and an increase in the sizes of production series for improved economy. (b) The need for dimensional standardization causing limitation in number of possible sizes. (c) Establishment of preferred dimensions, the common feature of which is the basic module of ten centimeters in most metric-system countries, and of four inches in the foot-inch countries. (d) Recognition of advantages of dimensional coordination for the promotion of trade in components and in machinery for their production; and need for further international work in this field. (e) Consideration of the complex problem of jointing and dimensional tolerances; recognizing that building deficiencies are mainly related to jointing, and recognizing the need for research in this area. Other design considerations include choice of materials, size and weight of components, influence of production technology; demand for building components related to different building types such as single-family houses, apartments, factories, or schools. Requirements of town-planning impose other considerations on industrialized building methods and on architectural design. High population density, for example, combined with restrictions on building sites, have produced successful erection of 15- to 25-story buildings.

Governments and international organizations should facilitate central impartial research agencies to develop coordinated systems of building components.

(3) Production and Assembling of Industrially-Made Building Components, based on items listed above but also taking into account factors affecting plant and production costs.

Discussion in this area centered on network analysis of a project; optimization criteria for design of production systems; optimization procedures related to Critical Path and to Flow-Line Methods; simulation languages for optimization of production systems, and production control on site.

(4) The Use of Industrially-Made Building Components has made possible several conclusions: (a) Countries with longer experience in industrial methods of construction, such as Czechoslovakia and the USSR, show 10 to 15 percent savings over conventional methods. In Denmark and France, savings are approximately 10 percent. In West Germany, where industrial methods developed later, costs are about equal. (b) Additional maintenance costs arise for industrially assembled buildings due to repair of joints between outside wall panels; but in general additional costs represent a maximum 25 percent of the usual total maintenance costs. (c) More recent examples show improvement in architecture and technical methods. (d) It is imperative that methods of building design and of town-planning be developed to correspond to requirements of industrial methods of construction. (e) Closer collaboration is essential between all members of the "building team": the client, the designer, and representatives of building production.

This report is published under the above title in two volumes as U. N. Document ST/ECE/HOU/36 Vols. I + II. Sales Number: E.69. II/Mim. 12. Available from Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland, or United Nations, Room 1059, New York, N. Y. 10017. $U.S. 3.70 per copy. (BK)

IV. Social Services

- SOCIAL PLANNING

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287. REPORT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS APPOINTED TO UNDERTAKE A REVIEW OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Jorge Alvarez Olloniego, John A. Macdonald, Narciso G. Reyes, Pierre J. Sanon, and Ladislav Šmíd. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document E/CN.5/432 by the United Nations, December, 1968, 44 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017 and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Commission for Social Development. (d) None.

Problem. To examine and assess the programs and methods used by the United Nations family of organizations in the social field of technical assistance for developing countries. The rapporteurs studied the relationship of economic and social development on national, regional, and international levels.

Findings. Despite U. N. resolutions for the integration of social and economic development programs, economic development has usually been pursued while social development has been neglected. This is true not only in developing countries, but in the organization of the United Nations, itself, which separates economic and social bodies and concerns on many important levels. The rapporteurs make a series of recommendations for changing the structure of U. N. programs for economic and social development. Other recommendations include the following: (1) Development assistance should be programmed on a country-wide basis rather than project by project. (2) Arrangements should be made to increase the involvement of international financial institutions in the social aspects of development programs. (3) Suitable arrangements should be made to facilitate action on social aspects of industrial development. (4) Programs should be more flexible and new forms of assistance should be introduced. (5) Technical cooperation programs of the United Nations should include the possibility of using volunteers. (6) Programs for social development should include training for personnel and popular participation in projects. Other recommendations deal with sources of financial assistance for developing nations including the United Nations family of organizations and bilateral and multilateral agreements. (HBK)

288. SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE; PREPARATIONS FOR THE SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SOCIAL ASPECTS: NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Documents E/CN.5/438 and E/CN.5/438 Corr.1, by the United Nations, January and February, 1969, 15 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017 and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Commission for Social Development. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the preparations being made for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the 1970's. This report deals primarily with the social aspects of what is to be a fully integrated program for economic and social development because social and economic progress are parts of an organic whole, the one unable to proceed far without the other. The general principles for the formulation of specific goals and policies for the Decade include the following: (1) Since national income or gross product is merely an accounting summary of numerous activities taking place in a country, the over-all target should be spelled out in sub-targets pertaining to important economic and social components. (2) Social goals and programs should be aimed at accelerating the rate of economic growth during and after the 1970's. These relate not only to manpower planning and the improvement of efficiency of the labor force but also to major organizational, institutional, and structural reforms which are prerequisites to rapid economic growth and industrialization. (3) Social goals and programs should relate to the major undesirable social phenomena which accompany economic development, industrialization, and rapid urbanization, such as slums and shanty towns, air and water pollution, disease, crime and delinquency, problems of child care and youth preparation, and the weakening of mutual assistance accompanying the breaking up of the traditional family or tribe. (4) Social goals and programs should regard the achievement of a realistic level of adequacy for those groups in the population that do not fully benefit from economic progress in the short run. These may be groups in backward regions or agricultural areas or special groups faced with social handicaps, e. g., women, minorities, marginal populations, or the mentally and physically disabled. (5) The goals and programs should also be set with regard to population growth. The policies dealing with this problem should relate to fundamental social and economic conditions responsible for the high desire for children and high fertility rates. (HEM)

● HOUSING

289. HOUSING IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a revision of a 1960 edition, by S. L. Møllers Bogtrykkeri, Copenhagen, Denmark. Available from J. H. Schultz Bookstore, Montergade 19, 1116 Copenhagen, K, Denmark, 1968, 233 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) The Ministry of Housing (Denmark), The National Housing Board (Finland), The State Housing Agency (Iceland), The Ministry of Municipal and Labour Affairs (Norway), and The National Housing Board (Sweden). (d) None.

Problem. To provide detailed information on how the housing problem is being met in the Scandinavian countries, with particular attention given to the shaping of financial and administrative measures. Construction costs are higher in the Scandinavian countries than in most other areas of Europe for several reasons: (1) the long, cold winters result in a short building season; (2) to build for these winters requires a high degree of costly insulation; (3) most settlements are located in coastal regions where the ground is alternately bed-rock and clay or stone-filled moraine; and (4) transportation costs for building materials are high due to the great distances they have to be shipped. The book is divided into five sections, each describing the efforts of a particular country to overcome these obstacles and the success it has achieved in doing so. The countries examined are: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

Findings. State aid to housing in these countries, for the most part, takes the

form of easy-term financial aid for the building of houses. More so than in most other countries, the system of state aid to house-building in Scandinavia covers the entire spectrum of housing production, with the exception of luxury housing. The proportion of state-aided housing has varied in recent years between 95 percent in Sweden and 30 percent in Denmark. Between the late 1930's and 1965, the housing stocks of Norway, Finland, and Sweden had increased between 80 and 90 percent, and in Denmark by about 60 percent. Despite this increase, a great demand for housing still exists to provide homes for the large number of young people, resulting from the post-war baby boom.

Special measures have been provided in especially critical areas. Low-income families with children can receive reduced rent in the form of a family allowance attached to each dwelling. Emphasis has also been placed on rural housing, resulting in a great improvement in general conditions; and more housing has been produced for students and the aged. Most production is involved with owner-occupied housing. An important factor behind the continued expansion of house-building capacity in the Nordic countries is the trend towards industrializing the building process in the last decade. Particularly significant is the rapid development of pre-fabricated construction. (SD)

- EDUCATION

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290. PLANNING AND THE EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

(a) C. E. Beeby. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Reprinted and available from Unesco Publications Center, P. O. Box 433, New York, N. Y. 10016, January, 1969, 36 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the need for mutual understanding and good working relationships between educational planners and authorities on the one hand and those who are responsible for the planning of overall economic and social development on the other. Educational planning is becoming coordinated more with comprehensive long-range economic and manpower planning. But this coordination can be effective only when each side recognizes the value of what the other has to offer and the limitations of what either can do alone. Educational planning is a continuous process and the educational administrator must be involved in it from the beginning to the end if he is to make it realistic in the first place, and help mold it to changing conditions as it unrolls.

The educational administrator needs a more rigorous and professional understanding of the part education can play in his country's economy. This means that he must know enough about economics, demography, and manpower requirements to understand the goals and conclusions of these fields. The individual administrator who is the chief advisor to the minister of education must understand enough of the techniques of modern planning to help insure that the conclusions of the planning experts, whether within his department or outside it, are given their proper weight in the complex of competing forces from which will emerge the final plan for education. If the educational administrator is to take his rightful place in national planning, he must be prepared to learn and understand the rules and goals of related professions. But at the same time he must stoutly defend, whenever they are threatened, the values that seem to him proper to education. (MP)

V. Land Use and Transportation

- COMMUNICATIONS

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291. COMMUNICATION IN THE SPACE AGE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Place de Fontenoy, Paris-7^{e}, France, 1968, 200 pp. $4.00 per copy. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. (d) None.

Problem. This book consists of a compilation of 19 papers presented by participants at the Unesco Meeting of Experts on the

Use of Space Communication by the Mass Media in December, 1965. The participants were asked to advise on a long-term program to promote the use of space communication as a medium for the free flow of information, the spread of education, and wider international cultural exchanges. While the most immediate and spectacular application of space communication through satellites is for international exchange, it could ultimately have a powerful effect on national and regional communications structures. Particularly in the developing countries, space communication through its potentially wide range of coverage may permit more effective use of the mass media in education. But, for its potentialities to achieve fruition, it is essential that international cooperation direct its evolution and use. Guidelines for program content of broadcasts by satellite must be established to ensure that this new medium be used for the benefit of all. To these issues the papers were directed. Specifically, they dealt with these topics: social implications of the space age; the flow of the news; education by satellites; cultural opportunities; new dimensions for radio and television broadcasting; perspective for the developing countries; technical capabilities; and building an international framework.

Findings. (1) The meeting considered that a long-term Unesco program might be grouped under five headings: cooperation with other organizations; studies and research; assistance to member states; international arrangements; and meetings of experts. (2) Cooperation with both international and regional organizations was bound to be a basic method for pursuing Unesco's aims in the space communication field. (3) Unesco should both promote and conduct studies on the implications of space communications, particularly regarding education. (4) Unesco should provide experts, advisors, and fellowships to member states and cooperate actively in any training projects. (SD)

VI. Government

- PLANNING

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292. LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(a) Joyce Earley Lyndon. (b) Completed and published under the above title as IUCN Publications New Series, Supplementary Paper No. 10, by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Landscape Planning Commission, Morges, Switzerland, 1968, 26 pp. Price not indicated. (c) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Landscape Planning Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To survey the ways in which private and public international agencies currently include landscape planning and conservation in their programs. The researchers evaluated the programs of such agencies as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the Council of Europe, and the International Federation of Landscape Architects. Six facets of landscape planning which need attention were defined and responsibility for leadership in each of these areas was assigned as follows: (1) new concepts--UNESCO; (2) scientific knowledge--IUCN and a similar body for the social sciences; (3) new techniques--international professional organizations; (4) new procedures--the Council of Europe and similar organizations in the major geographic regions; (5) authority--national and local governments with the encouragement of the United Nations and its agencies; and (6) practical demonstration--FAO and similar agencies. (HBK)

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[a] U. S. Government agencies are listed in the order in which they appear in the United States Government Organization Manual, 1968-1969. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 842 pp. $2.00 per copy. The mailing address of the agency is the same as that of the parent body except where otherwise noted.

CANADA

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UNITED STATES AND CANADA

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

INTERNATIONAL

CORRESPONDENTS

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

UNITED STATES

Science Information Exchange
Room 300 Madison National Bank Building
1730 M Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Arq. Eugenio Perez Montas
Sociedad Interamericana de Planificacion
Apartado 1729
San Jaun, Puerto Rico 00903

CANADA

Mr. Alan Armstrong
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research
Suite 308, 225 Metcalfe
Ottawa 4, Canada

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Dr. Alejandro B. Rofman
Instituto Torcuato Di Tella
Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales
Virrey del Pino 3257
Buenos Aires, Argentina

AUSTRIA

Mr. F. Kastner
Osterreichischen Institut fur Raumplanung
Franz Josefs Kai 27
Wien 1, Austria

Mr. Reinhard Breit
Stadt und Landesplanung
Rathaus, Wien, Austria

BELGIUM

Mr. Herman Baeyans
Algemeen-Secretaris Mens en Ruimte V.Z.W.
Froissartstraat, 118
Brussels 4, Belgium

BOLIVIA

Arq. Carlos Calvimontes R.
Casilla No. 1385
La Paz, Bolivia

BRAZIL

Sr. Peter José Schweizer
Federal de Habitação e Urbanismo
Rua Citiso, 156 Apto. 102 ZC-10
Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, Brazil

CHILE

Professor Ignacio Santa Maria S. C.
Avda. Miguel Claro 127
Santiago, Chile

COLOMBIA

Dr. Pedro Pablo Morcillo
Revista de la Sociedad Interamericana de Planificacion
Apartado Aero 1738
Cali, Colombia

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dr. Jaroslav Plsek
Research Institute for Building and Architecture
Letenskâ 3
Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

CORRESPONDENTS

DENMARK

Mr. Einer Engberg
Chief of Section
Ministry of Housing
Stormgade 2
Copenhagen, Denmark

ECUADOR

Sr. Alfredo Arcos C.
City Planner
P. O. Box 1334
Quito, Ecuador

ENGLAND

Mr. W. Pearson
Chief Librarian
Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Whitehall
London, S. W. 1, England

FINLAND

Arch. Lars Hedman
Helsingin Seutkaavaliitto
Uudenmaankatu 25, A 6
Helsinki 12, Finland

FRANCE

Monsieur Jacques Dreyfus
Centre de Documentation sur L'Urbanisme,
Ministere de L'Equipement
6 rue du General Camou
75 Paris 7e, France

Monsieur Michel J. Menou
International Group for Cooperation and Research on Documentation
11, rue Chardin
Paris 16e, France

GERMANY

Professor A. A. Dittrich
Director
SIN Städtebauinstitut (Institute of Urban Planning)
85 Nürnberg
Karolinenstrasse 44
West Germany

GREECE

Mr. George A. Skiadaressis
Planning Consultant
32 Skoufa Street
Athens 136, Greece

GUATEMALA

Arq. Federico Fahsen
Departamento de Planeamiento Urbana y Regional
Facultad de Arquitectura
Universidad de San Carlos
Ciudad Universitaria, Zona 12
Guatemala, Guatemala

HAITI

Ing. Louis Jadotte
P. O. Box 522
Port au Prince, Haiti W. I.

HUNGARY

Arch. Iván Gyárfás
Director
Hungarian Institute for Town & Regional Planning and Research
Kristina Boulevard 99
Budapest, Hungary

ISRAEL

Mr. H. Darin-Drabkin
Director
Department of Economic and Sociological Research
Ministry of Housing
26 D Street Hakirya
Tel-Aviv, Israel

ITALY

Luigi Mazza, Director
Architetto
Centro di Documentatione
Via De Togni, 29
Milano, Italy

NETHERLANDS

Dr. N. C. Schouten
Sub-Department of Urban Studies
Central Directorate of Housing and Building
Van Alkemadelaan 85
The Hague, Netherlands

NORWAY

Tor Fr. Rasmussen
Utvalg For Bygplanforskning
Kjelsasveen 160
Oslo, Norway

PERU

Sr. Fernando Correa Miller
Av. Orrantia 973, San Isidro
Lima, Peru

POLAND

Dr. Antoni Kuklinski
Executive Secretary
Committee for Space Economy and Regional Planning of the Polish Academy of Sciences
Krakowskie Przedmiescie 30
Warsaw, Poland

ROUMANIA

Mr. G. Pavlu, arch
Director
ISCAS
Institutul de Studii și Proiectare Pentru Construcții
Arhitectură și Sistematizare
Bucarest 22, Roumanie

SWEDEN

Ingrid Lundahl
Forskningssekreterare
Statens Råd för Byggnadsforskning
Linnégatan 81
Stockholm, Sweden

SWITZERLAND

Mr. H. Zinn
Metron-Betriebe
Planungsgrundlagen
5200 Brugg
Fröhlichstrasse 33
Brugg, Switzerland

VENEZUELA

Sr. Fernando Travieso
Centro de Estudios del Desarrolo
Universidad Central de Venezuela
Apartado (P. O. B.) 6.622
Caracas, Venezuela

YUGOSLAVIA

Arch Vladimir Mušič
Urbanistični institut SR Slovenije
Dimičeva 12/II
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia

OTHER

AUSTRALIA

Dr. Alex Kerr
University of Western Australia
Nedlands, Western Australia 6009

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